KEEPING SURFERS SAFE

An initiative of Crime Prevention, Queensland
and the Gold Coast City Council

CRIME AND SAFETY PROFILE OF SURFERS PARADISE

Report No. 1

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July 2004

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

CBD	Central Business District
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
COZ	Chill Out Zone (Initiative of the Management of Public Intoxication program)
CSP	Crime and safety profile (KSS Report No 1)
GC	Gold Coast
GCC	Gold Coast City
GCCC	Gold Coast City Council
Indy	International Formulae One car-race conducted through the streets of central Surfers Paradise
KSS	Keeping Surfers Safe
LLD	Liquor Licensing Division (Queensland)
QPS	Queensland Police Service
SASS	Sexual Assault Support Service
Schoolies	The celebratory event following the end of Year 12 Queensland secondary school studies. The event lasts for two weekends and one week generally in Surfers Paradise
Social Capital	Includes 'social efficacy', the ability a community has to rely on its members, the reciprocal support within a neighbourhood, and the protection and guardianship afforded within the shared environment, is considered a good measure of a safe community.
SPLVA	Surfers Paradise Licensed venues Association
SPMA	Surfers Paradise Management Association
SPSAP	Surfers Paradise safety Action Project
UUMV	Unlawful Use of a Motor vehicle

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Keeping Surfers Safe report is presented in two parts. The first – **the Crime and Safety Profile of Surfers Paradise** - presents a crime profile of the Surfers Paradise area and its surroundings, contextualises it within the greater Gold Coast district, and triangulates the qualitative and quantitative data from surveys, focus groups and interviews taken from a cross-section of the Surfers Paradise population. The second – **the Strategic Safety Plan for Surfers Paradise** - presents a number of recommendations matched to the problems identified in the first report, and outlines strategies that can be implemented both short and long-term.

This, the first report, considers several aspects of safety by comparing data on crime rates (ambulance call outs, reports of sexual assault, and patterns of assault and drug and alcohol use 'on the streets') with public perceptions of safety and confidence in agencies such as the Police, private security providers, the Gold Coast City Council and Gold Coast City Councillors abilities to ensure safety. The data on crime rates comes from four different sources (Queensland Police Service, Gold Coast Hospital, Chill Out Zone and the Sexual Assault Support Service). Information from these sources also enabled the comparison of crime rates in Surfers Paradise with crime rates from all of Queensland, the South Eastern Region and the Gold Coast District, as well as the identification of trends over locations, sites, days and time, and over years.

When the information from these sources was compared, several situational and temporal factors were identified by patterns in the data. There are geographical 'hotspots' for crime in Surfers Paradise, including the Esplanade, Cavill Avenue and Orchid Avenue. The majority of crime appears to be occurring before 3am, with assaults occurring predominantly between 1am and 3am. Boundary areas north and south of the CBD area of Surfers Paradise are high in property theft and UUMV. The crime that appears to be most problematic in the area is 'petty theft' which could well be occurring because of the low level of human surveillance. Policing in the area is also problematic and requires strategies aimed at increasing their value as well as that of other service providers. Other situational factors impinging on the level of crime and public disorder was the presence of large amounts of rubbish in Surfers Paradise, inadequate lighting in the boundary areas, a tolerance for highly intoxicated patrons in public, the enticement of street vendors and poor street entertainment.

The information collected from the public using the area (including residents, traders and tourists) revealed that most people feel safe in Surfers Paradise during the day, but at night time, it becomes a party and entertainment precinct attracting young adults. Within this group of young locals and visitors, males reported feeling safer than females, but both genders felt overwhelmingly safer when with a group of peers. Residents and families do not feel safe using the area at night. However, their responses were significantly influenced by crime reported in the media, rather than personal experience.

Results also indicated a low level of social capital in the residential population of Surfers Paradise, but a higher level in the Trader and Business population. This unusual outcome reflects the idiosyncrasy of Surfers Paradise, an aspect that requires consideration when developing strategies for change in the area. The diversity of Surfers Paradise, its fast growing economic base and changing residential population, suggests that considerable attention needs to be paid the status of crime and safety. Unlike other areas, this jewel in the crown of Australian tourism warrants quality strategies to prevent crime and to promote safety and security for residents, traders and visitors.

CHAPTER 1: THE KEEPING SURFERS SAFE PROJECT

An Overview of "Keeping Surfers Safe"

The initiative for the "Keeping Surfers Safe" project came from the Queensland Department of the Premier and Cabinet. It forms a component of the Gold Coast Schoolies Week Three-Point Plan, which was developed in response to an appraisal of the Schoolies Week celebratory event (2002) at the request of the Premier, Mr. Peter Beattie.

Intended initially to be a review by various government departments, on 5th January 2003, the Premier extended the Government's review of Schoolies Week 2002, to include public submissions. In total, 96 public submissions were received which identified concerns about the general safety of Surfers Paradise all year around. The single event of Schoolies was identified as problematic, but so too were other events throughout the year such as holiday long weekends, Indy and the National Surf Lifesaving Championships. The factors that appeared to contribute to disruption and lack of safety during Schoolies were apparently not idiosyncratic to that event, and instead were reportedly endemic of the Surfers Paradise experience. It also seemed that subjective and sensational reporting by the media and concerned SP residents may have been contributing to a perception that Surfers Paradise was unsafe, and prone to hooliganism and alcohol-related violence in and around the licensed premises.

Therefore the Gold Coast Schoolies Week Three-Point plan was designed to not only guide the development of strategies to improve both the actual safety and perceptions of safety for the event in 2003 and 2004, but also included a recommendation that a community safety action plan for Surfers Paradise be developed which would be applicable all year round.

> "After analysis of submissions, the Government announced its Three Point Plan (i.e. better coordination through managing in partnership; improved safety; and awareness of rights and responsibilities).
> The 'improved safety' component of the three point plan involved several elements:
> - Increasing police presence;
> - Providing additional temporary lighting during the Schoolies event period.
> - Enhancing volunteer training; and
> - Liquor Licensing crackdown
> - Community Safety Action Plan. Crime Prevention Queensland was tasked working with the GCCC to develop a Community Safety Action Plan for Surfers Paradise. This Plan was to address the broader crime and safety issues affecting Surfers Paradise throughout the year (not just for the Schoolies Festival). The development of an Action Plan would also address the needs of GCCC and other community and business groups."

The process of developing the Community Safety Action Plan was completed by a consultant and involved two stages. First, a full and frank report accounting for the rates of crime committed, hospitalisations, sexual and other physical assaults was placed against a wider scoping of perceptions of all those who used Surfers Paradise. Secondly, once these data were in place, a suite of matched strategies aimed at decreasing crime and increasing public confidence of all those who used Surfers Paradise, was developed. To engage the community of Surfers Paradise in this process, the initiative was named the Keeping Surfers Safe project, and was designed to address the year round issue of the safety of residents, visitors and business people in Surfers Paradise.

Development of the Keeping Surfers Safe Project

The Initiative was launched in February 2004 and the name "Keeping Surfers Safe" (KSS) was nominated in preference to the original "Safety Action Plan" for a number of reasons. Previous work in Surfers Paradise had already been named the Surfers Paradise Safety Action Plan (SPSAP)(McILwain, 1994). A 12-month intense implementation of strategies aimed specifically to reduce the incidence of harm and public disorder in and around the licensed premises of Surfers Paradise, the SPSAP did not reflect the current aims of the KSS initiative, and therefore had the potential to confuse community members (Hauritz, Homel, Wortley & Carvolth, 1996; Homel & Hauritz, 1995; Homel, Hauritz, Wortley, Clark & Carvolth, 1994). Additionally, Surfers Paradise had achieved much in the ten-year period since the SPSAP, and these attempts by the community to address the issue of safety and the subsequent strategies put in place, needed recognition. Therefore, the term *'keeping'* was incorporated to reflect the retention of effective crime prevention already in place and to imply their continuity and sustainability.

The term *'safe'* was included instead of the term 'crime' to emphasise positive rather than negative or fear laden notions. An emphasis was placed on the central tenet that the building of community safety was much more than achieving decreases in crime. Crime reduction was certainly integral, but so too were many other factors that contributed to ensuring a perception and reality of being 'safe'. By focusing on the multiple aspects of community safety building, the issue of sustainability could also be addressed. Sustaining the 'honeymoon' effects of crime reduction and increases in community confidence was identified as one of the problematic areas of the SPSAP, and therefore was an important focus for this initiative. All key stakeholders were consulted about the name "Keeping Surfers Safe", and it met with their approval..

Specifications of the Keeping Surfers Safe Reports

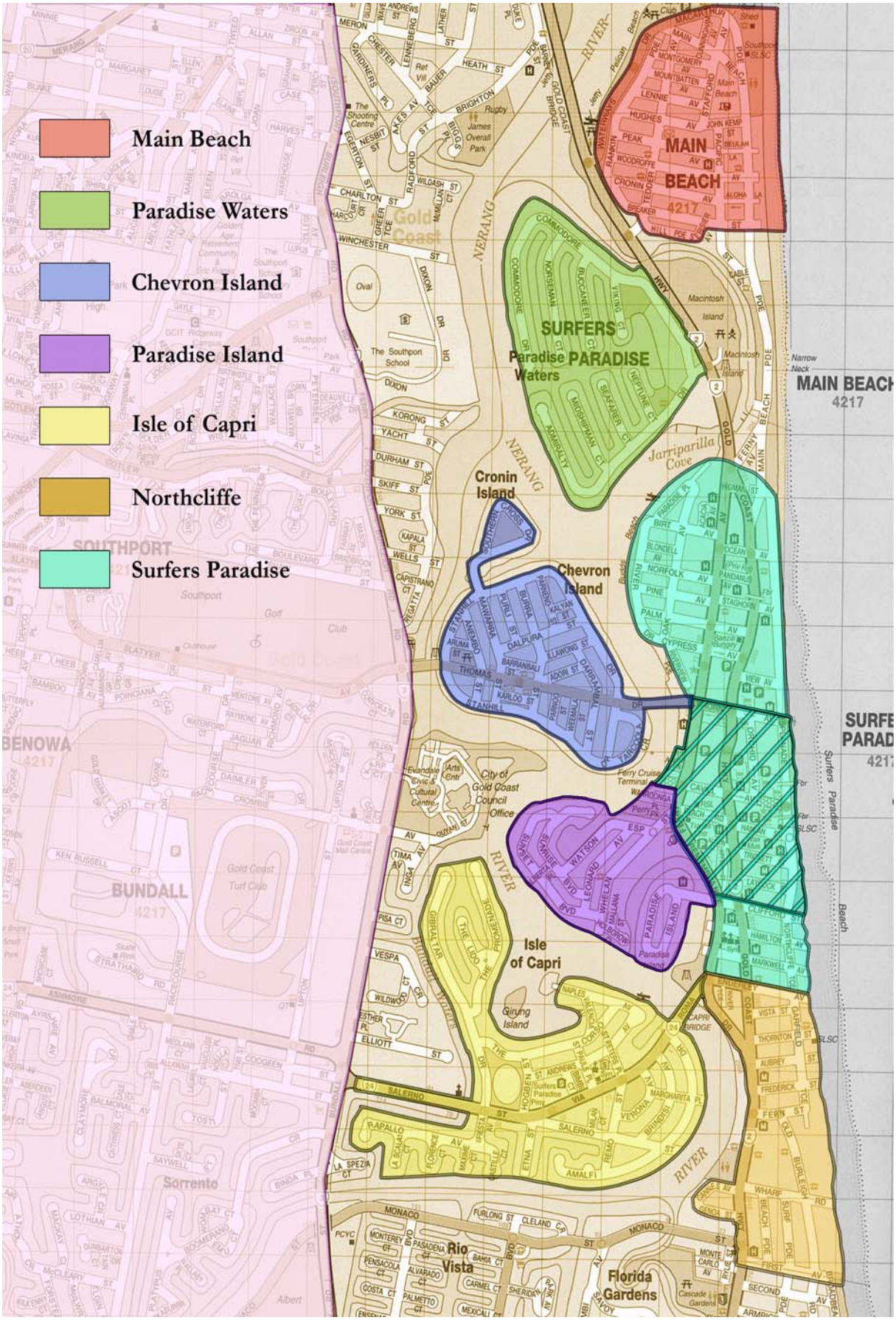
The Surfers Paradise Safety Action Plan was to be completed over a period of 8 months between December 2004 and July 2005. However, due to the resources required for the 2003 Schoolies event from the Gold Coast City Council, the Project did not receive approval for commencement until February 2004, and therefore was not completed until early September 2004. Draft reports including the Crime and Safety Profile of Surfers Paradise, and the Strategic Safety Plan for Surfers Paradise were submitted in September 2004, but government stakeholder comment was not completed until late December 2004. Addit6ional comment was finalised in April 2005.

The primary collaborative partners were the Department of Premier and Cabinet and the Gold Coast City Council with Daniel Robertson, Policy Officer, Crime Prevention Queensland and Brooke Denholder, Community Safety Planning and Development Officer, GCCC the respective representatives. The Queensland Police Service, with Inspector Jeff James as the Gold Coast District representative was also part of the joint initiative.

The brief for this report was to assess the status of crime and safety in the area defined by boundaries around the Surfers Paradise CBD precinct: namely, View Avenue to the north, Ferny Ave to the west, the Esplanade to the east and Clifford Street to the south (See Map 1).

For the purpose of this report and to ensure the best picture of the Study Area was developed, the surrounding boundary areas were also examined. This allowed the research to place the CBD area (Study Area) in the context of the satellite neighbourhoods which might, at times influence the levels of crime in Surfers Paradise and vice versa.

Map 1: The Surfers Paradise Study Area and Surrounding Satellite Neighbourhoods



Context: Surfers Paradise and the surrounding neighbourhoods

Area 1: Main Beach – red. This area was treated separately because of the type of residential use and the incorporation of the small entertainment precinct of licensed restaurants in Tedder Avenue. Over the past ten years, development of high-rise residential towers has been prolific, and the area now boasts its address as one of the most exclusive on the Gold Coast. Buying into the area is expensive and rentals can be high. The area has a mixture of retirees and young professionals who enjoy the cosmopolitan café-life of Tedder Avenue. Main Beach Parade runs from the Esplanade of Surfers Paradise into Main Beach and often there is vehicular movement from the Surfers Paradise area to the Main Beach area to go to Brisbane.

Area 2: **Paradise Waters** – green. This area was isolated as a separate neighbourhood because of its high residential nature. It has been established for the past twenty years as a mixture of exclusive high-rise residential blocks as well as water front homes on canals, and the Nerang River. It is a man-made island with only one entry into and out of the island via Admiralty Drive, which affords an excellent system of security observation.

Area 3: Chevron Island – blue. This island sits between Surfers Paradise and Bundall and is accessed directly from the centre of Surfers Paradise via the Chevron Bridge, off Elkhorn Avenue. Chevron Island boasts a small shopping centre along Thomas Drive of boutiques, wine bars and restaurants. Thomas Drive is used as a major thoroughfare to access the western areas of the Gold Coast, the major shopping area of Bundall Road, major services such as the Gold Coast Hospital and the Gold Coast City Council. Its residential area consists of low-cost low-rise units close to the Chevron Bridge that house younger workers from Surfers Paradise, through to exclusive homes which front the Nerang River. A smaller island – Cronin Island is accessed off the northern end of Chevron. Residents have long complained about the amount of public disorder and disruption to the amenity of the area allegedly caused by people leaving the night-entertainment of Surfers Paradise.

Area 4: Paradise Island – purple. A smaller island than the others, Paradise Island is primarily a resort island with a major low-rise resort occupying the centre. Private homes and apartments sit around the southern and western borders on waterfront properties. It has one road leading from Surfers Paradise via a bridge in and out of the island. For the purpose of the report, this area also included the area bounded by Whelan Street and Sunset Boulevard since they were both extensions of the main area of Surfers Paradise and bounded by the Nerang River.

Area 5: Isle of Capri – yellow. One of the major islands developed in the 60s and 70's on the Gold Coast the Isle of Capri occupies a larger area than the other neighbourhoods. It has a small shopping centre located on Salerno Drive, with the local Surfers Paradise State School nearby and a number of churches. The island has a mixed residential profile, with older homes now being bought up for renovation along Salerno drive, and homes fronting the Nerang River on the Eastern and southern sides. An extended isthmus to the north is entirely residential and has become an exclusive enclave of highly sought after waterfront properties. Salerno Drive, like Thomas Drive to Chevron Island, serves as a major arterial access to the western suburbs of the Gold Coast, to the M1 highway and the Gold Coast hinterland via Bundall and Broadbeach-Nerang roads, and to the southern suburbs and Robina Shopping Town. Similar to the residents of Chevron Island, there have been complaints from some Isle of Capri residents about the disturbances caused by people leaving Surfers Paradise at nighttime.

Area 6: Northcliffe – orange. Although not a designated area on the Gold Coast, this neighbourhood was chosen because it focuses around the southern Surfers Paradise beachfront and the Northcliffe Surf Life Saving Club. For the purpose of the report, the Northcliffe suburb was bounded by Enderley Ave to the north and by First Avenue to the south. The Esplanade out of Surfers Paradise extends onto Northcliffe Terrace and then to Garfield Terrace one block behind the oceanfront. High-rise apartment buildings edge this area and tend to be occupied by a mixture of retirees, holidaymakers and share accommodation for workers in Surfers Paradise. This neighbourhood also includes a small section of the Gold Coast highway running south and Remembrance Drive running north. The two merge at Thornton Street into the main highway. Residents have adequate access to bus stops but many tourists in this area walk along Garfield and Northcliffe Terrace to Surfers Paradise during the day and at nighttime. There is a smattering of small convenience stores along the highway.

Area 7: Surfers Paradise – aqua. For the purpose of this report, the area of Surfers Paradise proper was defined as the neighbourhood bounded by the intersection of the Gold Coast highway and Ferny Ave to the north at Jarriparilla Cove. It extended the entire length of Ferny Ave and Remembrance Drive on the western side to Enderley Ave. at the southern end. To the east, the Esplanade was the defining street boundary, but the beach itself was also treated as a location for the analysis of crime and safety. The neighbourhood of Surfers Paradise therefore included Budds Beach and the residential area east to Ferny Avenue, the Cypress Ave carpark and the Banzai Bungey, the CBD of Surfers Paradise (incorporating a number of hotels, restaurants, nightclubs and major shopping centres), the Surfers Paradise Surf Lifesaving club, several churches and the residential area south. At the south western

end of the Surfers Paradise neighbourhood the ferry cruise terminal, located on the Nerang river was included, as was Wahroonga Place, Perry Park and the Bruce Bishop carpark and the interstate bus transit centre. An extremely diverse area with a cosmopolitan mix of shopping and dining, the Surfers Paradise neighbourhood has two major exits to the west – the Chevron Bridge to Chevron Island, and the Capri Bridge to the Isle of Capri. Surfers Paradise is situated in the middle of two major arterial thoroughfares from south to north along Ferny Ave for those travelling to Brisbane or further, and from north to south along the Gold Coast Highway for those travelling to Coolangatta/Tweed Heads, the airport or onto NSW.

The Study Area - The CBD of Surfers Paradise: Because of the diversity of commercial usage and the focus of entertainment and holiday shopping in the Surfers Paradise CBD, the **Study Area,** for the purpose of this report**,** was designated within the neighbourhood of Surfers Paradise proper. The Study Area is bounded by Elkhorn Avenue to the north, Clifford Street to the south, the Surfers Paradise beach to the east and Ferny Avenue and the Nerang River, to the west. This area is generally referred to as the CBD of Surfers Paradise or the entertainment precinct of the Gold Coast. For the purpose of this report, it is referred to as the CBD precinct of Surfers Paradise, that is, the Study Area.

> **The north and south boundaries** of this Study Area of the CBD were treated as separate entities because often crime on the borders of communities differs to the crime inside that community. Therefore, View Avenue and Cypress Avenue immediately to the north of Elkorn Ave was considered the northern boundary and Hamilton Avenue to the south of Clifford Street the southern boundary.

Contextualised within each other the following diagram illustrates the areas that were the focus of this report (Figure1.1).

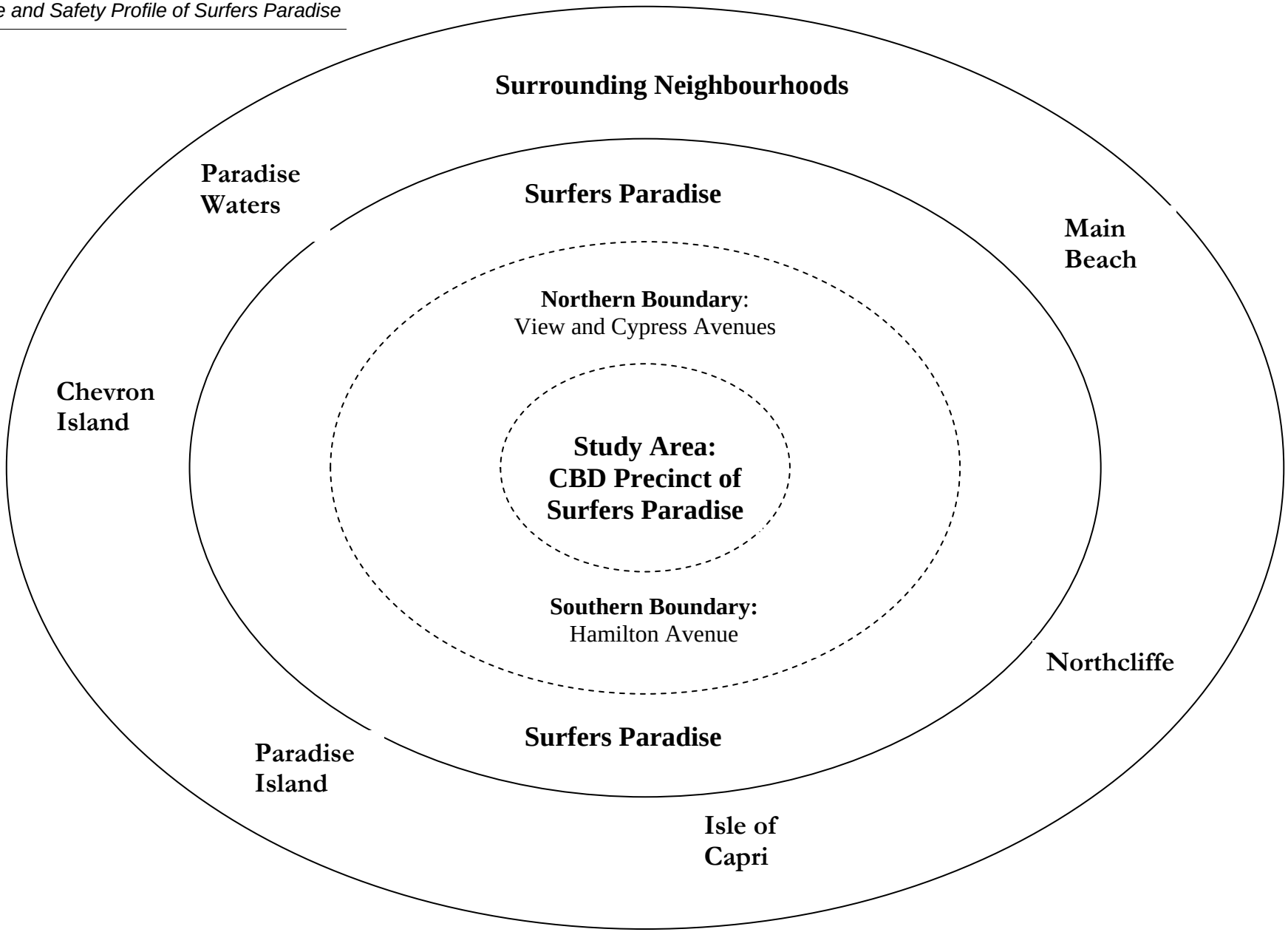


Figure 1.1: The Study Area of Surfers Paradise CBD Contextualised Within the Six Surrounding Suburbs

Aim of the Crime and Safety Profile Report

This, the first of the two reports, aims to:

1. Provide a Crime Profile of Surfers Paradise area, specifically the CBD Study Area
2. Provide a framework in preparation for matching strategies that will focus on the identified problems affecting safety of residents, visitors, tourists and workers in the Surfers Paradise area of the Gold Coast.

Questions to be answered by this report

This report aims to answer the following questions:

- What type of crime occurs in Surfers Paradise, and specifically the CBD?
- Where does it happen?
- Who is most likely to be the victim of crime in Surfers Paradise and specifically the CBD?
- What factors appear to be involved in crime in Surfers Paradise and specifically the CBD?
- What are the costs of crime occurring in Surfers Paradise, in terms of
  - Injuries
  - Ambulance intervention
  - Public management of intoxication

- What are the perceptions of the level of **crime** in Surfers Paradise, and specifically the CBD, by
  - Residents of Surfers Paradise?
  - Business people of Surfers Paradise?
  - Visitors to Surfers Paradise?
  - Residents of surrounding Gold Coast areas?

- What are the perceptions of **safety** in Surfers Paradise, and specifically the CBD by:
  - Residents of Surfers Paradise?
  - Business people of Surfers Paradise?
  - Visitors to Surfers Paradise?
  - Residents of surrounding Gold Coast areas?

Methodology

Definitions – crime and safety

Crime: For the purpose of this report, the term crime refers to activities, behaviours and acts that are in breach of the Criminal Acts of Queensland and Australia. Crime in its most general sense includes all offences. However, some crimes are considered more serious than others, and are categorised as such by most police services or regulatory authorities around the world. Generally, minor offences or misdemeanours are considered to be those that are indictable but are not punishable by incarceration. They may attract fines, community service, probation or suspended sentences. Acts such as general disorder, public indecency, disrupting the peace, misconduct, intoxicated in public, are considered unacceptable because they are often against moral law (i.e. decency and morality), but may not necessarily be criminal.

Major offences on the other hand, are considered to be those that are serious enough to warrant imprisonment. They can include acts considered to be gross violations of human law but can also relate to the omission or neglect of a duty or a command as well as an action. For ease of interpretation and reporting crimes were divided into two main groupings:

1. **Crimes against the person** Crimes against the person usually include acts that injure, threaten or harm another person or group of persons. Injury to self is included only if the injury is considered accidental. Intentional injury or suicidal attempts are not included as crimes.
2. **Crimes against property**. Crimes against property usually include those actions that cause damage, threat or destruction to property, articles or areas that are not human.

The term **safety** for the purpose of this report is more broadly defined. Formally described as……

> The condition or state of being safe; freedom from danger or hazard; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss. Freedom from whatever exposes one to danger or from liability to cause danger or harm; safeness; hence, the quality of making safe or secure, or of giving confidence, justifying trust, insuring against harm or loss. (Webster's Unabridged Version, 1997)

The term **safety** can mean many things, and is open to subjective interpretation. Research has indicated for example, that the term *safety* can have distinctly different meanings for men and women. Additionally, children, without an adult perception of the world, perceive being safe differently to parents. For children, the notion of protection features strongly whereas for adults it may mean freedom from danger or hazard. Because of its diversity and open interpretation, the term ***safety***, for the purpose of this report, is therefore interpreted and described according to the meaning to the respondent at the time.

Equally importantly, *safety* is treated in this report as more than simply the absence of crime. For example, a person may stand at the edge of a 300-metre cliff in a gale force wind, be in extreme danger, and be quite unsafe, yet the area may be crime free. People may swim at the beach opposite the Surfers Paradise Life Saving Club and still be unsafe due to dangerous rips and currents, even though there is no crime on the beach at that time. Foreign tourists may feel trepidation when unable to read English language signs or approach English speaking guides and police for assistance in Surfers Paradise, despite the fact that the area might be crime-free. Additionally, women, in a crime-free area report that they can still feel "frightened", "unsafe" and "reluctant to go out" alone at night time when there is little lighting (Crime, 2002). Personal and public safety therefore, for the purpose of this report will mean the subjective interpretation of safety, and may include more than the absence of crime.

Community members place trust in organisations charged with protecting or administratively ensuring a safe environment. This trust has also been found to have an important impact on the perception of safety. Agencies such as police, security providers, local government organisations, ambulances, service groups all contribute to a sense of well being in a community. They act as guardians monitoring change, preventing crime and offering assistance. The trust that is placed in them is considered to be an important measure of the security and safety felt by community members (Stoutland, 2001). Often referred to as "Social Capital" and including social efficacy, the ability a community has to rely on its members, the reciprocal support within a neighbourhood, and the protection and guardianship afforded within the shared environment, is considered a good measure of a safe community. An increasing body of empirical work is indicating that where high levels of social capital and social efficacy exist, there are generally low levels of crime. Community members trust each other and more importantly trust the formal guardians such as police and government bodies to protect them and ensure their safety. Therefore, social capital is also included in this report as a measure of safety, and levels of fear of crime.

Measurement and Materials

Because both perceived and actual crime and safety were explored in this report, two different sets of measurement were undertaken. One set examines the views, opinions and ideas of people captured through questionnaires, surveys and focus groups. The other set – administrative data - specifically measures crime reported to formal authorities, or the consequences of crime to organisations involved in prevention and treatment.

1. The measurement of Perceptions of Crime and Safety

Questions related to trust, community involvement and perceptions of community values are included in this report as a measure of the perception of safety and fear of crime within the CBD of Surfers Paradise. Questions related to the personal knowledge that respondents had of crime in the area were asked. However, although it is usual to include questions about personal experiences of crime, whether as a victim or as a perpetrator, only one general question about personal victimisation was included in this report. This was because there is substantial empirical evidence suggesting that self-reports of crime are unreliable and can significantly skew the outcomes. (ABS, 2004).

In addition, unreported crime is exactly that, because of the fear some victims have of exposure, recrimination or guilt. Sometimes referred to as the "dark figure" of criminal research (Coleman & Moynihan, 1996), unreported crime that is not officially recorded is difficult to capture and varied in its validity. Understandably, the subjective experience of crime and the ongoing fear can be traumatic. However, it can also alter the subjective perception of people, (Farrall, Bannister, Ditton & Gilchrist, 2000; Farrall & Gadd, 2004) and make researching the actual reality of crime difficult. Therefore, for the purpose of this report questions that asked where respondents had heard about crime in the Surfers Paradise area and the CBD were incorporated in order to identify the source of their perceptions. In some cases, it might have been the personal experience of family or friends, in other cases their own personal experience, or in yet other cases, possibly impersonal information provided by the media. By identifying the source, better strategies can subsequently be matched to counteract incorrect perceptions.

Equally, safety was measured by identifying environmental and situational factors that are known to impact on the levels of crime as well as personal experiences and perceptions. For example, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) posits that lighting, access to public facilities, surveillance and site lines to public toilets, are important design principles in any community. Situational Crime Prevention (SCP) similarly claims these factors to be effective in decreasing certain types of criminal opportunities, and suggests that the presence of capable guardians in an environment can be powerful preventers of crime, as can careless or absent guardians unwittingly promote crime. Therefore, for the purpose of this report, the design features of the CBD, the streetscaping and the activities of community guardians were also to be a measure of safety. It was intended that a full environmental safety audit of the Surfers Paradise CBD precinct would be carried out as part of the data collection for this crime profile. However, it was decided collaboratively with the Project stakeholders to instead conduct the Safety Audit as an interim community strategy designed to engage Surfers Paradise residents and traders earlier in the problem-identification process of this project. This was brought about by several factors.

Firstly, several major limitations in the initial stages of this project prevented the current Crime Profile being reported on time. As an interim to prevent community interest waning, a brief strategic report was therefore produced, based on the major trends appearing in the outcomes to date (Homel, Carvolth, Hauritz, McILwain & Teague, 2004). Action research accepts that in collecting and analysing community data often the impact of questioning raises awareness of problems, enables marginalised participants to become part of the problem and solution identification process, and therefore becomes an influencing variable itself. In this case, certainly a number of political events, the introduction of a 3am lock-out on the licensed premises of Surfers Paradise and the subsequent mobilisation of licensees affected the course of the data collection. Secondly, community willingness to become part of the solution rose and with changes in local and state political representation, organisations such as the Surfers Paradise Management Association (SPMA), who normally would not involve themselves in safety issues, did so. Therefore, the safety audit has been allocated to the SPMA to administrate in conjunction with the QPS, and with the assistance of this Project. The results of the safety audit will therefore be reported in the second Safety Action Plan report rather than in this Crime Profile.
In total a suite of survey instruments were developed and trialled to measure the various perceptions of crime and safety (Table 1.1).

Surfers Paradise Residents Survey: This survey was designed specifically for the residents of the Surfers Paradise neighbourhood. It contained questions that related to the experience of living in Surfers Paradise, perceptions of how safe the area was for the residents themselves as well as how safe they perceived it be for others. It asked the residents where they had heard or experienced unsafe things about Surfers Paradise rather than actual counts of crime experiences, and whether the authorities or service providers such as Police, the GCCC and businesses were contributing to the safety of Surfers Paradise. Pointedly residents were asked to rank what was good about Surfers Paradise, what needed to be changed and what types of solutions might contribute to making a safer Surfers Paradise. The latter questions will be reported in the strategic action plan following this report. In order to establish the extent of community investment in Surfers Paradise and the amount of commitment and willingness to engage in the change process, a number of questions were aimed at residents' levels of trust of others and how their community values rated against others. Related to this were the questions that also focused on what the residents thought might be dividing their community.

Surfers Paradise Business and Traders Survey: This survey asked the same questions as the residents' survey, but from the perspective of business. Specifically it included questions about why other Gold Coast locals may stay away from Surfers Paradise.

Table 1.1 The Perception of Crime and Safety Data Set

Survey type	Type of Questions
Surfers Paradise Resident Survey	• Safety – Personal and others • Social Capital • Causes of crime and public disorder in Surfers Paradise • Sources of views and perceptions of crime • What are Surfers Paradise strengths • What needs to be changed and how
Surfers Paradise Traders Survey	• Safety – Personal and others • Social Capital • Causes of crime and public disorder in Surfers Paradise • Sources of views and perceptions of crime • What are Surfers Paradise strengths • What needs to be changed and how
Patron Survey	• Safety – Personal • Sources of views and perceptions of crime • What are Surfers Paradise strengths at night-time • What needs to be changed for men and women to be safer
Gold Coast Resident Survey	• Safety – Personal and others • Social Capital • Causes of crime and public disorder • What are Surfers Paradise strengths • What needs to be changed and how
Surfers Paradise Resident Telephone Survey	Same as the resident survey
Focus Groups	• Safety – Personal • Sources of views and perceptions of crime • What are Surfers Paradise strengths at night-time • What needs to be changed for a safer Surfers Paradise • Value as a service provider
Interviews	Organisational perception of crime and safety

Gold Coast Resident Survey: This survey was distributed to five satellite locations around the Surfers Paradise area, namely Nerang, Coomera, Runaway Bay, Palm Beach and Robina. It focused on the reasons why these Gold Coast residents may or may not visit Surfers Paradise and what their perceptions of the levels of crime in Surfers Paradise were. Questions related to their own experiences of crime or the source of their perceptions of crime in Surfers Paradise were similar to those asked in other surveys and allowed for comparison. Similarly, questions related to the social capital of these areas were asked for the purpose of comparison against the Surfers Paradise residents. This survey was also posted on the GCCC website and was available to other residents on the Gold Coast to complete.

Patron Survey: This survey asked questions of the people using the entertainment precinct of Surfers Paradise after midnight on Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights. Specifically, it focused on their patterns of drinking before they came into the entertainment precinct, how safe they felt in the area, and whether or not they had been victims of, or witnessed violence in Surfers Paradise. The patrons of the area were asked what things they perceived would make Surfers Paradise safer for both men and women.

All the surveys incorporated demographics questions. The surveys were trialled for construct validity over four different test groups of students, both aged between 18 – 25 and 35 –50 from Griffith University. Alterations were made to the stem wording of question 11 of the patron survey only.

Focus group questions: Focus groups offered a number of distinct advantages over other qualitative data gathering methodologies. Following a design developed by Krueger and Casey (2000), the focus group and interview questions were intentionally open-ended to induce explanations, descriptions and illustrations from the participants about their experience in Surfers Paradise and their impressions of safety and crime.

In addition, the questions were uni-dimensional so that the responses would not be clouded by other interpretations or confusion between options. Krueger and Casey's (2000) "questioning routing" was adopted whereby a sequence of questions in complete sentences are constructed rather than a list of topics being presented to the group. Part of this "routing process" was to develop an "opening question' that would enable the participants to all contribute and encourage conversation.

For the purpose of this research, the opening question was about the general nature of the participant's own experiences of safety in Surfers Paradise. It was worded in such a way that it was clearly understood, but at the same time allowed for personal interpretation:

> "Drawing on your experiences [living here/in your job/on holiday], what are your main safety concerns [regarding your work/residence/holiday]?"

Thereafter the questions logically explored the experience of the group participants in relation to Surfers Paradise. The focus group questions were also tested on the same student cohort group as the survey questionnaires and were unchanged.

Focus group Questions

1. What things exist in the area where you [live/work/holiday] make the area safer?
2. What things exist in the area where you [live/work/holiday] make the area less safe?

3. What do you think is needed to make the area safer?
4. What do you think is needed to make your [living situation/job/holiday] safer?
5. Surfers Paradise, some people say, is unique. Is that your opinion? If so, what makes it unique? If not, what makes it similar to other places?
6. Has Surfers Paradise changed in the time that you have [lived/worked/holidayed] in it?
7. If so, what has happened and why? If not, what has remained the same and why?
8. Do you feel that the work you do is valued by:
   - Residents of the area where you work?
   - Community organisations in the area where you work?
   - Local or state government representatives who interact with your job?
   - Other regulatory representatives such as the SES, Ambulance, Fire Service
9. If so, what makes you feel your work is valued?
10. If not, why is it not valued?
11. Do you believe you have input into the decisions about safety in Surfers Paradise?
12. What opportunities are there for you to do things that will make the community of Surfers Paradise better?

For interviews, an explanation of the Project was given to the interviewee first and then general questions about their perspective or their organisation's philosophy about the issues of crime, safety and crime prevention in Surfers Paradise were asked.

2 The Measurement of Actual Crime by Administrative Data

For the purpose of this report, the following sources provided data related to crime, safety and the good order of the Gold Coast district, the Surfers Paradise area and its surrounding neighbourhoods, and the CBD precinct:

- Queensland Police Service, Gold Coast District (QPS)
- Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS)
- Gold Coast Sexual Assault Support Service (SASS)
- Management of Public Intoxication – "Chill-out Zone" (COZ)
- Queensland Liquor Licensing Division (LLD)
- Gold Coast Hospital – Accident and Emergency Admissions

The QPS statistics and the SASS data were analysed to reveal the nature of offences, their locations, and their frequency. The QAS, the COZ and the GCH data was analysed to measure the cost and impact of crime, and the extent of the consumption of resources coping with the effects and consequences of crime. Table 1.2 indicates the different data made available and the type of information extracted.

Table 1.2 Types of Administrative Data Provided and Analysed

Data Base	Measurement
Queensland Police Service	Actual arrests and police interventions by the QPS within the Gold Coast police district. Extracted from the CRISP database.
Queensland Ambulance Service	Actual responses to calls for ambulance attendance based on transport to the Gold Coast hospital.
Gold Coast Sexual Assault Support Service	Reported sexual assault and rape to the Gold Coast SASS
Chill-Out Zone (Management of Public Intoxication)	Recorded appearances at the Chill Out Zone in Orchid avenue.
Gold Coast Hospital-Admissions through Accident and Emergency	Actual admissions to the Gold Coast Hospital after presentation to Accident and Emergency.
Queensland Liquor Licensing Division	Rates of complaints and visitations of Licensing authorities to venues on the Gold Coast and in Surfers Paradise.

Selection, Recruitment of Participants and Administration of Surveys

Because of the diversity of surveying and types of focus groups and interviews, a number of different methods of selection of participants and administration of surveys were undertaken, some more successfully than others. Table 1.3 outlines the method of recruitment and administration of the surveys.

The general publicity of the surveys was coast-wide with articles appearing in both the Gold Coast Bulletin and the Sun Newspaper about the issue of crime and safety in Surfers Paradise. The GCCC posted notices on their web-site about the surveys and had telephone recordings informing callers to the Council offices about the survey and how they could participate. A regular column undertaken by the Keeping Surfers Safe project in the Surfers Paradise Chamber of Commerce Newsletter assisted in recruiting focus group participants and kept the local community informed of the progress of the research.

Although the interviews and focus groups were run over a number of months between March and May 2004, the surveys were conducted over the Easter period to gain the highest possible number of residents at home at the beginning and end of their holiday period – if not throughout. Equally, the number of visitors to the Gold Coast increased and made accessing them for street focus groups easier.

All traders in the CBD were approached but on some occasions, managers were not available, shopfronts were closed or businesses were run by non-English speaking shop assistants, and therefore surveys were not left on the premises. The completed surveys were collected within the following two weeks.

Table 1.3 Methods of Participant Recruitment & Administration of the Surveys.

SURVEY TYPE	METHOD OF RECRUITMENT	METHOD
Surfers Paradise Resident Survey	Surveys hand-delivered to residential address. Managers asked to promote completion of survey. Box in front lobby for completed surveys	Self - administration
Surfers Paradise Traders Survey	Surveys hand-delivered to each shop and business in the CBD precinct of Surfers Paradise. Hand-collected one week after and another week thereafter for follow-up	Self - administration
Gold Coast Resident Survey	1. Website –respondent downloaded survey and posted completed questionnaire. 2. Hand-delivered to randomly chosen addresses at each site with self-addressed return pre-paid envelope provided. 3. Delivered to all GCCC libraries on the Gold Coast with a survey box for completed surveys	Self - administration
Telephone Survey	Residents randomly chosen from Gold Coast phone book and phoned after business hours	Directed survey
Focus Group	1. Visitor participants approached in Surfers Paradise to volunteer for survey of perceptions of safety. 2. Service providers approached through organisational managers	Group interview
Interview	Direct approach to individual or organisation	Personal face-to-face interview
General Publicity of Surveys	• Local radio "grabs" for one week • Column in the Surfers Paradise Chamber of Commerce newsletter • Announcement on the GCCC website with link to questionnaire • Local newspapers carried story three days prior to survey distribution.	

A prize was offered for the completion of these surveys and will be announced at the public launch of this crime profile report.

The Surfers Paradise resident surveys were delivered between Main Beach and Northcliffe, throughout Budds Beach and the CBD. The buildings in which the surveys were distributed were selected according to whether or not they had permanent residents in their apartments. Approximately two buildings were selected in every second street radiating out from Surfers Paradise and along the Esplanade. Building managers were asked to place a collection box in the front reception area and the surveys were placed in each unit's letterbox. A front sheet informing the respondent to leave the completed survey in the box located in the building's foyer was attached. The surveys were collected two weeks later by the researcher.

The satellite regions of Nerang, Coomera, Palm Beach, Robina and Runaway Bay were selected because they covered a reasonably equidistant radius from Surfers Paradise north, south and east. Two hundred surveys were distributed to each of these satellite suburbs with every fourth street chosen randomly in a residential enclave of the suburb. Additionally, each GCCC library (across the entire Gold Coast region) was allocated a number of surveys that were left at the front information desk. Again, a box for the completed surveys was collected after three weeks.

No particular participants were requested for the telephone surveys except that they lived in the designated Surfers Paradise area. Names were chosen randomly form the Gold Coast phone book. Table 1.4 outlines the participants involved in each data gathering exercise and the areas they were drawn from.

Table 1.4 Participant Response rates to Surveys and Areas of Distribution

SURVEY TYPE	No. of participants (surveys distributed)	Response %	Participants' Area
Surfers Paradise Residents	354 (700 distributed)	50.57%	Surfers Paradise CBD, Main Beach, Northcliffe, Budds Beach, Paradise Waters
Traders	140 (160 distributed)	87.5%	Surfers Paradise CBD
Gold Coast Resident	201 (800 distributed)	25.12%	Robina, Nerang, Coomera, Runaway Bay, Palm Beach
Gold Coast Resident (Libraries)	66 (200 distributed)	33%	All GCCC libraries across the Gold Coast
Resident Telephone Survey	113 (200 phone calls)	56.5%	Surfers Paradise CBD, Main Beach, Northcliffe, Budds Beach, Paradise Waters
Focus group	42 groups n = 130 (43 requested)[3]	97.67%	Surfers Paradise
Interviews	18 (20 requested)[4]	90.47%	Surfers Paradise
Patron Survey	45 (63 approached)	71.4%	Surfers Paradise Central Entertainment Precinct
Total Number of Participants	**1067**	**46.80%**	**12 areas + Surfers Paradise CBD**

[3] Permission to conduct a focus group of operational Police in Surfers Paradise was declined by the QPS.

[4] An interview with the Assistant Commissioner David Melville, Sth East Region of the QPS was declined in favour of this Project's designated QPS representative, Inspector Jeff James. In addition, an interview with Mr. John Witheriff, President of the Gold Coast Combined Chambers of Commerce was declined for reasons of conflict of interest. Mr.Witheriff was acting in a legal advisory capacity to the GCCC regarding the extension and approval of late-night trading hours for the licensed venues of Surfers Paradise.

Of the total 2,267 approaches to people to participate in the surveys, 1,067 responded, that is 47.06%. In terms of the overall population, the ABS report that in 2002 the population of the Gold Coast was 379,051, with the OESR estimating an increase in the year 2003 of an extra 16,099 people, resulting in an approximate population of 397,000. The survey sample therefore would represent 0.2% of the entire Gold Coast population.

Not unexpectedly, the lowest rate of response was to the Gold Coast resident survey (25%) because the topic matter was probably not as relevant to them as it might have been for those residents living in Surfers Paradise. Additionally these participants had to post their surveys back to the researcher, whereas the Surfers Paradise Residents' and Traders' surveys were collected by hand and allowed for some interaction between the respondents and the researcher.

It did not seem to matter however, for the Surfers Paradise residents whether the survey was self-administered and collected by the researcher, or conducted by telephone, as the response rates for both were similar (50.57% and 56.5% respectively). This might reflect the nature of the questions themselves, the length of the survey or that the residents were either disinterested in the topic or unwilling to express their view. Certainly, the major reasons given for not completing the requested phone survey by respondents was their reluctance to engage in a task that they felt was not going to have validity at its completion. Many residents talked of previous reports focussing on safety in Surfers Paradise and felt that nothing had eventuated.

Of the calls not completed (n = 87), 65 claimed they had already put forward their views through community groups or to their GCCC councillor and felt that repeating the process was fruitless. Given that this number constitutes nearly a third (32.5%) of the residents approached, the apparent disillusionment regarding research about crime and safety in Surfers Paradise needs to be noted.

Focus groups in particular were very successful because most of them were conducted on the streets in Surfers Paradise and were casual local visitors or holiday-makers with the time to spare (Table 1.5).

Table 1.5 also includes the community meetings. At these meetings, a briefing of the Keeping Surfers Safe project was given and the crime and safety issues of Surfers Paradise informal discussed.. Often these meetings were large with participants entering and leaving throughout the duration. Therefore, exact numbers of participants were difficult to track, and are given as approximations only

Table 1.5 Type and Number of Participants in Focus groups

FOCUS GROUP	CATEGORY	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
GCCC City Cleaners	Service providers	6 (male) n = 6
Chill-Out Zone (Management of Public Intoxication)	Service Providers	5 (1 male, 4 female) n = 5
Ambulance Officers (Queensland Ambulance Service)	Service providers	4(1 male, 3 female) n = 4
Taxi Drivers (Regent Taxis)	Service providers	7 (1 female, 6 male) n = 7
Security (Taxi ranks)	Service providers	3 (male) n = 3
Licensees (Surfers Paradise Licensed Venues Association	Service Providers	8, 5 (1 female, 12 male) n = 13
Day-time Tourists	Visitors	6, 9, 3 (9 male, 9 female) n = 18
Night-time Visitors/Patrons	Locals and Visitors	9, 3, 5, 4 (11 female, 10 male) n = 21
Sexual Assault Support Services	Service Providers	6 (female) n = 6
Young Adults	Locals, Visitors	8, 3 (6 female, 5 male) n = 11
Families (with children)	Locals, Visitors	5, 8, 9 (12 female, 10 male) n = 22
Security Providers	Service providers	3,5, 3, 3 (male) n = 14
Subtotal		**130**
INFORMAL GROUP MEETING	**CATEGORY**	**NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS**
Chevron Island Progress Association	Residents	≈ 20
Surfers Paradise Management Association	Traders	12, 14
Security – Licensed venues	Service Providers	12
Gold Coast Restaurant & Caterers Association	Service Providers	≈ 30
Sub Total		**88**
Total		**218**

Surveys of patrons in the entertainment precinct were also conducted on the street. They were approached with caution given the potential for conflict in the request, but no problems eventuated. Refusal was usually based on disinterest in the topic and more interest in the task at hand - partying and having a good time! On the other hand, groups conducted with service providers to the Surfers Paradise area, were generally held in the workplace, and were organised through managers or supervisors. The high level of support from superordinates may have also accounted for the high participation rates of subordinates within these organisations. .

Participant Profile

1 Focus Groups

Of the 130 focus group participants, 77 were male (59.23%) and 53 were female (40.76%). The predominance of male participants occurred because of several groups that were all male in their representation - namely, taxi drivers, licensees, GCCC cleaners and security providers. Ages of participants were not requested as most participants did not reveal their names or other demographic details. This was the 'pay-off' for participation. Nevertheless, participants in the family groups tended to be in their late 20's and 30's whereas participants in the young adults' focus group were specifically chosen if they appeared to be in their late teens and 20's.

2 Interviews

A similar pattern of higher male respondents was also evident in the interview participant cohort. Of all 18 interviews undertaken of significant stakeholders in Surfers Paradise, only three were female (16%), and this is a factor that needs consideration when making decisions and developing strategies within a community about safety, the perception of crime and the fear of crime. The issue of male dominance is discussed further in the final section of this report.

The interviewees (see Appendix 1.1) represented organisations that had considerable investment in Surfers Paradise or in the safety of the area. The larger number of Queensland Liquor Licensing Division executive interviews were included because of the importance of alcohol as a factor in crime and safety, and because of the introduction of a 3-am lock-out condition on the licenses of premises trading after midnight in Surfers Paradise. The lock-out was implemented on April 1st 2004 for a number of reasons. Assaults were reportedly high, especially against Police, and negotiations to include a voluntary 3 am lock-out[5] as a condition of an Accord agreement between the SPLVA, Police and the LLD, had failed. Discussed in detail in the focus group outcomes, the strategic efficacy of the lock-out is an important issue for the safety of Surfers Paradise.

3 Administrative Datasets

Recalling that only some datasets provided the subject's age and gender, Figure 1.2 illustrates that males are more highly represented than females in most age groups across the three datasets.

5 A "lock-out" refers to the refusal of entry into licensed premises after 3am, although the licensed venue may continue to trade beyond 3am. If a patron leaves the premises after 3am, they are refused re-entry.

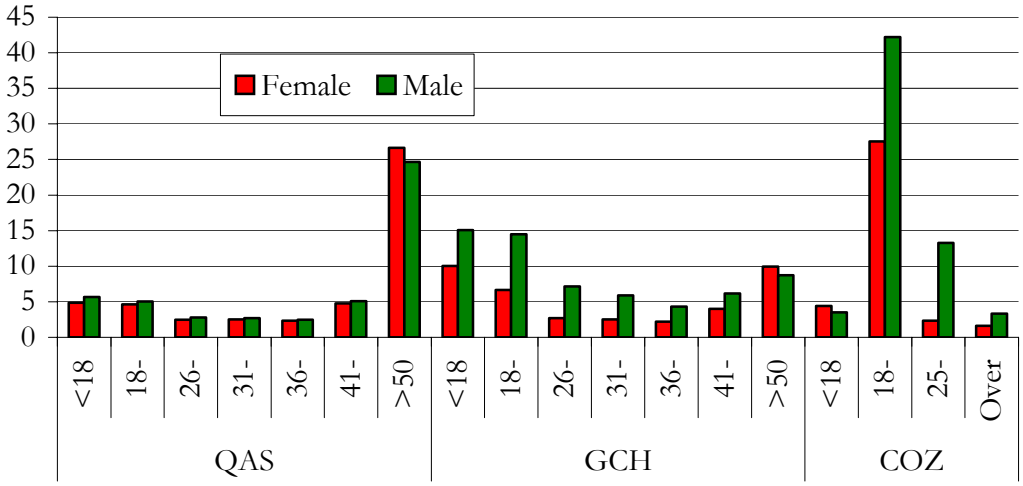


Figure 1.2 Age and Gender Profiles for Administrative Datasets

There were slightly more males than females in each of the age groups for the hospital admissions, with the exception of those over 50 where females outnumbered the males. Expectedly there was a higher proportion of 18 – 24 year olds represented in the COZ data and males more so, although there were more females attending the COZ under 18 years than there were males.

4 Survey Participants

The gender distribution, (Figure 1.3) for the surveys showed a more interesting pattern in that there were more female respondents (58.3%) in the traders' survey, whereas the reverse was true for the Surfers Paradise Resident Survey. Whether this is reflective of the general population in Surfers Paradise is difficult to ascertain, as no recent statistics exist for comparison. If it were representative however, then it would appear that there are more females in the workforce in Surfers Paradise and perhaps more males in the resident population. A closer examination of the respondents is given in the next section discussing the outcomes of the surveys.

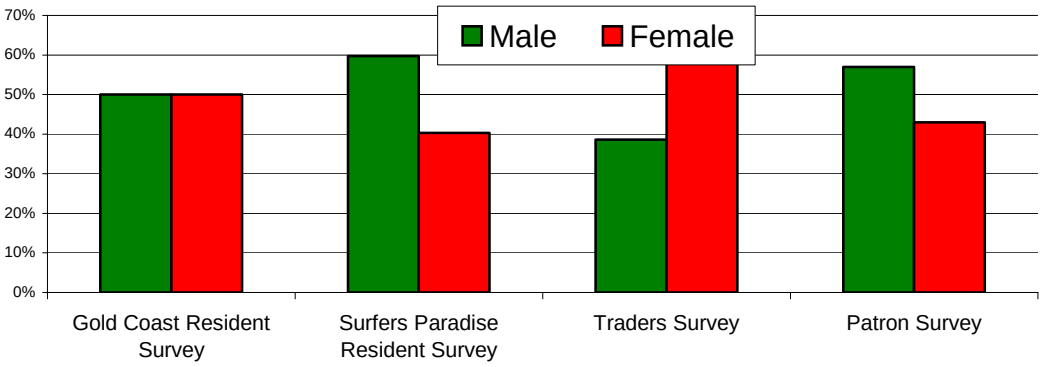


Figure 1.3 Gender Distribution of Survey Participants

As expected, there were more males (57%) than female (43%) respondents who completed the Patron survey. This survey was administered on the street near the Chillout zone, and generally, the impression is that there are more males on the streets during the night hours than females.

Limitations and Missing Data

Before exploring the outcomes of the data analyses, it is important to note a number of limitations that have influenced the data collection and analysis. Firstly, there was not congruence across identifying variables, as indicted in Table 1.6:

Table 1.6 Variables available in Administrative Datasets

Database	Subject's Age	Subject's Gender	Week Day	Time of Day	Subject's Domicile	Incident Location
QPS			yes	yes		yes
QAS	yes	yes	yes		yes	yes
COZ	yes	yes	partial	partial		yes
SASS	yes	yes			yes	yes
GCH	yes	yes	yes	yes		

It can be seen in Table 1.6 that each agency collected distinctly different types of information from the other, and in different format. For example, the Queensland Ambulance service does not ask specifically whether alcohol is involved in the jobs they are called to. However, they do note drug overdoses, as does the Gold Coast Hospital. Where the QPS data notes the exact street location of an arrest or offence, neither the ambulance nor hospital data recorded the exact location of where a person was when their injuries were inflicted. The Chill-Out Zone takes careful notes of the source of their referral - whether the client presents as self, or is brought by friends, security, taxi drivers, but the Sexual Assault Service of course cannot record that data. For reasons of privacy, some organisations could not release information about gender and age while others could. As a result, the story told by the data is a variable one, and clearly highlights the need for consistent collaborative data collection to develop a true and consistent picture of crime and safety in the Surfers Paradise area.

Nevertheless, the data provided has been matched as far as possible, enabling some comparisons and a degree of extrapolation to be made from one dataset to another. For example, the high level of assaults presenting to the hospital at the same time of the evening as the high number of street related assaults recorded by Police might be related. Without the actual location of the injury occurrence, being recorded by the GCH a causal relationship cannot be established, but a probable interaction can be.

1 Missing Data

Across the databases, there was little missing data as evidenced in Appendix 1.2. However, a significant limitation of the overall data sets was the fact that the QPS only provided data for age and gender of offenders and victims several days ago. The lateness of the data provision precluded analysis of these demographics for the Police crime profile, and will instead be included in the second Keeping Surfers Safe report.

2 Time Comparisons

In addition, the datasets for the crime statistics were only available over different time sets as Table 1.7 illustrates. This meant that time comparisons were unable to be done across one entire year. In addition, the QPS data, which was used for comparison, was sometimes provided only according to calendar year, as was the case for the QPS annual data.

Table 1.7 Time Periods Across Administrative Data Sets

Survey Type	Time over which data has been supplied
Queensland Police Service	July 1st 2000 – Dec 31st 2003
Queensland Ambulance Service	July 1st 2002 – Dec 31st 2003
Gold Coast Sexual Assault Support Service	July 1st 2002 – Dec 31st 2003
Chill-Out Zone	Jan – June 1999 Jan – Dec 2000 Jan – Dec 2001 Jan – June 2002
Gold Coast Hospital-Accident & Emergency	Jan 1st 2003 – April 30th 2004

Similarly, the data for the COZ was only partially available for some sections of time. This is not an omission by the Management of Public Intoxication, but rather a reflection of the lack of resources the organisation has to devote to data collection. Given that this is the only agency actually collecting street data, it would seem that consideration needs to be given to further funding so that the COZ can collect meaningful data about the harms and public disorder on the streets of Surfers Paradise.

3 Events

There are a number of significant events that occur in Surfers Paradise which fall during slightly different time periods each year.. The Schoolies Event usually happens at the end of the Queensland year 12 school year and lasts for 2 weekends and one week. Other states such as NSW and Victoria join the celebrations and generally add another week to the 'celebration' depending on the school calendar. In some years, these groups overlap. Therefore, the 'schoolies' event referred to in this report is generally the 1-2 weeks of Schoolies beginning with the Queensland end of Year 12.

Another event is Indy – an international Formula One car race, usually conducted over the last weekend of October. There are tourist promotions and celebratory events that occur in the week leading up to the actual race (conducted on the Sunday), which is generally referred to as Indy Week.

CHAPTER 2: COMMUNITY PROFILE

The following community profile provides a description of the demographic characteristics, population growth, educational qualifications, employment status, occupation status, tourist and business activity for the study area. The vast majority of data on Surfers Paradise pertained to the tourism industry, as this is the core business for the area. Where data is not available for Surfers Paradise, statistics from the Gold Coast City and South East Queensland are used.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The Gold Coast City Council reported in 2002 that;

In 2001, the number of people aged under 15 years represented 10.9% of the population of Surfers Paradise (up from 8.4% in 1991), lower than for Gold Coast City (19.3%). People aged 65 years and over represented 20.0% (down from 26.6% in 1991), higher than for Gold Coast City (15.2%; Gold Coast City Council, 2002, p. 1).

Table 2.1 Age Profile

Age (years)	1991	1996	2001				
	Surfers Paradise			GCC	Surfers Paradise		
	%	%	%		Males No.	Females No.	Persons No.
0-4	3.6	3.4	3.7	6.1	456	421	877
5-9	2.4	2.8	3.7	6.6	450	417	867
10-4	2.5	2.3	3.4	6.6	402	405	807
15-9	5.5	4.4	4.8	6.5	539	588	1,127
20-24	10.7	11.0	10.8	6.5	1,294	1,234	2,528
25-34	14.6	16.6	17.1	14.1	2,132	1,873	4,005
35-44	10.2	10.8	11.7	14.4	1,470	1,273	2,743
45-54	11.3	12.1	12.8	13.6	1,454	1,538	2,992
55-64	12.7	11.1	11.9	10.4	1,393	1,406	2,799
65-74	17.3	15.0	10.7	8.3	1,171	1,329	2,500
75+	9.3	10.5	9.4	6.9	1,039	1,159	2,198
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**11,800**	**11,643**	**23,443**

Source: GCCC, 2002, p.1.

In 2002, the Gold Coast City was reported as having 192,545 females (50.8%) and 186,506 males (49.2%) (Health, 2004). This distribution of gender is similar to the Queensland distribution of 50.3% of females and 49.7% of males (Health, 2004).
The OESR in 2004 reported,

> At the time of the 2001 Census, there were 4,721 persons in the Gold Coast (C) region who stated that they were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. These persons comprised 1.1 per cent of the total population

(compared with 3.1 per cent in Queensland). Of the 4,721 persons who stated that they were of Indigenous origin, 4,057 persons stated that they were of Aboriginal origin, 373 persons stated that they were of Torres Strait Islander origin, and 291 persons stated that they were of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin (**OESR, 2004b, p. 3).**

The Gold Coast City Council reported in 2002 that;

In 2001, 29.0% of the Surfers Paradise population was overseas born, 12.5% in main English speaking countries and 16.5% in other countries. The proportion of overseas born people in Surfers Paradise was higher than for Gold Coast City (24.4%). (Gold Coast City Council, 2002, p. 1)

Table 2.2 Place of Birth

Persons (excluding overseas visitors)

	1991	1996	2001	
Place of birth	**Surfers Paradise**			**GCC**
	%	%	%	
Australia	3.6	3.4	3.7	6.1
MES(a)	2.4	2.8	3.7	6.6
NMES(b)	2.5	2.3	3.4	6.6
Not stated	5.5	4.4	4.8	6.5
Total	**10.7**	**11.0**	**10.8**	**6.5**

(a)Main English speaking countries: comprise United Kingdom, USA, Ireland, South Africa, New Zealand and Canada
(b) Non-Main English speaking countries: other than the MES countries

Source: GCCC, 2002, p.2.

According to the Gold Coast City Council (2002);

In 2001, 19.5% of the population of Surfers Paradise lived in a family comprising a couple with children (compared to 44.9% for Gold Coast City), and 29.3% lived in couple only households. The proportion of people in one-parent families increased from 7.5% in 1991 to 7.6% in 2001, while the proportion of people living alone increased from 18.7% to 22.5%. *(Gold Coast City Council, 2002, p. 1).*

Table 2.3 Household Types

Persons in family, group and lone person h/holds (excl overseas visitors)

	1991(a)	1996	2001(b)		
Household type and	**Surfers Paradise**				**GCC**
Family type	%	%	%	No.	%
One family household:					
Couple with children	23.2	19.9	19.5	2,569	44.9
Couple without children	30.4	29.7	29.3	3,864	23.1
One parent family	7.5	7.7	7.6	1,004	12.9
Other family	2.0	1.7	1.8	237	1.0
Total	63.1	59.1	58.2	7,674	81.9
Multi-family household	0.9	1.3	0.7	94	1.8
Lone person household	18.7	21.4	22.5	2,964	10.7
Group household	17.3	18.2	18.5	2,444	5.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**13,176**	**100.0**

(a) In 1991, 'Manufactured Home Estates' and 'Accommodation for the Retired or Aged (self-care)' have been excluded. These dwellings were Non-private dwellings in 1991.
(b) In 2001, Serviced Apartments and persons living in Serviced Apartments have been included. These dwellings were Non-private dwellings in 1991 and 1996.

Source: GCCC, 2002, p.2.

POPULATION GROWTH: GOLD COAST CITY

Data from OESR in 2001 indicated that between June 1999 and June 2000, the population of the Surfers Paradise area had increased by 0.9%, with a population of 14,087. This was under the average for both the Gold Coast region, which was 3.4%, and the state of Queensland, which was 1.7%. More recent data indicated the population of the Gold Coast City was 455,473 (OESR, 2004c). This population represented a growth of by 3.7% since 2002. Of all cities in the State, the Gold Coast City was the seventh fastest growing city and was the second largest growing city (OESR, 2004c). To put this into an Australia-wide context, at June, 2003 Brisbane City and Gold Coast City were ranked first and second in Australia in terms of the largest growing city (OESR, 2004a). How this data extends to the Surfers Paradise area, however, is unknown.

According to OESR (2004b);

> Population projections published by the Department of Local Government and Planning in 2001 indicate that the population of the Gold Coast (C) region will increase from 418,514 in 2001 to 675,720 in 2021. The annual average growth rate between 2001 and 2021 in the Gold Coast (C) region is projected to be 2.4 per cent. This compares with an annual average growth rate of 1.6 per cent for the State. As a result, the region's share of Queensland's population is projected to be 13.6 per cent in 2021 compared with 11.5 per cent in 2001 (OESR, 2004b, p. 2).

Therefore, as at June 2003 the Gold Coast City was the second largest growing city in Australia and is projected to continue rising at rates higher than the state average.

EDUCATION QUALIFICATIONS

The Gold Coast City Council reported in 2002 that;

> In 2001, the proportion of people aged 15 years and over in Surfers Paradise with a Bachelor degree or higher was 10.5% (up from 5.6% in 1991), higher than Gold Coast City. (Gold Coast City Council, 2002, p. 1)

Table 2.4 Educational Qualifications

Persons aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors)

Level of education	1991	1996	2001		
	Surfers Paradise			GCC	
	%	%	%	No.	%
Postgraduate Degree	0.7	1.0	1.3	262	1.0
Grad Dip & Grad Cert	0.4	0.6	0.7	154	0.8
Bachelor Degree	4.4	6.9	8.5	1,772	7.0
Advanced Dip and Dip	4.0	5.5	6.0	1,254	5.8
Trade Certificate	11.6	12.6	12.9	2,698	17.4
Not stated	22.3	19.1	25.5	5,323	13.6
Not applicable	56.4	54.3	45.1	9,429	54.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**20,892**	**100.0**

Source: GCCC, 2002, p.1.

More recently, the OESR (2004c) reported that within South East Queensland, the Gold Coast City was ranked the fourth highest for the proportion of post-school qualification, with 45.5% of the population aged over 15 years having post-school qualifications.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The Gold Coast City Council reported in 2002 that;

> The labour force in Surfers Paradise in 2001 represented 48.6% of people aged 15 years and over (down from 50.9% in 1991), lower than for Gold Coast City (57.6%). From 1991 to 2001, part-time employment in Surfers Paradise increased from 14.0% to 17.2%. The unemployment rate6 decreased from 14.0% to 9.5%.

Table 2.5 Employment

Persons aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors)

Labour force status	1991	1996	2001		
	Surfers Paradise				GCC
	%	%	%	No.	%
Employed, working:					
Full time(a)	27.3	27.7	25.6	5,346	31.6
Part time	14.0	16.8	17.2	3,603	18.8
Not stated(b)	2.5	1.4	1.2	249	1.7
Total employed.	43.8	45.9	44.0	9,198	52.0
Unemployed, looking for:					
Full time work	6.0	5.7	3.4	718	4.1
Part time work	1.1	1.0	1.2	245	1.5
Total unemployed	7.1	6.7	4.6	963	5.6
Total labour force	50.9	52.6	48.6	10,161	57.6
Not in the labour force	42.8	41.6	32.8	6,845	36.7
Not stated(c)	6.3	5.7	18.6	3,887	5.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**20,893**	**100.0**

(a) The definition of 'full-time' changed between the 1991 and 1996 Census
(b) Includes employed persons who did not state their hours worked
(c) Includes persons who did not state their labour force status

Reprinted from (GCCC, 2002, p.1)

More recent trends identified by OESR (2004c) for the Gold Coast City indicated that at the time of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, the unemployment rate for Queensland was 8.3%. With an unemployment rate of 9.8%, the Gold Coast City was not amongst the highest cities in South East Queensland for unemployment rates (OESR, 2004c). Furthermore, at the time of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, the participation rate for Queensland was 63.9%. With a participation rate of 62.7%, the Gold Coast City had the seventh highest rates for participation in South East Queensland (OESR, 2004c).

6 Persons employed divided by persons in labour force (Gold Coast City Council, 2002, p. 1)

Regarding government employment, data from OESR in 2001 indicated that;

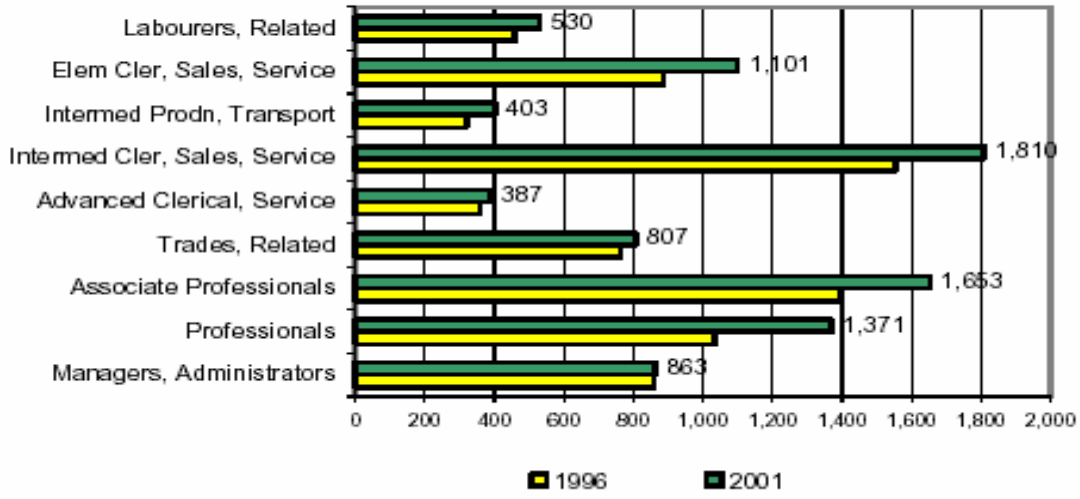
> According to data from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing, there were 9,474 usual residents of Gold Coast City employed by State/Territory government. There were also 3,091 persons employed by the Commonwealth government and 2,266 persons employed by the local government sector. The proportion of employed residents of Gold Coast City working for State/Territory government (7 per cent) was substantially lower than the proportion in South East Queensland and Queensland as a whole (both 12 per cent)…;[Furthermore within the Gold Coast City] Surfers Paradise (3 per cent) had the lowest proportion of its employed residents employed by State/Territory government. (OESR, 2001, p.17)

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: SURFERS PARADISE

According to the Gold Coast City Council (2002, p. 1);

> The main occupation in 2001 was Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (1,810 people or 19.7% of employed people) followed by Associate Professionals (1,653 people or 18.0%) (Figure 1). Since 1996, the biggest increase was recorded in the number of people working as Professionals and there were no occupations showing a decrease.

Figure 1. Occupation
Employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)



Reprinted from (GCCC, 2002, p.1)

INCOME: SURFERS PARADISE

Data reported by the Gold Coast City Council in 2002 (p.1) indicated that:

> The median gross weekly individual income in Surfers Paradise in 2001 was in the range $400-$499 (up from the $80-$119 range in 1991). In Surfers Paradise, 8.0% of people aged 15 years and over received less than $120 in 2001 (11.3% for Gold Coast City) and 8.6% received a high income of $1,000 or more (7.3% for Gold Coast City).

Table 2.6 Income
Persons aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors)

Weekly Individual Income	2001		
	Surfers Paradise		GCC
	%	No.	%
Negative-$119	8.0	1,215	11.3
120-$199	10.0	1,524	14.0
200-$399	20.4	3,120	24.2
400-$599	16.8	2,559	18.2
600-$799	8.4	1,285	10.5
800-$999	4.1	621	5.4
1000 or more	8.6	1,317	7.3
Not stated	23.8	3,632	9.1

Source: GCCC, 2002, p.1.

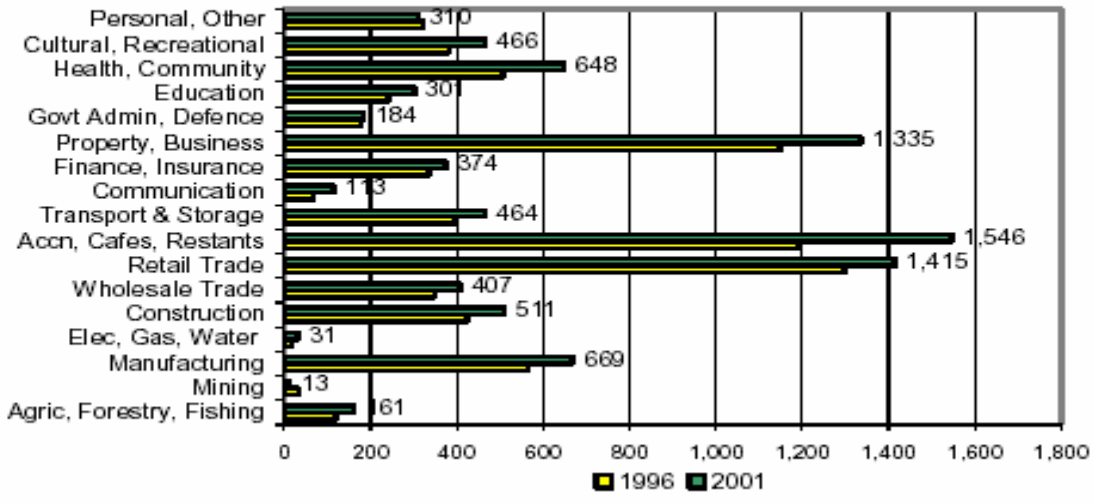
INDUSTRY

Surfers Paradise

The Gold Coast City Council reported in 2002 (p. 1) that;

> The main industry of employment in 2001 was Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants (1,546 people or 16.8% of employed people) followed by Retail Trade (1,415 people or 15.4%) (Figure 2). Since 1996, the biggest increase was recorded in the number of people working in Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants and the biggest decrease was in Mining.

Figure 2. Industry
Employed persons (excluding overseas visitors)



Reprinted from (GCCC, 2002, p.1)

Gold Coast City

OESR (2004b) indicated that;

> As at Sept 1998, 10.7 per cent (or 21,571) of businesses in Qld were located in the Gold Coast region. The largest number of businesses in the Gold Coast region were in the property and business services industry (4,446 businesses or 20.6 per cent), followed by the retail trade industry (3,894 businesses or 18.1 per cent). Within Qld, 15.0 per cent of all Construction businesses were located in the Gold Coast region while 14.9 per cent of Qld's property and business services businesses were located in the Gold Coast (C) region. (KPMG, 2003; OESR, 2004b, p.7) 1998

Table 7. Number of businesses by industry, Gold Coast (C) region and Queensland, September 1998

Industry	Region	Percentage of total	Queensland	Percentage of total	Region as a percentage of Queensland
	number	per cent	number	per cent	per cent
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	446	2.1	34,554	17.2	1.3
Mining	58	0.3	830	0.4	7.0
Manufacturing	1,573	7.3	11,071	5.5	14.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	27	0.1	729	0.4	3.7
Construction	3,260	15.1	21,697	10.8	15.0
Wholesale trade	1,391	6.4	12,973	6.4	10.7
Retail trade	3,894	18.1	30,660	15.2	12.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1,108	5.1	7,844	3.9	14.1
Transport and storage	967	4.5	10,464	5.2	9.2
Communication services	98	0.5	1,154	0.6	8.5
Finance and insurance	944	4.4	6,544	3.3	14.4
Property and business services	4,446	20.6	29,830	14.8	14.9
Government administration and defence	53	0.2	1,493	0.7	3.5
Education	355	1.6	4,446	2.2	8.0
Health and community services	1,387	6.4	13,414	6.7	10.3
Cultural and recreational services	584	2.7	4,141	2.1	14.1
Personal and other services	980	4.5	9,493	4.7	10.3
Total	**21,571**	**100.0**	**201,337**	**100.0**	**10.7**

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Business Register, Unpublished data, 1998 Geographical Boundaries

Reprinted from (OESR, 2004b, p.7)

TOURIST ACTIVITY: SURFERS PARADISE AND GOLD COAST CITY

According to OESR (2001);

> …In December quarter 2000, Gold Coast City had 144 of Queensland's tourism establishments and 12,836 of Queensland's hotel, motel, resort, guest house and serviced apartment rooms. Surfers Paradise contained the largest number of establishments (46), followed by Broadbeach (19) and Coolangatta (11).
>
> Takings from tourist accommodation for Gold Coast City in the year ended June 2000 were $295.3 million, representing one quarter of the value recorded in Queensland. Surfers Paradise accounted for nearly one half of the takings recorded in Gold Coast City. The average occupancy rate for

> Gold Coast City was 66.7 per cent in December quarter 2000, considerably greater than the rate for Queensland (60.6 per cent). Within Gold Coast City, the highest occupancy rates were measured in Surfers Paradise (73.2 per cent), Labrador (72.9 per cent), Broadbeach (67.8 per cent) and Main Beach-Broadwater (66.7 per cent). (OESR, 2001, p.27)

Purpose of Visit: Gold Coast City

According to Tourism Queensland (2003, p. 4);

> The holiday/leisure market accounted for 64% of the total visitors to the Gold Coast (2,760,888) and 64% of all visitor nights spent in the region (14,347,967) in the year ending December 2003. A further 27% of visitors (1,151,964) and 23% of nights (5,180,013) were accounted for by the visiting friends and relatives market over the same period. The business market represented 8% of the total visitors to the Gold Coast (348,781) and accounted for 7% of visitor nights (1,646,549) in the year ending December 2003.

Visiting pubs and clubs whilst in Australia was particularly appealing to backpackers from the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and Other Europe. Around one quarter of visitors from these markets also visited casinos.

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION: SURFERS PARADISE

The Surfers Paradise Economic Profile: Working Paper in 2000 (p. 1) reported that;

> In 1996, the Gold Coast region had an economy estimated to be in the vicinity of the $7.2 billion. The analysis undertaken as part of the study indicated the total 'direct' contribution of Surfers Paradise to the Gold Coast regional economy was in the order of $1.75 billion, or 24.2% of total regional output, and was made up as follows:

Activities	Output
	$Billion
Tourism-related activities	1.00
Non-tourism related activities	0.75
Total direct output	1.75

Reprinted from De Bono (2000, p. 1)

Furthermore, the report indicated that:

- the Gold Coast economy has grown to approx. $7.4 billion
- the total output from Surfers Paradise, including a $925 million multiplier throughout the Gold Coast Region, is in the order of $2.0 billion OR 27% of the total Gold Coast economic activity.
- Although no multiplier is currently available for the flow-on effect of non-tourism related activities in Surfers Paradise, the inclusion of the 1996 figure of $750 million results in a total contribution to the Gold Coast economy of $2.75 billion per annum, of approximately 37% of the total (De Bono, 2000).

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE: GOLD COAST CITY

A recent economic analysis has indicated that:

- The level of gross output by the GCC economy has expanded as rapidly as the population has grown, and as at 1996/97 (the most recent data available) was estimated at $14.0 billion – an 80% increase on 1992/93 estimates.
- The level of value added or gross regional product (GRP) for GCC as at 1996/97 was estimated at $6.4 billion, up 36% from 1992/93 estimates, with the key contributing industries being property services, construction, and retail trade.
- Total direct employment generated by GCC was estimated at 105,000 full time equivalent employees (FTE's) as at 1996/97, representing approximately 7.9% of Queensland's employment in total.
- A key issue facing GCC is the fact that it is a net importer, with a trade deficit of approximately $1.0 billion in 1996/97. That is, as at 1996/97 GCC imported or purchased $1.0 billion more worth of goods and services from outside the City than it produced and supplied to external regions.
- Exports, which are good and services produced with the City account for 10% of the value of production, with the main exporting sectors being suppliers of services to tourism activities, namely accommodation, cafes and restaurants, transport, trade, entertainment and recreation services and food processing.
- As at 1998/99, tourism is estimated to account for $2.4 billion of GCC's GRP and to generate approximately 44,200 direct and indirect full time equivalent jobs.
- As at 1996/97 retail is estimated to account for $1.0 billion of GCC's GRP and to generate approximately 24,600 full time equivalent jobs.

The economic profile of GCC highlights an economy that is experiencing dynamic growth. However, the City continues to be characterized by a relatively narrow economic base that is heavily reliant on tourism. The lack of diversity, high levels of imports into the City and a lack of high value added activities without export orientated markets represent a key long-term structural problem for GCC if not addressed. (KPMG, 2003, p.6-7),

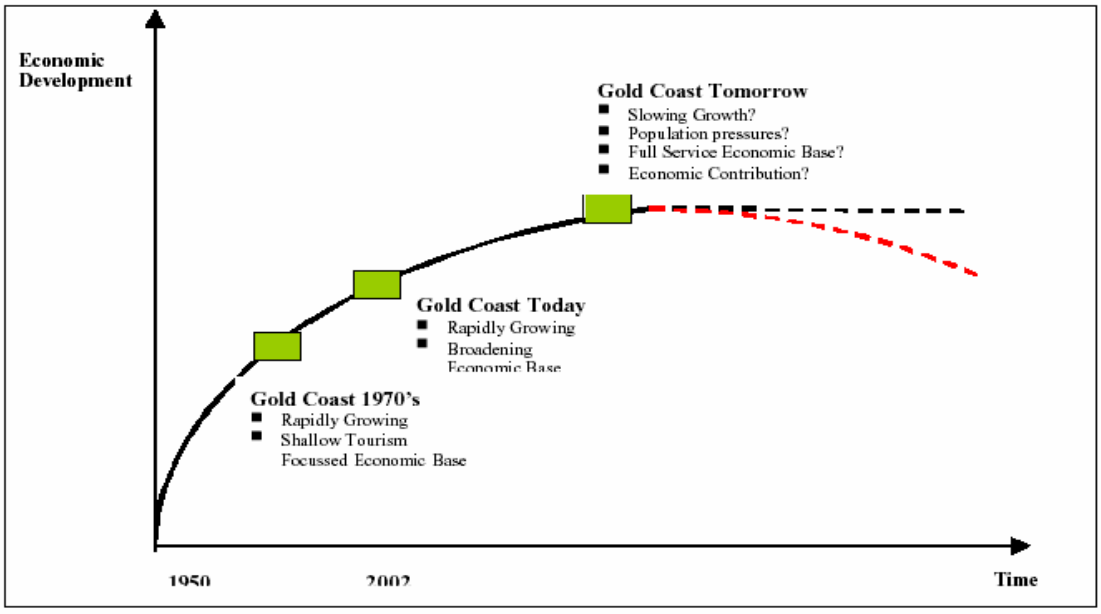
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURAL CHANGE: GOLD COAST CITY

A report conducted KPMG (2003) suggested:

A 'shift share analysis' considers the structural change that is occurring and influencing the region. This type of analysis is primarily used to provide an account of total regional employment growth that is attributed to the growth of the national economy, a mix of faster or slower than average growing industries, and the competitive nature of growing industries. The key findings from an analysis of structural change that has occurred in GCC include:

- There has been strong growth in the size of GCC's economic base compared to Queensland and Australia, which has largely been driven by the attractiveness of the region and rapid population growth.
- GCC has performed poorly in terms of industrial mix with signs that GCC is failing to pick up its share of developing and emerging industry trends that are supporting the rest of the State's growth.
- Occupational change analysis illustrates some gaps in the skill base of the resident population and therefore the need for greater diversification in the economic base of GCC in order to attract certain occupations.
- There are indications of infrastructure constraints that may slow future growth, eg, transport, road, and utilities.

If GCC is to continue to play a key role in the National and State economies, it will need to match population growth with the provision of infrastructure that supports sustainable economic development. The analysis indicates that this may not be the case at present. (KPMG, 2003, p. 7).



Above: Gold Coast City's positioning on an economic development continuum

Reprinted from (KPMG, 2003, p.8).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE: GOLD COAST CITY

The OESR in 2001 reported:

Based on data from the Department of Communication and Information, Local Government and Planning, Gold Coast City had total revenue per capita of $955 in 1998-99 (Table 17). Within South East Queensland, total revenue per capita was highest in the local authorities of Noosa Shire ($1,681) and Brisbane City ($1,266). The lowest revenue per capita was recorded in Redcliffe City ($655).

Within South East Queensland, the local government of Maroochy Shire had the largest debt per capita ($1,572). Other local governments with high debt per capita for 1998-99 were Pine Rivers Shire ($931) and Redland Shire ($908). Gold Coast City was ranked fourth with a debt per capita of $864. Beaudesert Shire recorded the lowest debt per capita ($102), followed by Redcliffe City ($113) and Caboolture Shire ($257). (OESR, 2001,p. 29)

CHAPTER 3: CRIME PROFILE: CRIME REPORTED TO QUEENSLAND POLICE

Police Data

The data analysed for the following crime profile pertained to reported crime in the Surfers Paradise Division. For comparison, crime data extracted from the QPS annual report for the Gold Coast District and the state of Queensland were also utilised.

Although statistics for Surfers Paradise were made available from two types of databases over the same time period (i.e. the Computer Aided Dispatch [CAD] data and the Crime Reporting Information System for Police [CRISP) data], a choice was made to analyse the CRISP database because it contained crimes that were serviced, whereas the CAD database contained all calls to dispatch. Additionally, the CRISP database contained information pertaining to the crime class and crime sites, clearly specified the offence status, and could identify the age and gender of perpetrators and victims.

The entire CRISP database contained information on 30,402 crimes from the Surfers Paradise Division. As the database provided information on withdrawn (1.4%), cancelled (0.1%) and unsubstantiated (1.3%) crimes, these crimes were excluded from further analyses (see Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Status of Crimes for the Surfers Paradise Division

Offence Status	Frequency	Percent
Cancelled	35	.1
Not Substantiated	388	1.3
Solved	6650	21.9
Unsolved	22911	75.4
Withdrawn	418	1.4
Total	30402	100.0

Because this crime profile was focused specifically on the Surfers Paradise CBD precinct, (Referred to as "the Study Area"), the surrounding Surfers Paradise precinct and six satellite neighbourhoods (as described in Section 1), crimes committed outside the seven neighbourhoods were also excluded from further analyses.

The final database for the seven neighbourhoods contained 24,635 crimes reported between 1st July, 2000 and 31 December, 2003. For the surrounding neighbourhoods, there were 24,635 reported crimes in this period. Of these 17,399 (70.63%) were committed in Surfers Paradise, 1,239 (5.03%) were committed in the boundary area and 12,819 (53.04%) were committed in the Study Area. For the purpose of this crime profile, years are discussed as financial years, spanning from 1 July to 30 June.

Coding of Data

A number of classifications were made of the data provided by the Gold Coast District Police headquarters. In this way, specific factors such as location, time and offence type could be analysed specifically for the Study Area.
Within the final database and its sub-databases, crimes were analysed according to:

- crime type,
- neighbourhood,
- location in Surfers Paradise (i.e., Study Area, North Boundary, South Boundary and 'the rest of Surfers Paradise'),
- street,
- crime sites (e.g., licensed venue or beach),
- financial year,
- month, day and time.
- Gender and age of offender
- Gender and age of victim

1. Location

Firstly, the final database was classified according to the location of crime within the seven neighbourhoods of Main Beach, Paradise Waters, Chevron Island, Isle of Capri, Northcliffe and Surfers Paradise (as described in Section One of this report). This classification was based on the street names and street numbers where the crimes were committed. Where street names were unavailable, the building location and suburb was used.

The final database was further divided into data subsets for the Surfers Paradise neighbourhood, and the boundary streets around the Surfers Paradise neighbourhood and the Study Area. The north and south boundary streets were chosen because of their defining difference between the CBD precinct and the rest of the Surfers Paradise neighbourhood (refer to Map 1). As mentioned in the introduction, the type of crime that borders neighbourhoods is often different to the profile within that neighbourhood. Residential status usually changed on these borders or boundaries as does the way in which public space is used. Situational aspects of the environment differ to inside the neighbourhood and consequently influence the type of crime more easily committed there. A preliminary analysis of

the street locations clearly indicated significant changes in the frequency and type of crime at the northern boundary of Surfers Paradise along View Street and Cypress Avenue and at the southern boundary along Clifford Street. These two street areas were therefore retained as separate variables and are referred to in this report as the boundary areas.

Crimes perpetrated in the Study Area and the boundary areas were identified by the street names and numbers. Where this information was unavailable, building names and street corners were used. Crime perpetrated on the Gold Coast Highway and Ferny Avenue were classified according to the following criteria:

Gold Coast Highway

- Street numbers under 2849 were excluded
- Street numbers between 2850 and 2964 were classified as Northcliffe
- Street numbers between 2965 and 3755 were classified as Surfers Paradise
- Street numbers between 3000 and 3270 were classified as the Study Area (a subcategory within Surfers Paradise)
- Street numbers between 3756 and 4000 were classified as Main Beach
- Street numbers above 4000 were excluded
- Crimes perpetrated on the Gold Coast Highway that did not contain numbers (n = 1443; 49.81%) were classified according to building names and street corners where specified. If these details were not provided, the suburb was used to classify the crime into an area.

Ferny Avenue

- This street was classified as Surfers Paradise
- Street numbers under 45 were classified as the Study Area

All streets in the final database contained street names. Of the total 24.635, 59.66 % (n= 14,696) of the streets had no numbers. Equally, 37.27% of the buildings were not named (n = 9,182). This missing data is significantly high, therefore analysis of street numbers and buildings was not possible**.** In addition to limiting the scope of analyses, the magnitude of this missing data created a challenge for classifying crimes into the specific areas identified previously.

2. Crime Types

In contrast to location data, there was no missing data for the crime type, crime sites and time categories. Crime types were analysed according to the crime class provided in the database, in conjunction with the typology in the QPS Annual Report from the 2000/2001 financial year (QPS, 2001). Although the offence types have slightly changed since this report, the earlier years utilised a broader breakdown of offences and therefore, it was not possible to make comparisons over the years without crime from the recent years being re-categorised according to this broader criteria. The crime categories include:

Homicide:
- Murder
- Attempted murder
- Conspiracy to murder
- Manslaughter (excl. by driving)
- Driving causing death

Assault Other:
- Assault, common
- Assault, police
- Assault, minor

Assault, serious:
- Assault occasioning bodily harm
- Assault occasioning GBH
- Wounding (that was classified by QPS as serious assault)
- Assault, serious (other)

Sexual offence:
- Indecent assaults on adults
- Rape
- Sexual assaults (other)
- Wilful obscene exposure
- Indecent treatment of children
- Assault with intent to commit rape
- Unlawful carnal knowledge

Robbery:
- Robbery, armed
- Robbery, unarmed, in company
- Robbery, unarmed
- Assault with intent to steal (that was classified by QPS as robbery)
- Demand property with menaces with intent to steal

Other offences against the person:
- Extortion: demand property, benefit or service with threats, with intent to extort
- Other extortion (n.e.c.)
- Armed so as to cause fear or alarm
- Stalking
- Offences against the person/life endangering acts (other)
- Defamation/libel
- Endanger lives involving transport (other)
- Ill treatment of children
- Kidnapping

Unlawful Entry:

- Burglary, with breaking
- Burglary
- Burglary, with violence or threats, with breaking
- Burglary, with violence or threats
- Enter with intent, other premises, with breaking
- Enter with intent, other premises
- Possession of things for unlawful entry
- Enter with intent, shop
- Enter with intent, shop, with breaking

Arson:

- Arson - building or structure
- Arson - aircraft or motor vehicle

Other Property Damage:

- Wilful damage (n.e.c.)
- Graffiti
- Wilful damage by fire (excluding arson)

Unlawful Use of a Motor Vehicle:

- Motor vehicle - steal, unlawfully use, possess
- Motor vehicle - attempted steal, unlawfully use

Other theft:

- Shopstealing, unlawfully take away goods UTAG
- Stealing things sent by post
- Stealing by conversion or by a trick
- Stealing from dwelling houses
- Stealing from dwellings without violence
- Stealing from dwellings with violence
- Vehicles - steal from/enter with intent
- Stealing goods in transit
- Stealing from other specified buildings
- Stealing (other)

Fraud:

- By cheque
- By credit card
- Fraud, imposition, (n.e.c.)
- Forge, utter (other)
- Steal as a clerk or servant
- Fraud involving bank cards, credit cards
- Counterfeit currency offences
- Fraud involving valueless cheques
- Fraudulent disposition of encumbered goods
- Fraudulent use of passbooks, withdrawal slips
- Fraudulent falsification of records
- Computer Fraud
- Fraud involving refunds for stolen goods
- Frauds on insurance companies
- Other fraud

Handling stolen goods:

- Possession of suspicious property
- Receiving stolen property
- Possession of tainted property
- Possession of property suspected stolen
- Possess, receive, dispose of tainted property (including money laundering)
- Bring stolen goods into Qld

Drug offences:

- Possess things for use, or used in the administration, consumption smoking of a dangerous drug
- Possess and/or use dangerous drug
- Supply dangerous drugs
- Trafficking in dangerous drugs
- Produce dangerous drugs
- Receive or possess property obtained from trafficking or supplying dangerous drugs
- Permit premises to be used
- Drugs offences (other)

Good order offences:

- Indecent behaviour
- Language offences
- Disorderly conduct
- Resisting arrest
  - Resist arrest, incite, hinder, obstruct
- Obscene, insulting, offensive, etc., language
- Disorderly behaviour

Other offences:

- Gaming, racing and betting
- Prostitution
  - Advertising Prostitution
  - Knowingly participate in provision of prostitution
  - Have interest in premises used for prostitution
  - Found in places used for purpose of prostitution
- Trespassing and vagrancy
  - Unlawfully on premises/trespassing
- Weapons act offences
  - Possession/use of dangerous article, other weapon
  - Unlawful possession of concealable firearm
  - Weapons Act offences (other)
- Traffic and related offences
  - Drink driving - 0.15 and over (includes under the influence of drugs)
  - Driving whilst unlicensed
  - Driving whilst disqualified or restricted
- Domestic Violence (Family Protection) Act breach
- Liquor Act offences/other liquor offences
- Consume liquor in public place
- Police Service Administration Act offences (other)
- Lost property
- Other offences (Federal Legislation)
- Other offences (Qld Legislation) - includes Southbank Act offences
- Police Use of Force (Oleoresin Capsicum Spray)
- Miscellaneous offences

3. Site

Site classifications had existing categories and therefore did not have to be coded. The site classifications are included for the reader's reference in Appendix 3.1.

4. Time

Time was classified into six categories:

- 7am to 12pm,
- 1pm to 6pm,
- 7pm to 9pm,
- 10pm to 12mn,
- 1am to 3am and
- 4am to 6am.

These time categories included the beginning of the first hour, to the last minute of the final hour, for example, 1am to 3am includes times from 1.00am to 3.59am.

5. Contextualising the crime data for comparison:

To place the crimes committed in the Surfers Paradise area in context, comparisons were made:

- Against the entire state of Queensland
- Against the Sth. East Region of Queensland which includes the
- Against the Gold Coast District

The following analysis of the QPS crime statistics is presented in three sections. Section 1 compares the rates of crime in Study Area and Surfers Paradise, with crime rates from all of Queensland, the South Eastern Region and the Gold Coast District. This provides the context for interpreting data for the Study Area and Surfers Paradise Area. In Section 2, a cumulative analysis (of all three years) provides an overall picture of crime in the Study Area, Surfers Paradise and the seven surrounding neighbourhoods. In this section, trends are identified for crime rates over locations, sites, days and time. Due to the identification of temporal trends in Section 2, Section 3 follows with an examination of crime trends in the Study Area over years, focusing on crimes that have either increased or decreased.

Section 1: The Picture of Surfers Paradise Against the State of Queensland

This section examines the crime rates for Surfers Paradise and the Study Area, within the context of crime rates for all of Queensland, the QPS South Eastern Region and the QPS Gold Coast District.

Of all offences against the person committed in the Gold Coast District between 2000/2001 and 2002/2003, the surrounding neighbourhoods accounted for between 21.15% and 23.54%. Of these percentages, the Surfers Paradise area accounted for between 79.54% to 81.7% (See Appendices 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4).

With regard to property offences committed in the Gold Coast between the years 2000/2001 to 2002/2003, the surrounding neighbourhoods accounted for between 14.46% and 15.78%. Of these percentages, the Surfers Paradise area accounted for between 67.78% to 70.75%.

For other offences committed in the Gold Coast between the years 2000/2001 to 2002/2003, the surrounding neighbourhoods accounted for between 5.13% to 6.18%. The Surfers Paradise area accounted for between 69.2% to 76.32% of these crimes during this period.

In sum, the Study Area accounts for a large percentage of all crime in the Surfers Paradise area. From this data, it can be concluded that the surrounding neighbourhoods account for quite a large proportion of the offences against the person reported in the Gold Coast district, but, these rates do not exceed one quarter. However, the surrounding neighbourhoods accounted for only a small percentage of other offences reported in the Gold Coast district. Of the offences in the surrounding neighbourhoods, Surfers Paradise and the Study Area, accounted for a significant proportion.

When examining Surfers Paradise in relation to the Gold Coast district, the broader South East region and the even the broader Queensland context, it can be seen that although Surfers Paradise accounts for a large proportion of crime in the surrounding neighbourhoods, it does not account for a very high percentage of crime in the broader areas (see Figures 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).

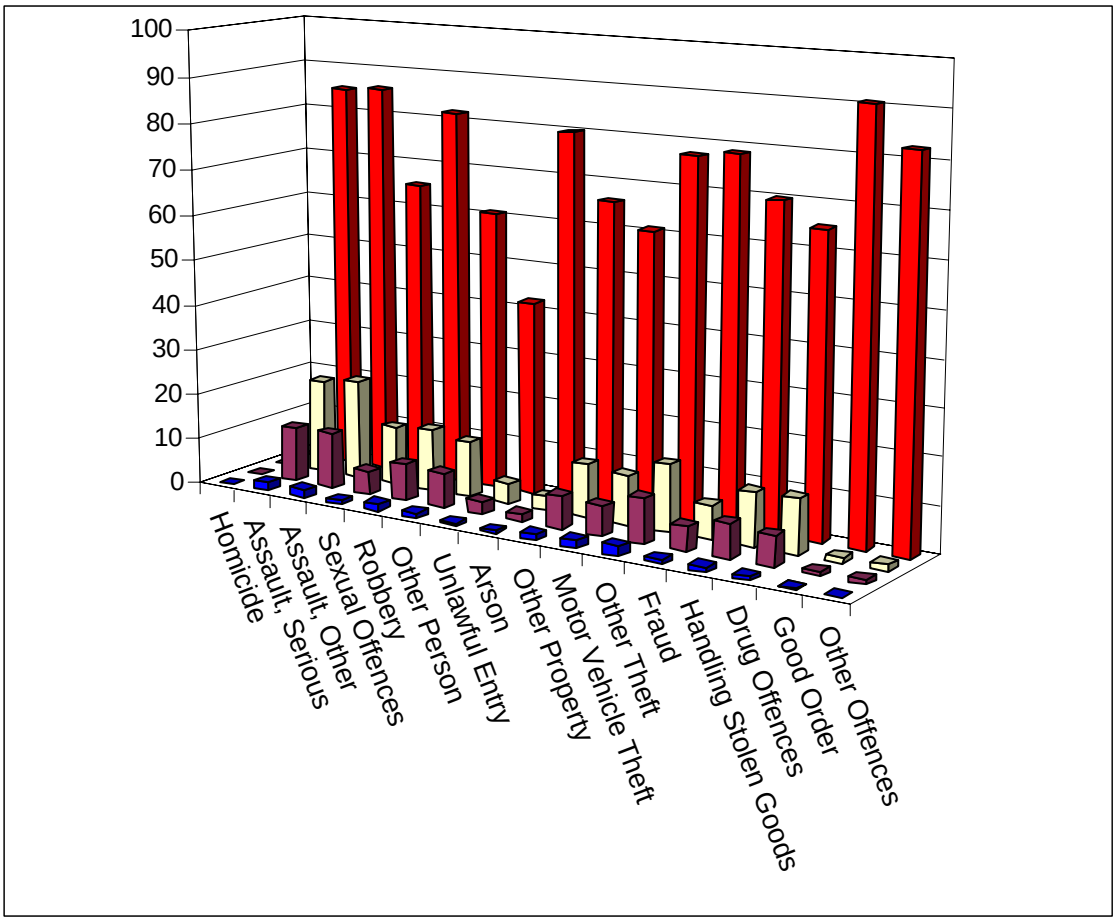


Figure 3.1 Comparisons of Crime Committed in Surfers Paradise Across Areas in Queensland in 2000/2001

This is especially the case for homicide, unlawful entry, arson, fraud, good order offences and other offences. The very small percentages for good order offences are noteworthy given that particular public concern had been expressed about these offence types in the Study Area. Furthermore, considering the number of licensed venues and 'nightlife' in Surfers Paradise, it would be intuitive that there would be reasonable levels of disorderly conduct. Both forms of assault, however, maintain relatively high levels against the broader areas, although they still only account for between 11.11% and 12.06% of crime in the South Eastern Region for serious assault and between 12.08% and 15.01% for common assault (see Appendices 3.5, 3.6 and 3.7).

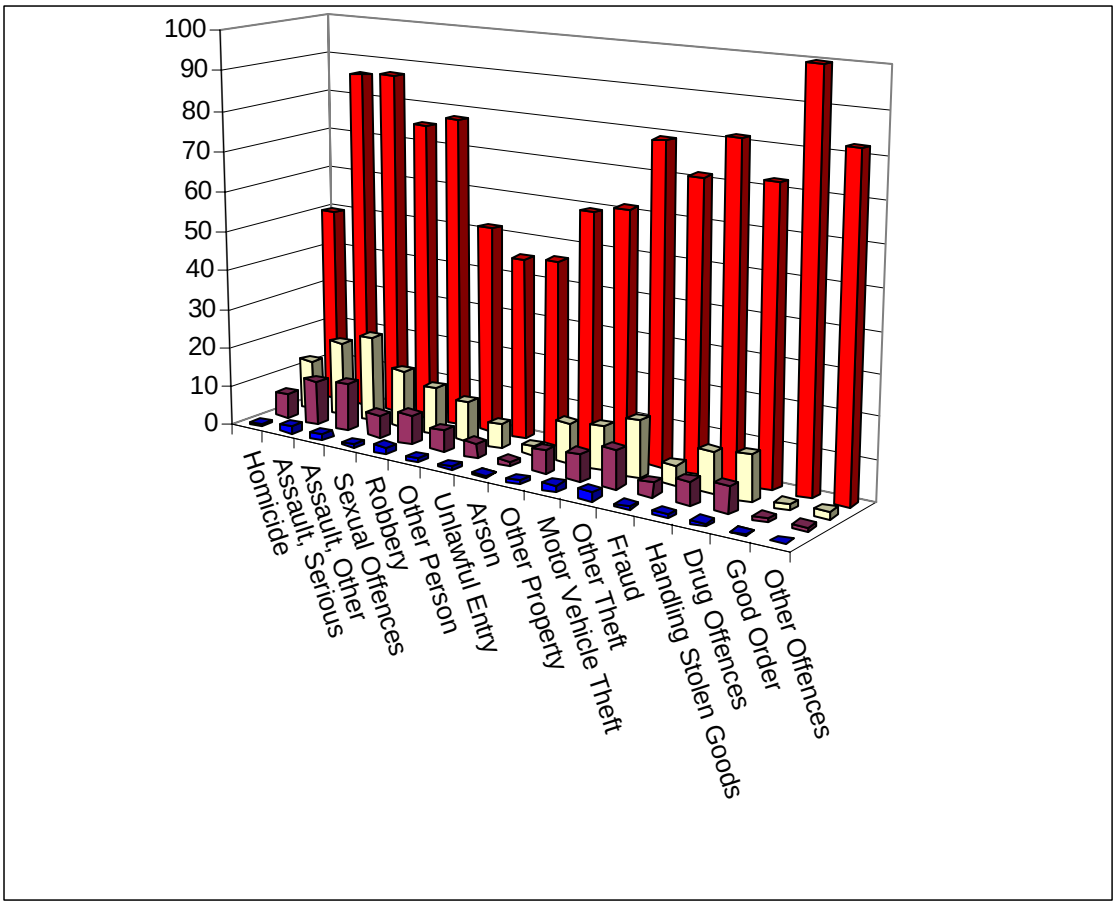


Figure 3.2 Comparisons of Crime Committed in Surfers Paradise Across Areas in Queensland in 2001/2002

These graphs have been generated for Surfers Paradise, as opposed to the Study Area, as the Study Area accounts for such a small percentage of the larger areas that meaningful comparative graphs were not possible. However, as indicated in Appendices 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4, the Study Area does account for a large percentage of crime in Surfers Paradise. To illustrate, in 2002/2003 the Study Area accounted for approximately 91% of the serious assaults and good order offences in Surfers Paradise. However, for unlawful use of a motor vehicle, the Study Area only accounted for 45.6% of these crimes in Surfers Paradise.

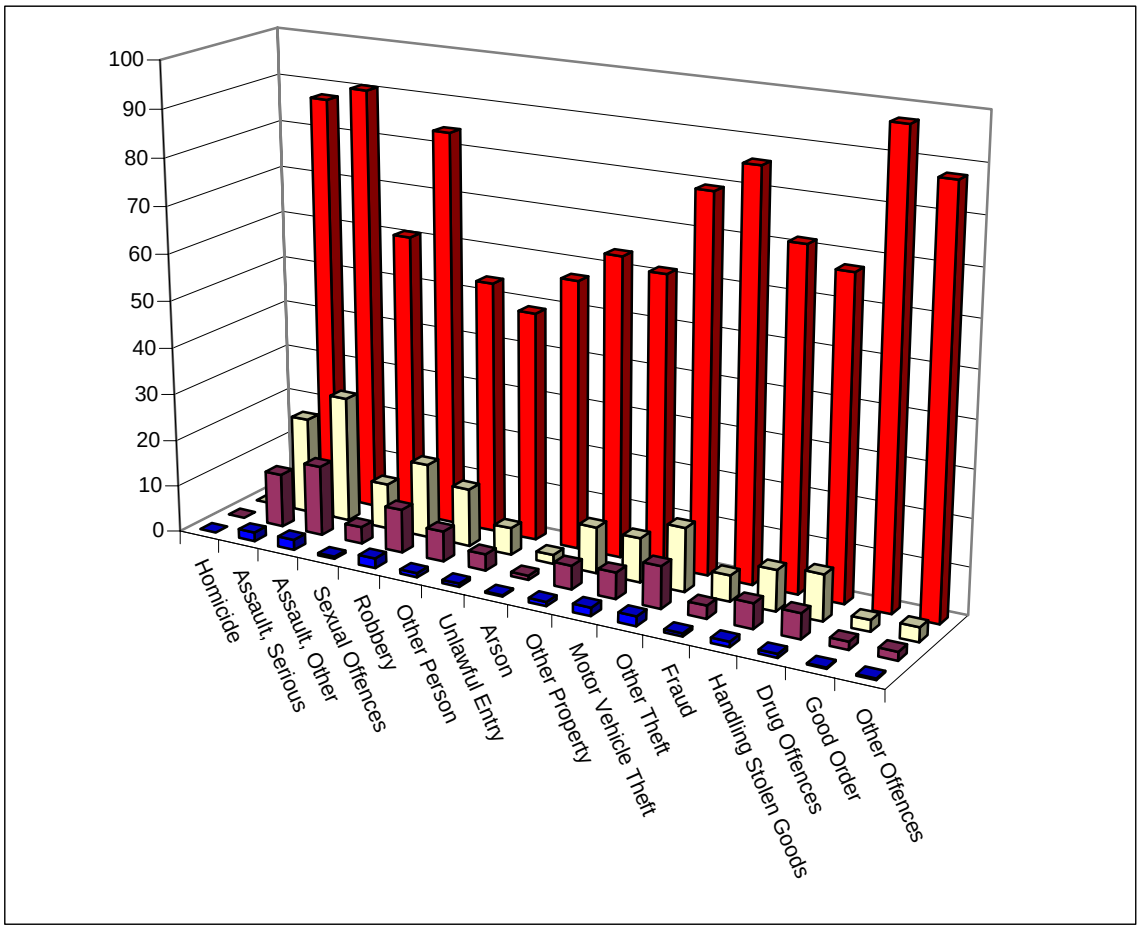


Figure 3.3 Comparisons of Crime Committed in Surfers Paradise Across Areas in Queensland in 2002/2003

Consequently, similar trends to those identified in Figures 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3, are also apparent in comparisons between the percentage of crimes in the Gold Coast District committed in the Study Area (see Figures 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6). Although Figure 3.5 suggests that the homicide rates are high in the Study Area for that year, due to the small percentage of homicides in the Gold Coast district, the percentages are misleading.

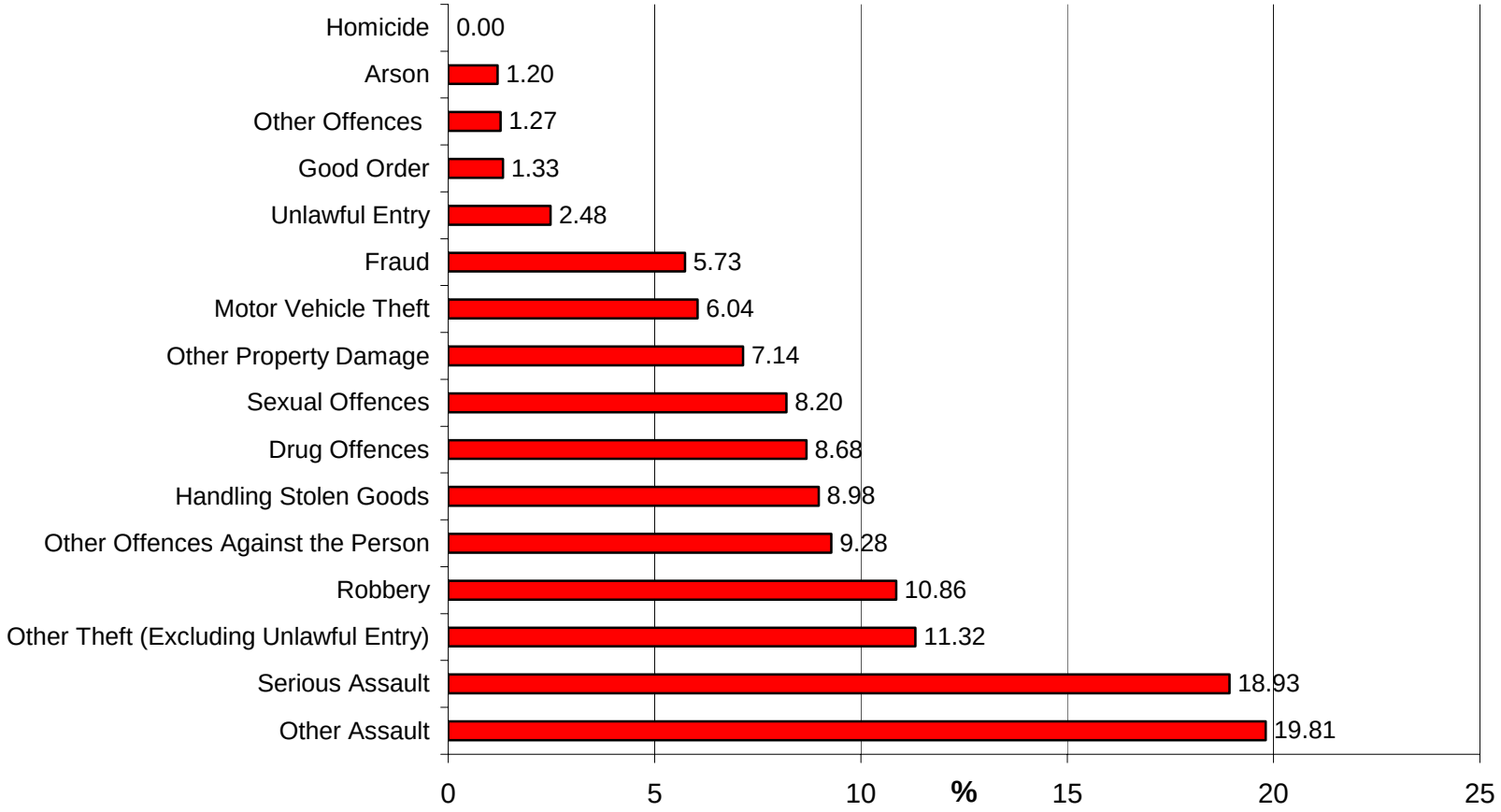


Figure 3.4 Percentage of Crime in Gold Coast Committed in The Study Area in 2000/2001

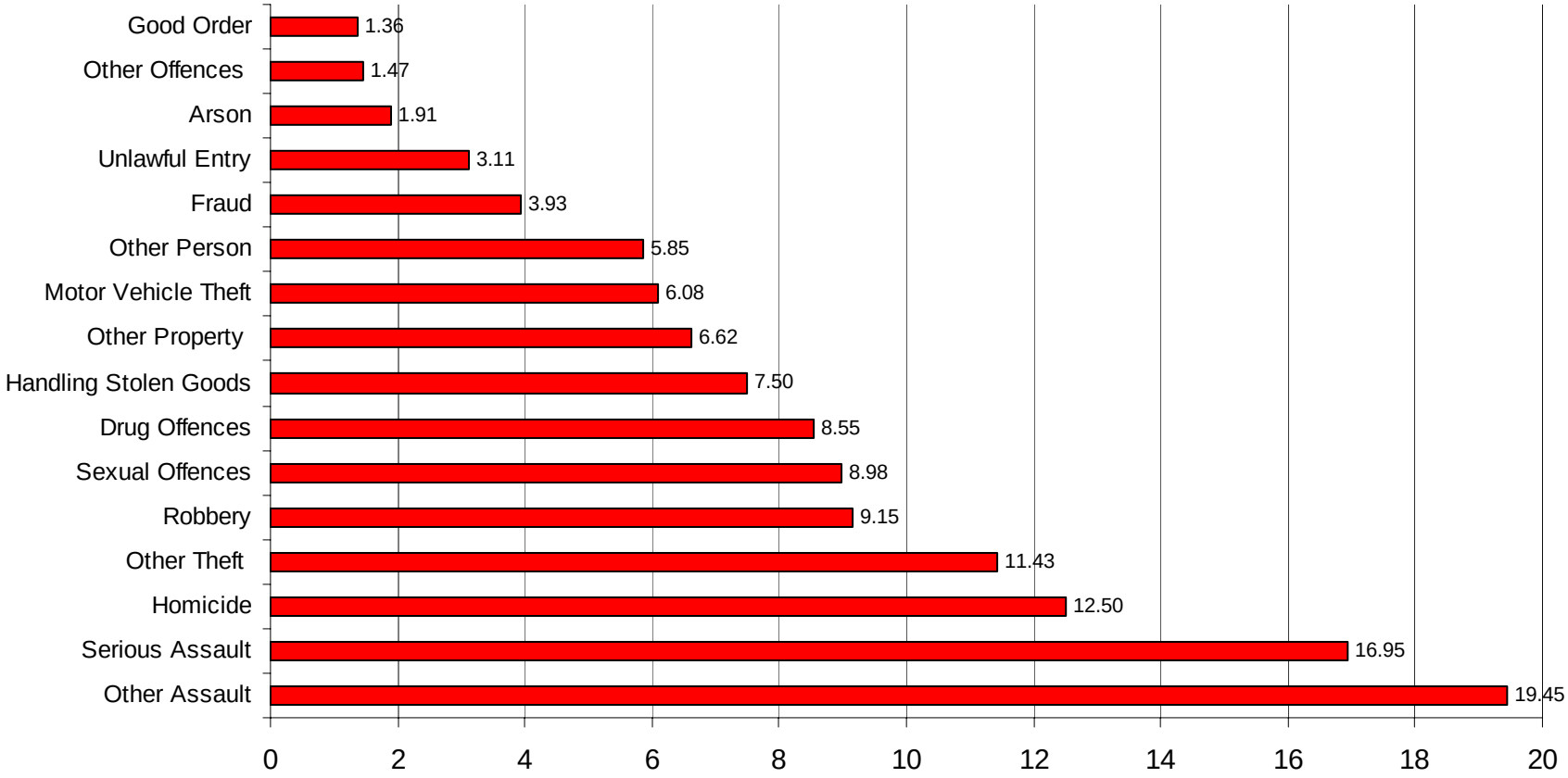


Figure 3.5 Percentage of Crime in Gold Coast Committed in The Study Area in 2001/2002

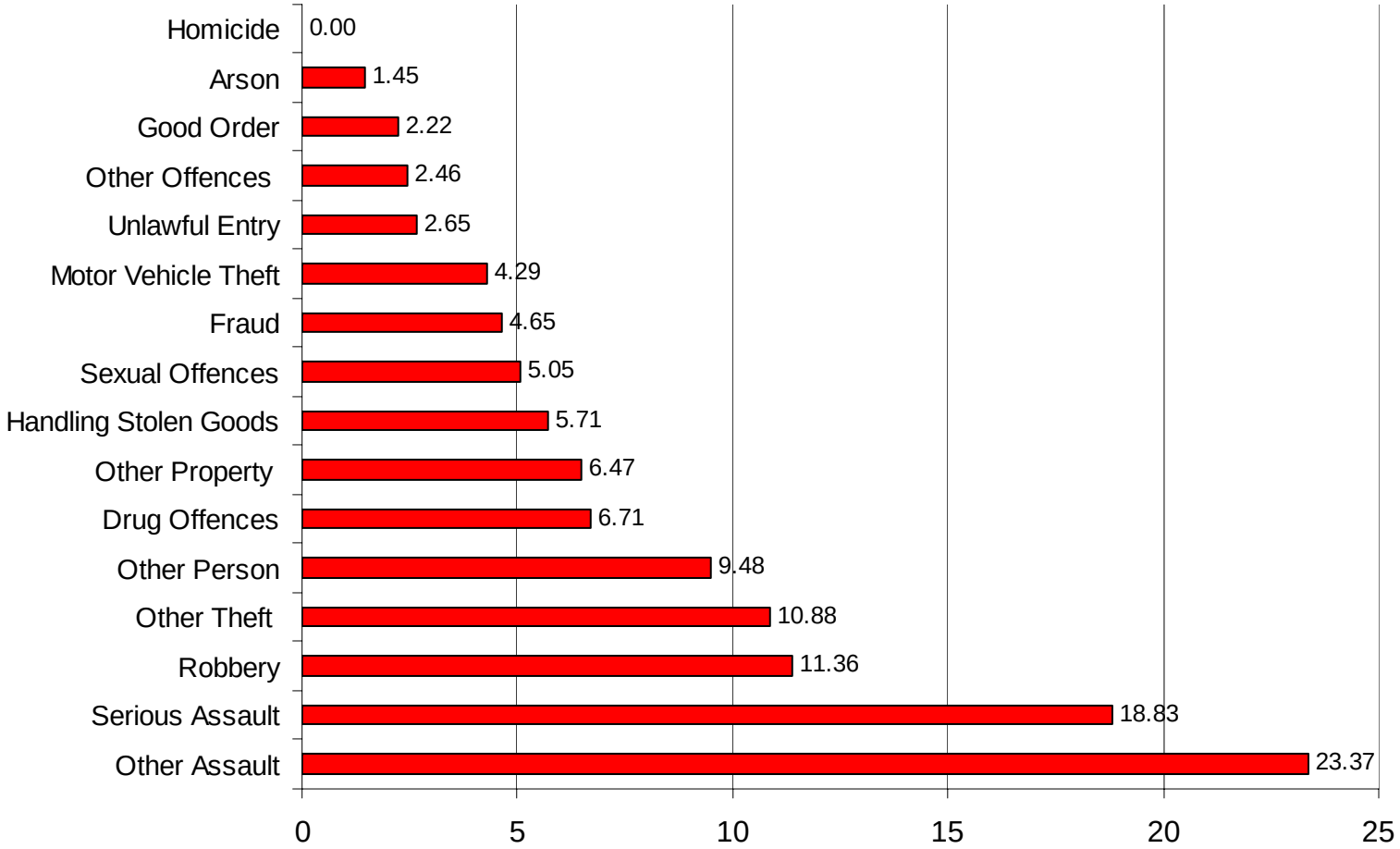


Figure 3.6 Percentage of Crime in Gold Coast Committed in The Study Area in 2002/2003

Summary

Figures 3.1 to 3.7 indicate that of all crime across the Gold Coast District, the crimes that appear to be inflated in Surfers Paradise and the Study Area in particular are common assault, serious assault, other theft and robbery. In contrast, good order offences in the Study Areas account for a very small percentage of good order offences in the entire Gold Coast district. Interestingly, Cairns is the only district in Queensland with higher rates of assault than the Gold Coast District (Queensland Police Service: Annual Statistical Report 2001/2002, 2002; 2002/2003, 2003; QPS, 2001).

Property Crime Trends in Australia

Australia-wide crime statistics for unlawful entry, motor vehicle theft and other theft have been decreasing since 2001 (see Figure 3.7). Comparisons of the rates of these crimes with Surfers Paradise and the surrounding neighbourhoods indicate that this trend is not occurring locally (see Figure 3.8). This may be because variables that are influencing these crimes in Australia as a whole are not applicable to the Surfers Paradise context.

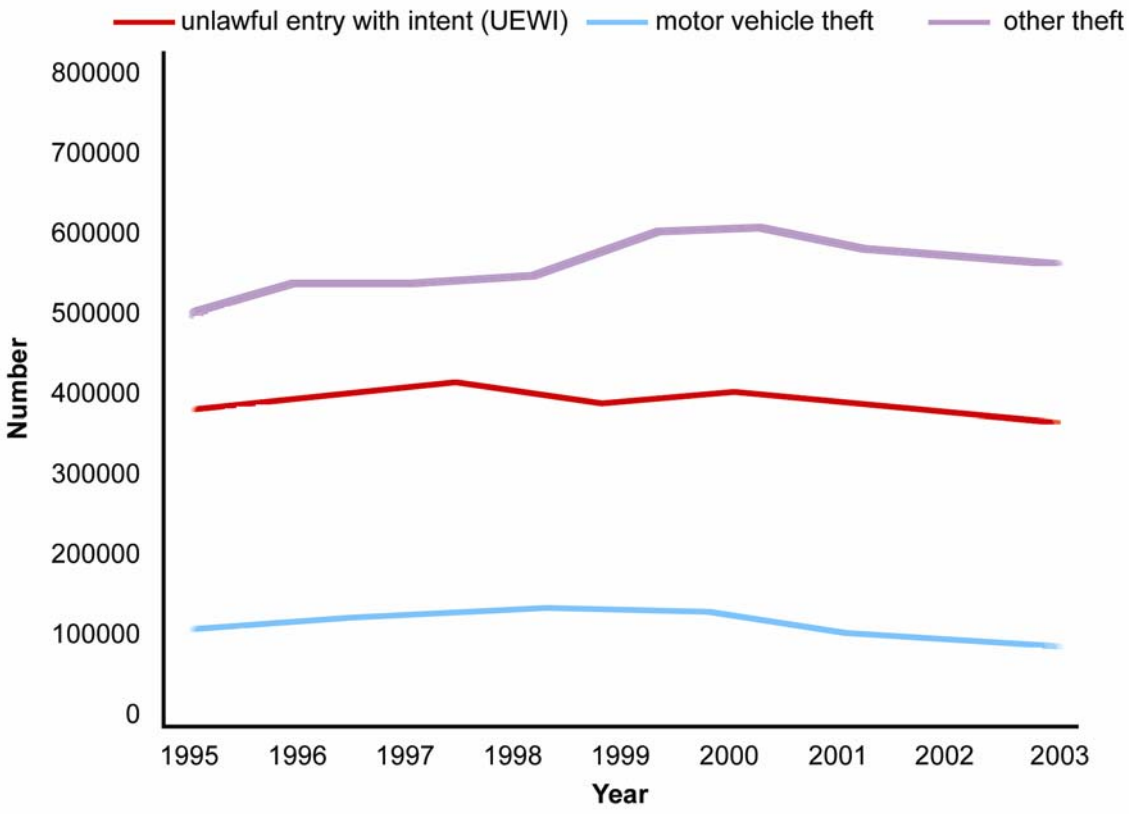


Figure 3.7 Crime Trends in Australia (Count)

Extracted from Australian Bureau of Statistics (2004)

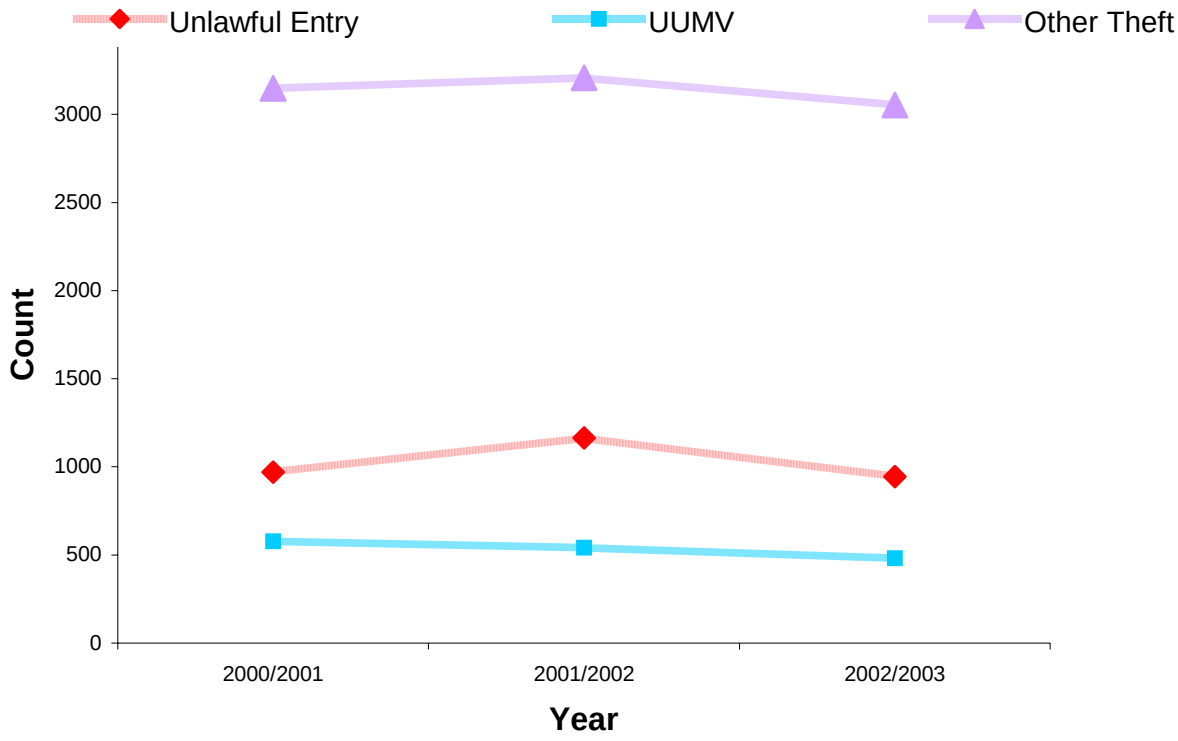


Figure 3.8 Crime Trends in Surfers Paradise (Count)

Monthly Crime Trends Over Years

For the purpose of this crime profile, years are discussed as financial years, spanning from 1 July to 30 June. As illustrated in Table 3.2, crime was relatively evenly distributed over the three financial years, however, the percentage of crime consistently decreased slightly over the years.

Table 3.2 Distribution of Crime over Financial Years

Location	Year	Crime Count	%
Surrounding Neighbourhoods	2000/2001	7594	30.8
	2001/2002	7268	29.5
	2002/2003	6807	27.6
	1st 6mths 2003/2004	2966	12
Surfers Paradise	2000/2001	5262	30.2
	2001/2002	5038	29
	2002/2003	4923	28.3
	1st 6mths 2003/2004	2176	12.5
Study Area	2000/2001	3819	29.8
	2001/2002	3726	29.1
	2002/2003	3627	28.3
	1st 6mths 2003/2004	1647	12.8

The pattern across months for each financial year had some similarities and some differences for the surrounding neighbourhoods, Surfers Paradise and the Study Area (see Appendices 3.8 to 3.16). For all areas (i.e., surrounding neighbourhoods, Surfers Paradise and the Study Area), November consistently had the highest rates of crime. December was also consistently among the months with highest rates of crime. This is possibly due to the holiday period and events such as Schoolies. This will be discussed in more detail later. Not surprisingly, mid-year typically accounted for the lowest rates of crime. This is possibly a result of the fact the fewer people may visit these areas during these winter periods and fewer events occur during these months. It is important to note, however, that these trends may be accounted for by other factors unrelated to events and holiday periods. The rates of crime in October varied across the years, fluctuating from being among the highest months to one of the lowest months. It is difficult to determine why this fluctuation occurred with the available data.

Despite slight variations across crime patterns over the years, Section 2 will include an analysis of crime with all years cumulated together. This cumulative analysis will provide an overall picture of crime in the Study Area, contextualised in Surfers Paradise and the seven surrounding neighbourhoods. Following this, Section 3 will identify trends over crime between the three financial years.

Section 2: Crime Trends as Measured by Police Data for 2000 – 2003

Section 2 identifies trends for crime rates over locations, sites, days and time using the cumulative data for the QPS. This section differs from Section 3, which analyses trends in crime over years.

Type of Crime

Across the seven neighbourhoods: Recall, the surrounding neighbourhoods was comprised of 24,635 crimes reported over 42 consecutive months between 1 July, 2000 and 31 December, 2003. The five most frequent crimes reported were, in **descending order**:

- other theft (excluding unlawful entry)
- unlawful entry
- other property damage
- unlawful use of a motor vehicle
- drug offences

accounting for approximately 84% of all reported crime (see Table 3.3).

Table 3.3 Distribution of Crime (%)

Crime	% of All Crime in Surrounding Neighbourhoods	% of All Crime in Surfers Paradise	% of All Crime in Study Area
Arson	0.13	0.10	0.09
Assault, common	2.39	2.94	3.53
Assault, serious	3.45	4.24	5.26
Drug offences	6.82	6.80	6.65
Fraud	3.65	4.05	4.38
Good order	0.71	0.97	1.26
Handling stolen goods	1.30	1.39	1.35
Homicide	0.03	0.02	0.02
Other	1.82	2.17	2.42
Other Person	1.23	0.99	0.94
Other property	12.65	11.37	9.98
Other theft	43.28	48.15	52.08
Robbery	0.69	0.79	0.82
Sexual assault	0.89	0.84	0.69
Unlawful entry	13.85	9.03	6.23
UUMV	7.12	6.13	4.32
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Some of these crimes are the same as those crimes reported as highest for 2000/2001, 2001/2002, 2002/2003 in Queensland (other theft, unlawful entry, other property damage, other offences and drug offences), the South Eastern Region (other theft, unlawful entry, other property damage, other offences, fraud and motor vehicle theft) and the Gold Coast District (other theft, unlawful entry, other property damage, other offences and fraud) (see Appendix 3.17).

Within Surfers Paradise Precinct: Recalling that, in Surfers Paradise a total of 17,399 crimes were reported over 42 consecutive months between 1 July, 2000 and 31 December, 2003. The five most frequent crimes reported in Surfers Paradise were, in **descending order**:

- other theft (excluding unlawful entry)
- other property damage
- unlawful entry
- drug offences
- unlawful use of a motor vehicle.

These crimes accounted for approximately 81.5% of all crime reported in Surfers Paradise (see Table 3.3). The five most frequent crimes in Surfers Paradise were the same as those in all the Study Area, although the order of frequency varied.

Within the Study Area (CBD of Surfers Paradise): In the Study Area, a total of 12,819 crimes were reported over 42 consecutive months between 1 July, 2000 and 31 December, 2003. The five most frequent crimes reported in Surfers Paradise were, in **descending order**:

- other theft (excluding unlawful entry)
- other property damage
- drug offences
- unlawful entry
- serious assault.

These crimes accounted for approximately 80% of all crime reported in the Surfers Paradise CBD (see Table 3.3). The five most frequent types of crime in the Surfers Paradise CBD were similar to those in all the Study Area and the entire Surfers Paradise locality, with the exception of the rates of reported serious assault, which accounted for a higher percentage of all crime in the Surfers Paradise CBD than the unlawful use of a motor vehicle.

The boundary area (n= 1,239) that comprised of Cypress Ave and View St (north boundary) and Clifford St (south boundary). This area clearly had different patterns of crime compared to those of both the Study Area (see Figure 3.9) and their neighbouring streets in the rest of Surfers Paradise (see Table 3.4).

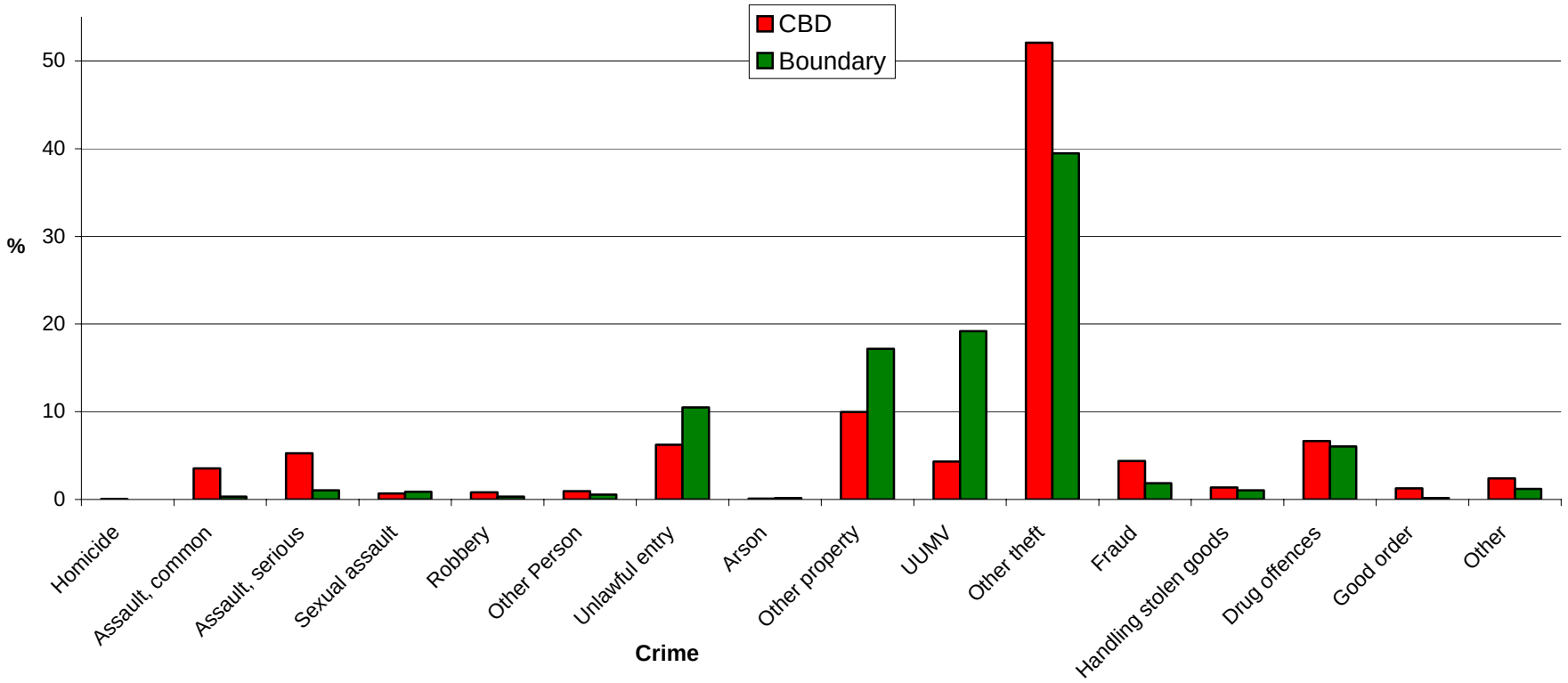


Figure 3.9 Comparison of Boundary Streets with CBD (%)

Table 3.4 Comparison of Boundary Streets with Neighbouring Non-CBD Streets

	North Boundary				South Boundary	
Crime	Cypress Av	View Av	Staghorn Av		Clifford St	Hamilton Av
Homicide	0	0	0		0	0
Assault, common	1	1	3		2	0
Assault, serious	4	6	2		3	0
Sexual assault	3	5	2		3	0
Robbery	1	1	2		2	0
Other Person	0	4	0		3	0
Unlawful entry	9	69	9		52	0
Arson	0	1	0		1	0
Other property	80	61	12		72	0
UUMV	131	43	6		64	0
Other theft	147	162	21		180	0
Fraud	1	20	0		2	0
Handling stolen goods	4	2	0		7	0
Drug offences	24	15	3		36	0
Good order	0	0	0		2	0
Other	5	8	3		2	0
Total	410	398	63		431	0

As these comparisons indicate, the crime perpetrated in the boundary streets tends to be related to the unlawful use of a motor vehicle and other property crime to a greater extent than the Study Area. Although these crimes are also common in the Study Area, the Study Area accounts for quite high levels of crime against the person, fraud and drug offences, with very high levels of other theft. The boundary streets also have higher rates of crime than their neighbouring streets, suggesting a possible decline in crime at this point.

The distribution of crime in the boundary area is slightly different than the Study Area (see Table 3.3), whereby unlawful use of a motor vehicle accounts for the second highest number of crimes in the boundary streets (see Figure 3.10).

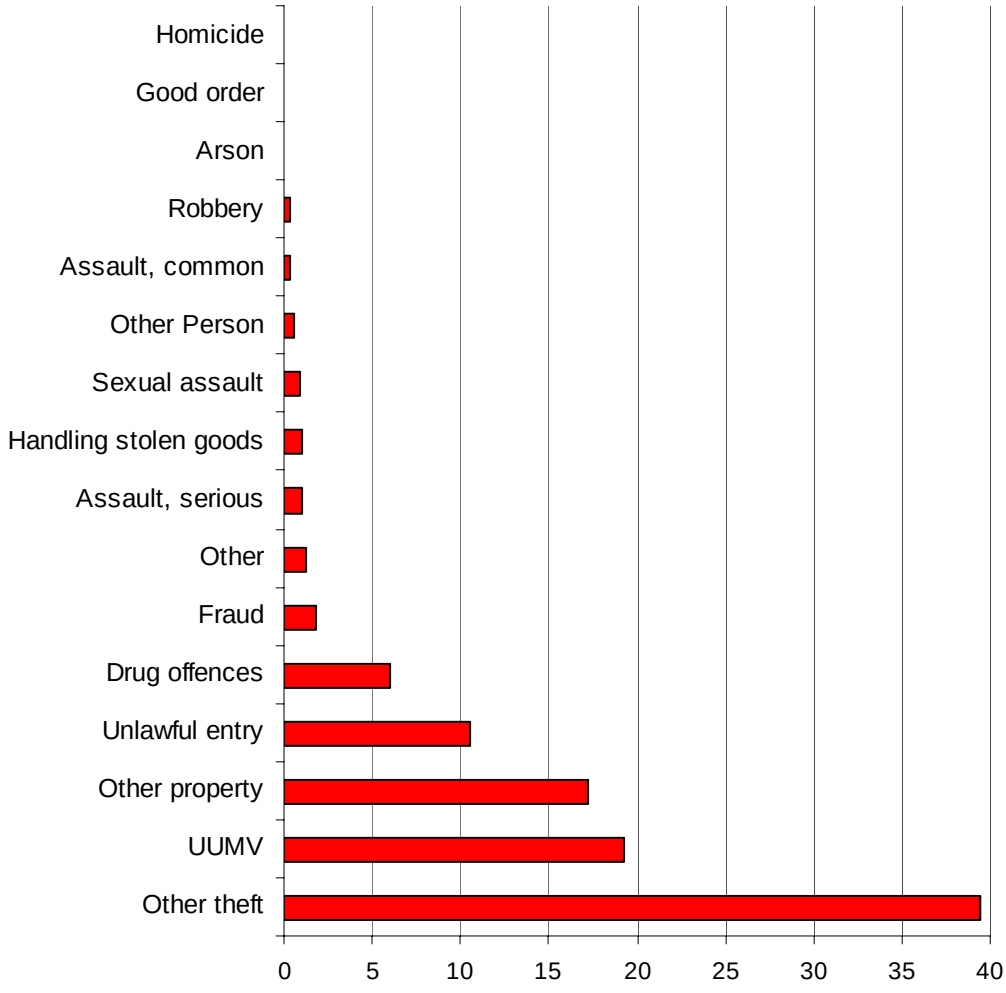


Figure 3.10 Distribution of Crime In Boundary Streets %

In sum, the Study Area and the areas it is nested in, appear to be experiencing property crime at much higher rates than any other type of crime. Furthermore, in contrast to anecdotal evidence, crimes against the person and good order offences account for reasonably small percentages of all crime in the Study Area.

Location of Crime

Across the Seven Neighbourhoods: Of the seven surrounding neighbourhoods, a disproportionate amount of crime was reported in Surfers Paradise, whereby 70.63% of all crime was reported in this locality (see Figure 3.11). Surfers Paradise also accounted for the vast majority of *all* types of reported crime (see Figure 3.12). To illustrate, 96% of good order offences, and approximately 87% of both serious and common assaults were reported in Surfers Paradise. Therefore, the crime profile of Surfers Paradise is very different to the other surrounding neighbourhoods.

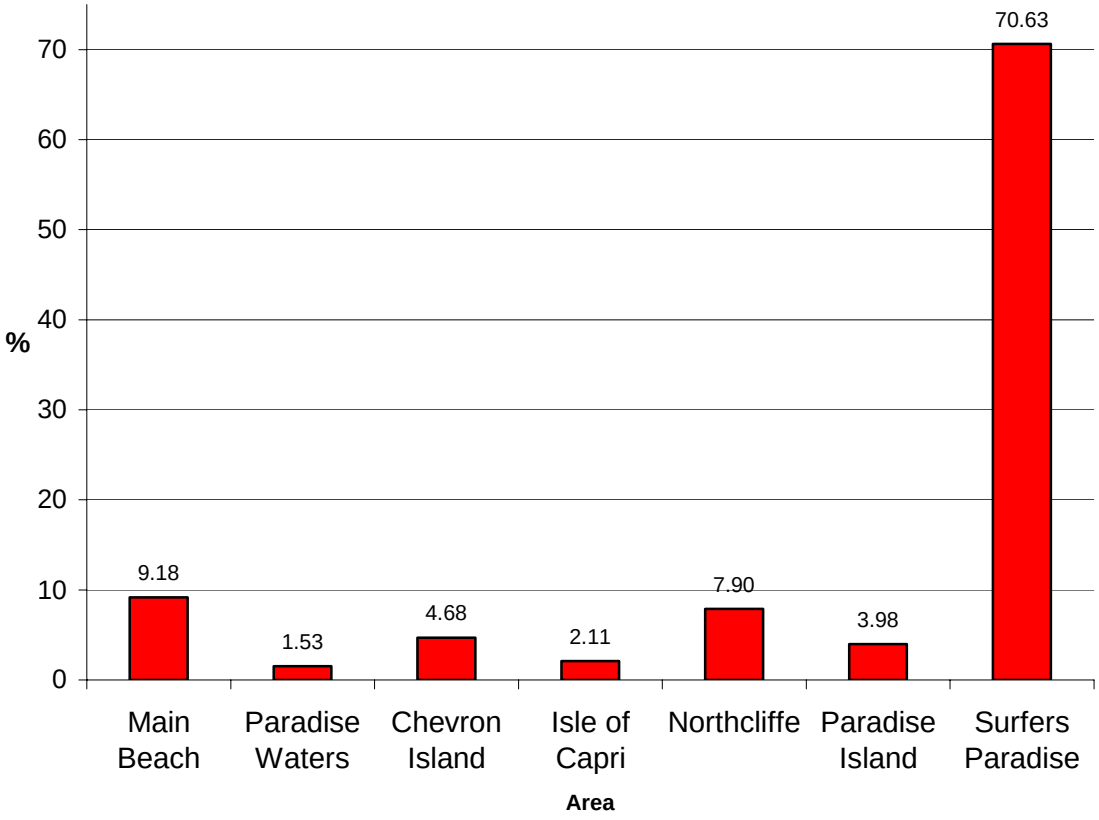


Figure 3.11 Distribution of Crime Across Areas (%)

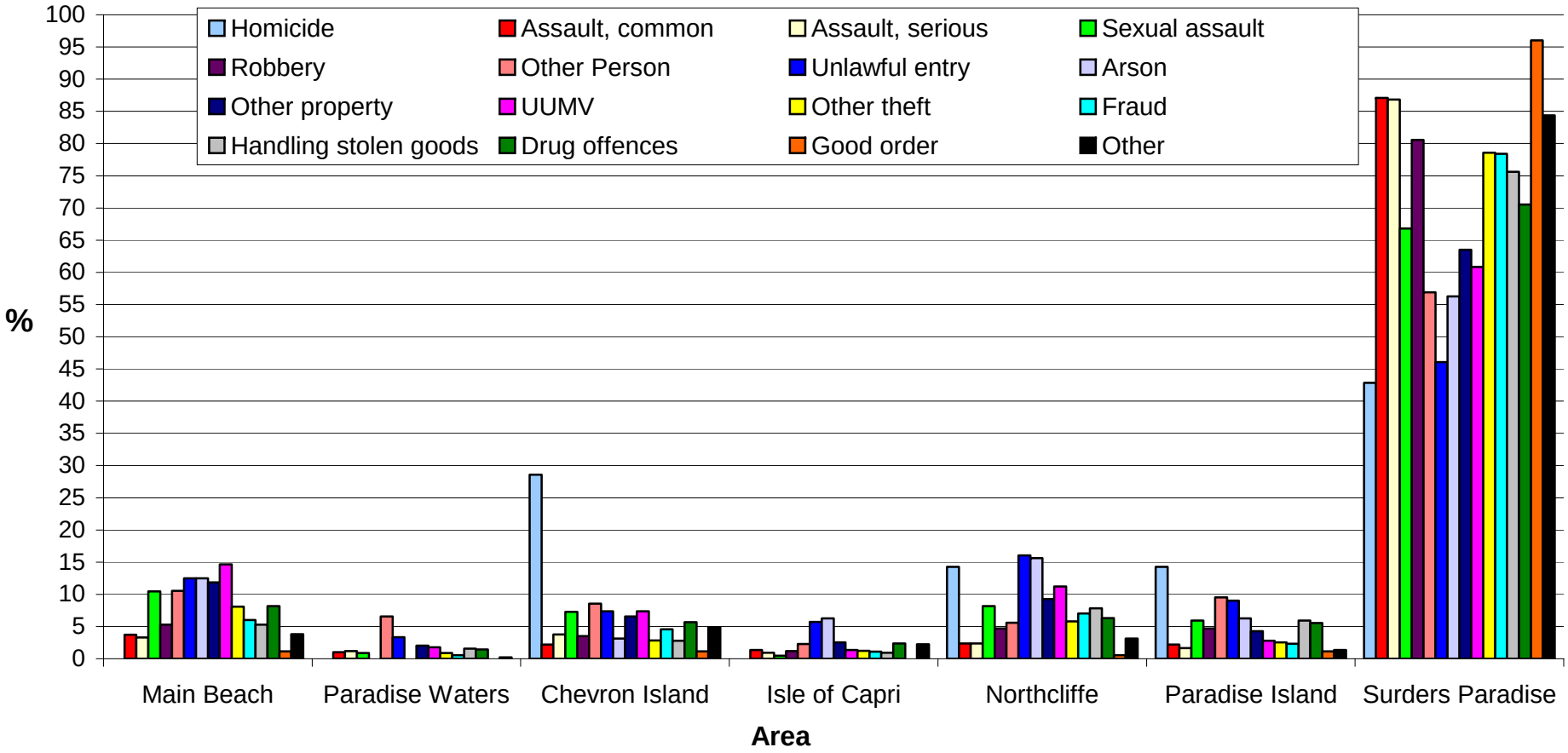


Figure 3.12 Distribution of Types of Crime Across Areas (%)

Within the Surfers Paradise Precinct: Within Surfers Paradise, a comparison between the percentage of crime reported in the Study Area, the boundary areas and the rest of Surfers Paradise indicated that approximately 74% of all 17,399 crimes were perpetrated in the Surfers Paradise CBD area. Of the remaining 26%, the boundary areas accounted for 7.1% of crime and the rest of Surfers Paradise accounted for 19.2% of crime. The Study Area also accounted for the highest percentage of all types of crime (Figure 3.13).

Therefore, the Study Area appears to account for the majority of crime committed in Surfers Paradise, and in particular, crimes against the person, good order offences, drug offences and other crimes. For several property crimes, however, a reasonably high percentage was also committed in either the boundary areas or outer Surfers Paradise.

Within the Study Area: Focusing on the Study Area, the streets with the highest percentage of reported crime were, in descending order, the Esplanade, Cavill Avenue and Orchid Avenue. These three streets accounted for approximately 64% of all crime reported in the Study Area (see Figure 3.14). They also accounted for the majority of each crime type. However, there were other streets that accounted for equally, and sometimes more, crime than these three streets. To illustrate, unlawful entry was also high on the Gold Coast Highway, arson was also high on Ferny Ave and handling stolen goods was also high at Cavill Mall. Additionally, Orchid Avenue had low rates of arson and handling stolen goods and both Orchid Avenue and Cavill Avenue had low rates of unlawful use of a motor vehicle (see Table 3.5).

Interestingly, the Esplanade, Cavill Avenue and Orchid Avenue consistently accounted for the highest rates of crimes against the person and other offences, which included drug offences and good order offences. Orchid Avenue, in particular, had very high rates of good order offences (42.24%), serious assaults (39.02%) and common assaults (34.73%). Cavill Avenue had high rates of serious assault (24.93%), sexual assault (22.47%), other theft (24.21%) and fraud (27.81%). Esplanade had very high rates of sexual assault (28.09%), robbery (34.29%), unlawful use of a motor vehicle (34.66%) drug offences (34.15%) and other theft (27.1%). Therefore, the majority of assaults appear to be occurring in a concentrated area. The characteristics of these areas may provide some insight into explanations for these patterns. One explanation for this could be that there are a large number of people in a small area, which may produce crowding behaviour. Alternatively, it could be related to the consumption of drugs and alcohol, or a plethora of situational variables.

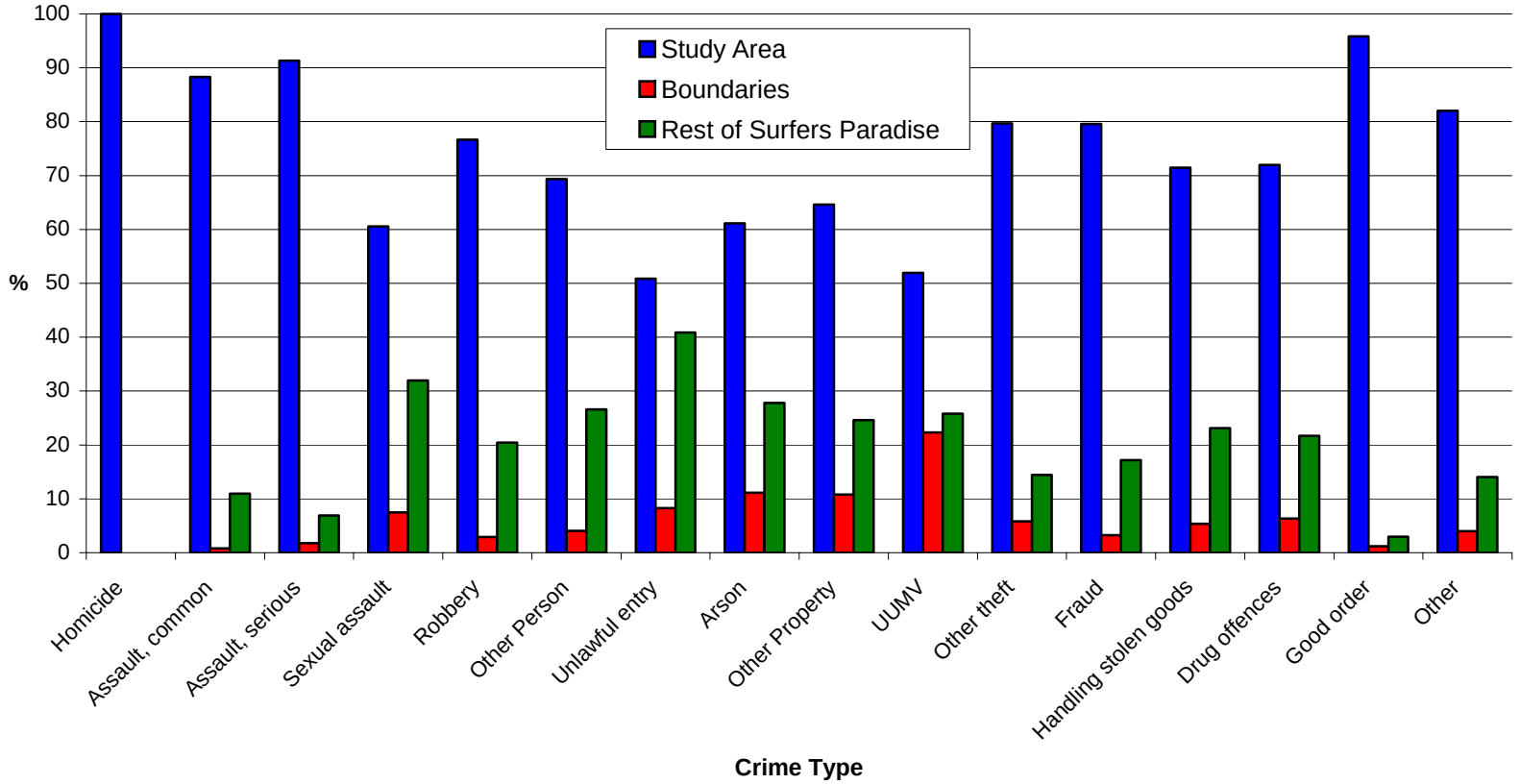


Figure 3.13 Distribution of Types of Crimes in Surfers Paradise Over Areas (%)

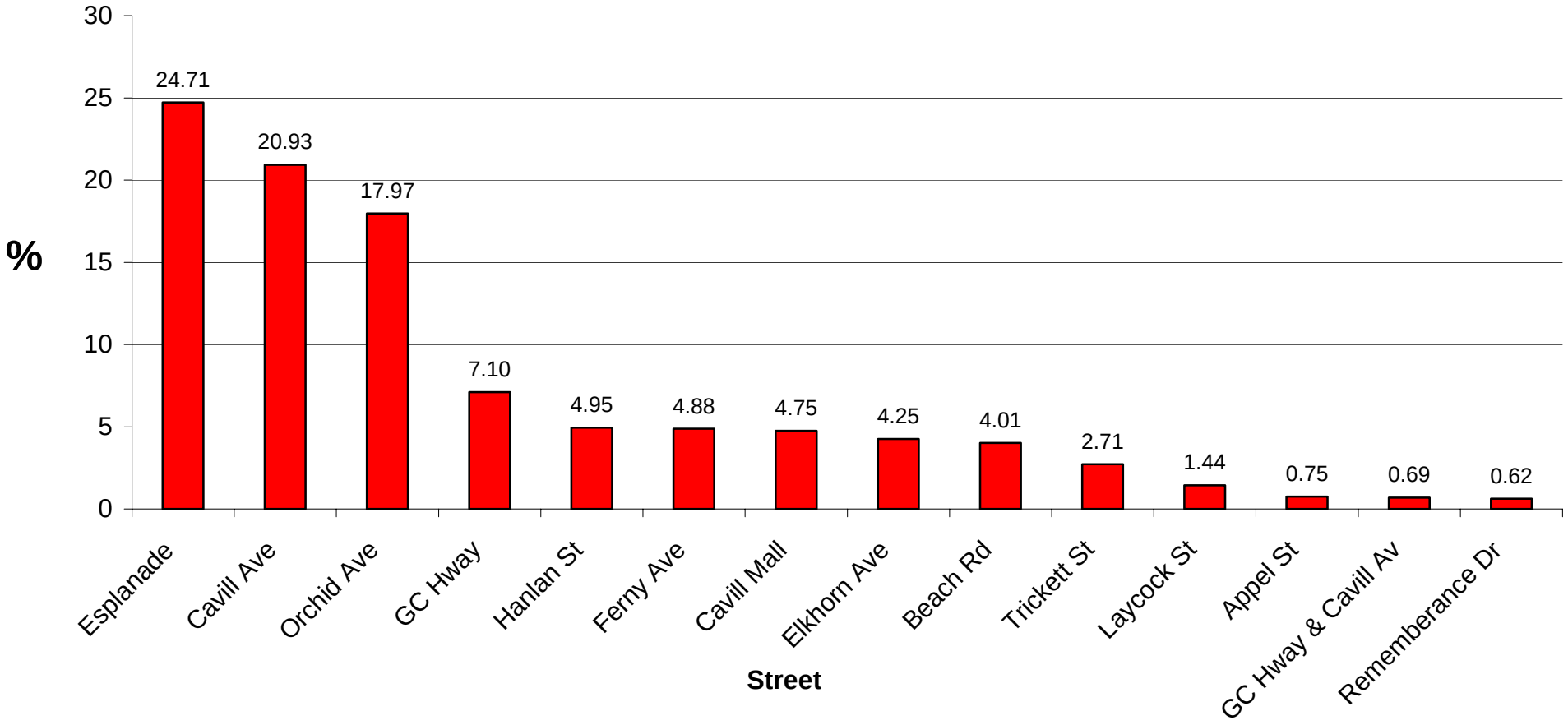


Figure 3.14 Distribution of Crime in Streets of the Study Area

Table 3.5 Distribution of Types of Crimes in Streets of the Study Area (%)

Crime	Cavill Mall	Cavill Ave	Orchid Ave	Beach Rd	Hanlan St	Elkhorn Ave	Esplanade	Ferny Av	Appel St	Wahroonga Pl	Remembrance Dr	Laycock St	Trickett St	GC Hway & Cavill	GC Hway
Homicide	0.00	33.33	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assault, common	10.40	21.02	34.73	1.33	5.31	2.65	16.37	3.10	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.88	1.55	0.22	1.77
Assault, serious	4.75	24.93	39.02	3.41	4.45	2.97	12.31	1.93	0.15	0.00	0.74	0.59	1.19	1.04	2.52
Sexual assault	0.00	22.47	12.36	10.11	6.74	3.37	28.09	5.62	0.00	0.00	2.25	2.25	1.12	1.12	4.49
Robbery	0.00	19.05	12.38	3.81	1.90	5.71	34.29	10.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	2.86	0.00	8.57
Other Person	2.50	20.83	29.17	4.17	5.83	2.50	14.17	5.83	0.83	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.83	0.83	11.67
Unlawful entry	1.50	10.76	9.26	8.89	7.01	6.76	18.90	7.51	2.75	0.13	0.88	3.13	5.01	0.13	17.40
Arson	0.00	18.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.18	27.27	18.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.00	9.09
Other Property	2.03	14.54	11.18	6.33	6.72	5.39	26.04	8.29	1.64	0.70	1.17	2.42	3.83	0.86	8.84
UUMV	0.18	5.05	5.23	4.33	6.32	2.53	34.66	13.36	2.35	1.99	1.44	3.97	10.11	1.26	7.22
Other theft	4.54	24.21	18.06	3.64	4.16	4.30	27.10	3.80	0.46	0.15	0.34	1.03	2.13	0.73	5.33
Fraud	6.95	27.81	19.96	1.07	3.74	5.53	4.81	1.96	0.71	0.00	0.36	0.18	0.89	1.43	24.60
Handling stolen goods	13.87	19.65	6.36	5.20	8.09	2.89	25.43	4.05	0.00	0.00	2.31	1.73	1.16	0.00	9.25
Drug offences	7.86	15.85	11.03	3.05	7.04	3.76	34.15	5.40	0.35	0.00	0.82	2.23	3.17	0.23	5.05
Good order	11.80	21.12	42.24	0.62	1.86	1.86	17.39	2.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00
Other	11.61	24.84	28.39	1.61	3.87	1.29	17.74	3.23	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.65	1.94	0.32	3.87

Crime Sites

To assess the location and type of crime against each other, both were cross-tabulated. The large amount of results is in the Appendix for the reader's reference (see Appendices 3.18 to 3.21).

Across the Seven Neighbourhoods: Regarding the sites where these crimes are perpetrated, the majority of crimes in the seven surrounding neighbourhoods were reported as occurring on the street (24.1%) or in a unit (19.7%). On the street, the highest occurring crimes were: other property damage (15.82%), unlawful use of a motor vehicle (14.74%) and other theft (35.04%). In a unit, the highest occurring crimes were: unlawful entry (36.39%), other property damage (13.69%) and other theft (24.96%).

Within the Surfers Paradise Precinct: For Surfers Paradise, the majority of crimes were similarly reported as occurring on the street (24.6%), in a unit (12.6%) and at a recreational venue (10.8%). Similar to all seven surrounding neighbourhoods, the highest occurring crimes on the street were: other theft (34%), other property damage (14.07%), unlawful use of a motor vehicle (11.07%) and drug offences (10.2%). Similar to all seven surrounding neighbourhoods, the highest occurring crimes in units were: unlawful entry (31.91%), other theft (29.78%) and other property damage (14.19%). At a recreational venue, the highest occurring crime was other theft (69.76%).

Within the Study Area: For the Study Area, the majority of crimes were perpetrated on the street (25.35%), at a recreational venue (12.47%), a shop (10.48%) and the beach (9.31%) (see Table 3.6).

Interestingly, the hotspot sites varied from the hotspot sites for the surrounding neighbourhoods and Surfers Paradise. This may be a reflection of the characteristics of the Study Area, which has fewer units, more shops and recreational venues and is very close to the beach. These sites are also those situated on the streets with the highest level of crime. On the street, the highest occurring crimes were other theft (35.52%), other property (13.54%), drug offences (11.45%) and serious assaults (9.6%). At recreational venues, the highest occurring crime was other theft (73.3%). In shops, the highest occurring crimes were other theft (54.43%) and fraud (22.34%). On the beach, the highest occurring crime was other theft (92.38%) (see Appendix 3.22). Therefore, similar to the surrounding neighbourhoods collectively and Surfers Paradise, which the Study Area is nested in, the majority of crimes occurring at the hotspot sites are largely property crime. The exception to this is that drug offences and serious assaults were also occurring at relatively high rates on the streets. These trends are expected because property crime accounted for the largest percentage of crime perpetrated in the surrounding neighbourhoods, Surfers Paradise and the Study Area.

Table 3.6 Distribution of Sites Across Crime in the Study Area

SITE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Street	3250	25.35
Recreational	1599	12.47
Shop	1343	10.48
Beach	1194	9.31
Licensed	950	7.41
Unit	919	7.17
Shopping area	839	6.54
Restaurant	468	3.65
Motel	409	3.19
Carpark	348	2.71
Office	244	1.90
Police	213	1.66
Boarding	178	1.39
Vehicle	113	0.88
Bank	110	0.86
Private grounds	91	0.71
Dwelling	62	0.48
Other	61	0.48
Terminal	56	0.44
Nightclub	53	0.41
Hotel	51	0.40
Food shop	38	0.30
In transit	34	0.27
Agency	31	0.24
Chemist	27	0.21
Education	23	0.18
Medical	14	0.11
Business	12	0.09
Adult entertainment	11	0.09
Garage	11	0.09
Government	10	0.08
Rest area	10	0.08
Community	8	0.06
Open space	8	0.06
Unknown	6	0.05
Club	5	0.04
Marine	5	0.04
Crown land	4	0.03
Post office	4	0.03
Outbuilding	2	0.02
River	2	0.02
Church	1	0.01
Library	1	0.01
Manufacturing	1	0.01
Total	**12,819**	**100**

Regarding types of crime, the following sites accounted for the highest percentage of each crime (see Appendix 3.20):

- **Homicide:** the street (n = 2; 66.67%) and recreational areas (n = 1; 33.33%)
- **Common assault:** the street (n = 259; 57.3%) and shopping areas (n = 41; 9.07%)
- **Serious assault:** the street (n = 312; 46.29%), recreational sites (n = 120; 17.8%) and licensed sites (n = 98; 14.54%)
- **Sexual offences:** the street (n = 19; 21.35%), a unit (n = 16; 17.98%) and the beach (n = 12; 13.48%)
- **Robbery**: the street (n = 65; 61.9%) and the beach (n = 10; 9.52%)
- **Other offences against the person:** the street (n = 23; 19.17%), recreational sites (n = 17; 14.17%) and units (n = 14; 11.67%)
- **Unlawful entry**: units (n = 259; 32.42%), shops (n = 117; 14.64%) and offices (n = 88; 11.01%)
- **Arson:** units (n = 3; 27.27%), recreational sites (n = 2; 18.18%) and other sites (n= 2; 18.18%)
- **Other property damage:** the street (n = 440; 34.4%) and in a unit (n = 140; 10.95%)
- **Motor vehicle theft:** the street (n = 274; 49.46%) and carparks (n = 74; 13.36%)
- **Other theft:** recreational sites (n = 1172; 17.56%), the beach (n = 1103; 16.52%) and the street (n = 1057; 15.83%)
- **Fraud**: shops (n = 300; 53.48%)
- **Handling stolen goods:** the street (n = 83; 47.98%) and shopping areas (n = 20; 11.56%)
- **Drug offences**: the street (n = 372; 43.66%) and vehicles (n = 101; 11.85%)
- **Good order offences:** the street (n = 126; 78.26%)
- **Other offences**: the street (n = 193; 62.26%)

In sum, the highest rates of property crimes varied across sites, including units, recreational sites, the street and shops. In contrast, all crimes against the person, drug offences and good order offences were committed at the highest rates on the street. Therefore, the visibility of these crimes on the street may influence the public's perception of the extent to which these crimes occur. Additionally, as crimes against the person are likely to threaten an individual's feelings of safety, these crimes may be more salient in the public's minds than other crimes.

Distribution of Crime by Days

Across the Seven Neighbourhoods: The distribution of the percentage of crime over days for the surrounding neighbourhoods ranged from approximately 11% on Tuesday to approximately 19.5% on Saturday (see Figure 3.15).

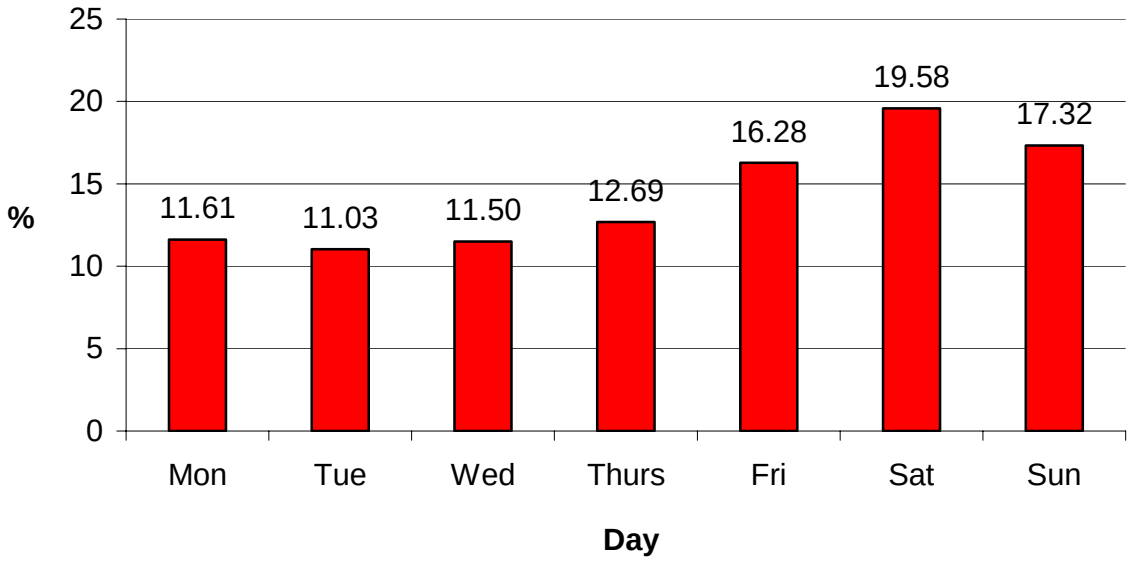


Figure 3.15 Distribution of Crime in the Surrounding Neighbourhoods Over Days (%)

The highest rates were reported for Friday, Saturday and Sunday, with rates of 16.28%, 19.58% and 17.32% respectively. In terms of specific types of crime, the majority of crimes were highest during these days. However, this was not the case for all types of crime. To illustrate, the highest rates for fraud occurred on Wednesday (see Figure 3.16)

Within the Surfers Paradise Precinct: Similar to the surrounding neighbourhoods, the distribution of crime over days in Surfers Paradise varied between 10.42% on Tuesday, to 20.7% on Saturday. The highest percentages of crime were reported on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, accounting for 16.74%, 20.7% and 17.89% respectively (see Figure 3.17).

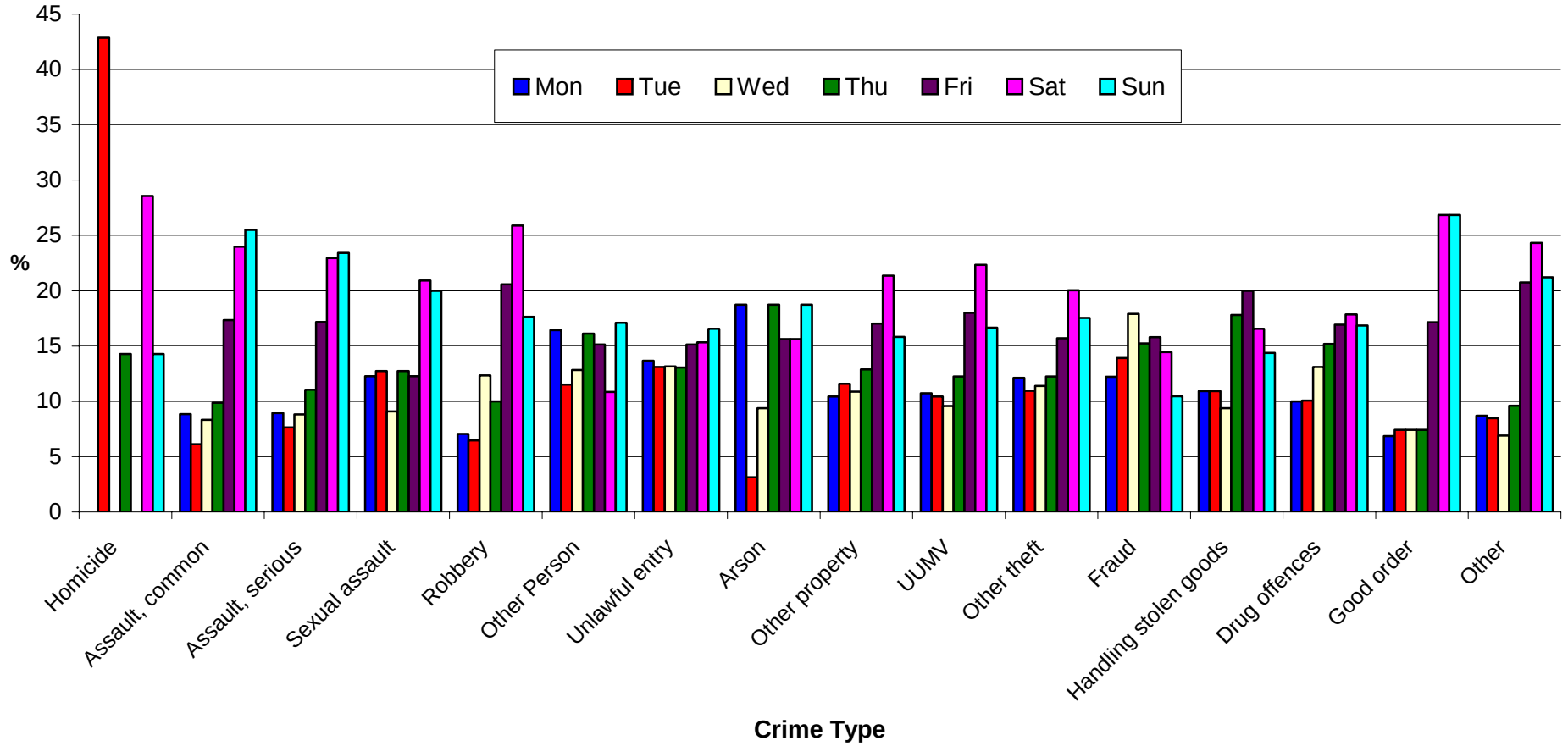


Figure 3.16 Distribution of Type of Crime in the Surrounding Neighbourhoods Over Days (%)

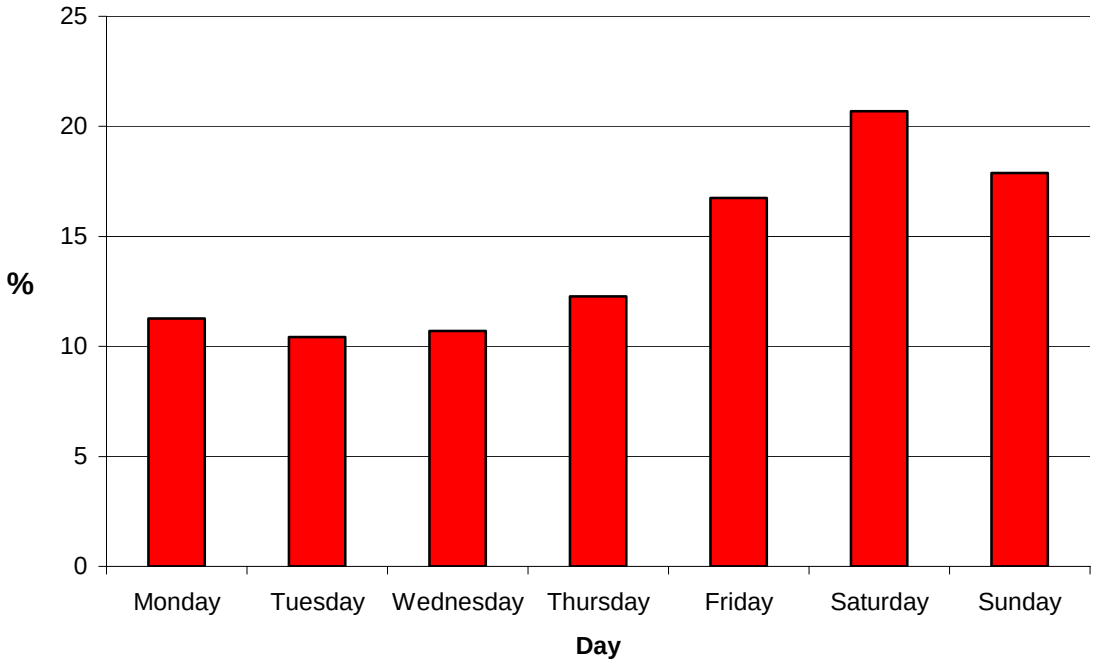


Figure 3.17 Distribution of Crime in Surfers Paradise Over Days (%)

In relation to specific crimes, the majority of crimes were reported at higher rates on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. However, this was not the case for all types of crime. To illustrate, the highest rates for reports of other crimes against the person occurred on Thursday and arson had the same rates from Wednesday to Sunday (see Figure 3.18).

Within the Boundaries of the Study Area: Similar to the surrounding neighbourhoods and Surfers Paradise, crime in the boundary streets peaked on Friday, Saturday and Sunday and the lowest rates were observed across the beginning of the week (see Figure 3.19).

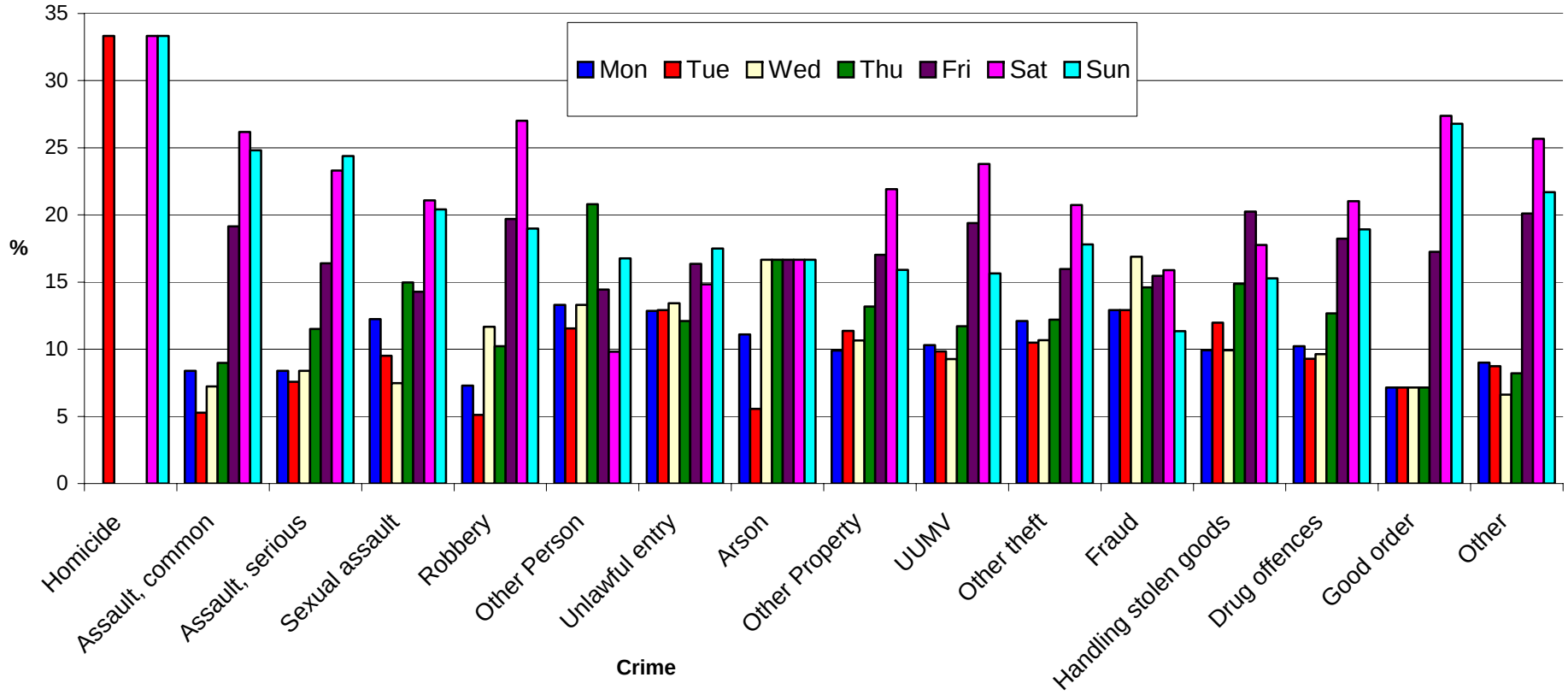


Figure 3.18 Distribution of Types of Crimes in Surfers Paradise Over Days (%)

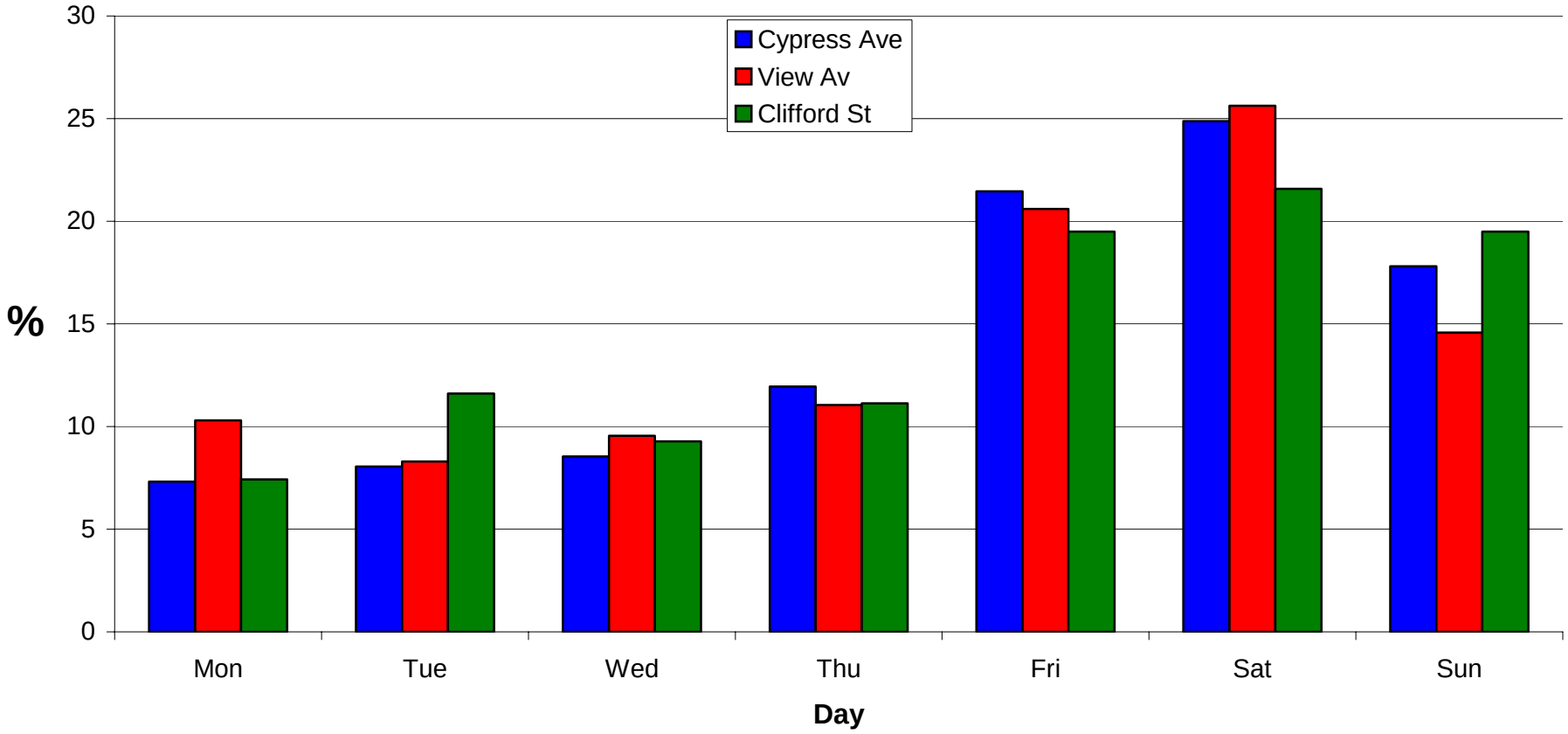


Figure 3.19 Distribution of Crime in Boundary Streets Across Days %

Within the Study Area: Similar to the surrounding neighbourhoods, Surfers Paradise and the boundary streets, the distribution of all crime across days in the Study Area varied between 10.06% on Tuesday to 20.12% on Saturday. The highest rates of crime were reported on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, accounting for 16.48%, 21.12% and 18.5% respectively (see Figure 3.20).

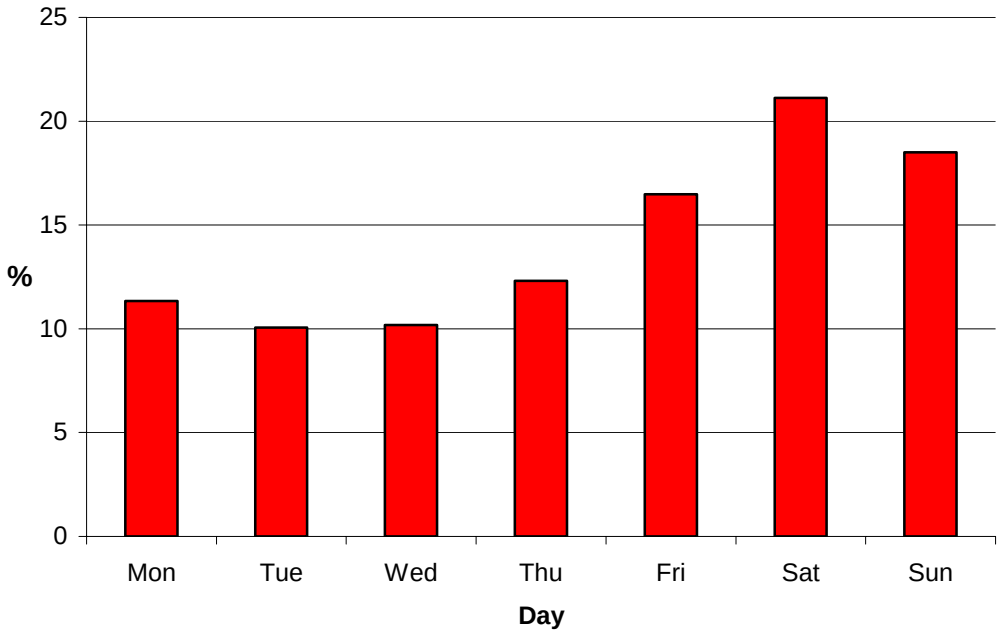


Figure 3.20 Distribution of Crime in the Study Area over Days (%)

In relation to specific crimes, the majority of crimes were reported at higher rates on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. However, this was not the case for all types of crime. To illustrate, similar to the entire Surfers Paradise area, the highest rates for reports of other crimes against the person occurred on Thursday (see Figure 3.21). With the exception of other offences against the person, all offences against the person peaked on the weekends. As would be expected, good order offences and drug offences also peaked on the weekends.

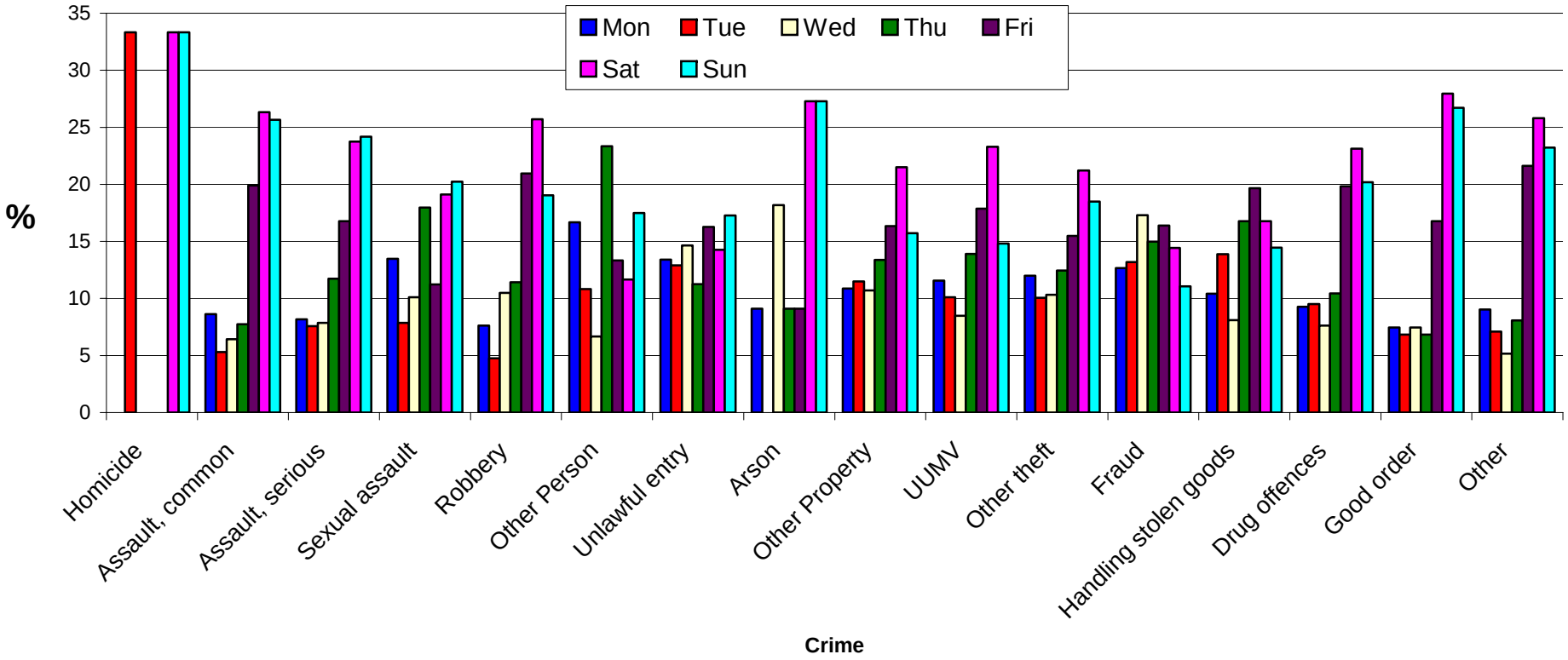


Figure 3.21 Distribution of Types of Crimes in the Study Area over Days (%)

Although many property offences peaked on the weekends, these crimes were distributed across the week more than the offences against the person, drug offences and good order offences. Similarly, not all streets in the Surfers Paradise CBD had higher rates of crime reported on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. To illustrate, the highest rates of reported crime in Appel Street occurred on Tuesday and the highest rates of reported crime in Laycock Street occurred on Thursday (see Figure 3.22). The crime perpetrated in the three 'hotspot' streets (i.e. Esplanade, Orchid Ave and Cavill Ave) all peaked on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

As weekends constitute the primary time for crime to be committed in the Study Area, situational factors related to the weekend need to be examined to explain these patterns. Importantly, it must be remembered that the same patterning across days was evident for the surrounding neighbourhoods collectively - Surfers Paradise, the boundary area and the Study Area. Consequently, the rise of crime on the weekends may not be related to the unique characteristics of the Study Area, but possibly due to factors that influence crime in the all of the neighbourhoods.

Distribution of Crime by Time

Across the Seven Neighbourhoods and the Surfers Paradise Precinct: The distribution of crime in both the surrounding neighborhoods and Surfers Paradise was highest between 1pm and 6pm and 10pm and midnight[7]. The distribution of crime in the surrounding neighbourhoods and Surfers Paradise was lowest between 4am and 6am. Regarding specific crimes types, however, the pattern did vary. To illustrate, the highest rates of the following crimes were between 1am and 3am: common assault, serious assault, sexual assault, drug offences, robbery, good order and other offences (see Appendices 3.23-3.26). Property crime, however, was high between 1pm and 6pm and 10pm and midnight.

Within the Boundaries of the Study Area: A similar pattern was identified for boundary streets, whereby overall crime peaked between 1pm and midnight, with reasonably even distributions of crime over these times (see Figure 3.23). The peak between 7pm and 9pm for Cypress Ave is accounted for by high numbers of unlawful use of a motor vehicle.

[7] These time categories included the beginning of the first hour, to the last minute of the final hour, for example, 1am to 3am includes times from 1.00am to 3.59am

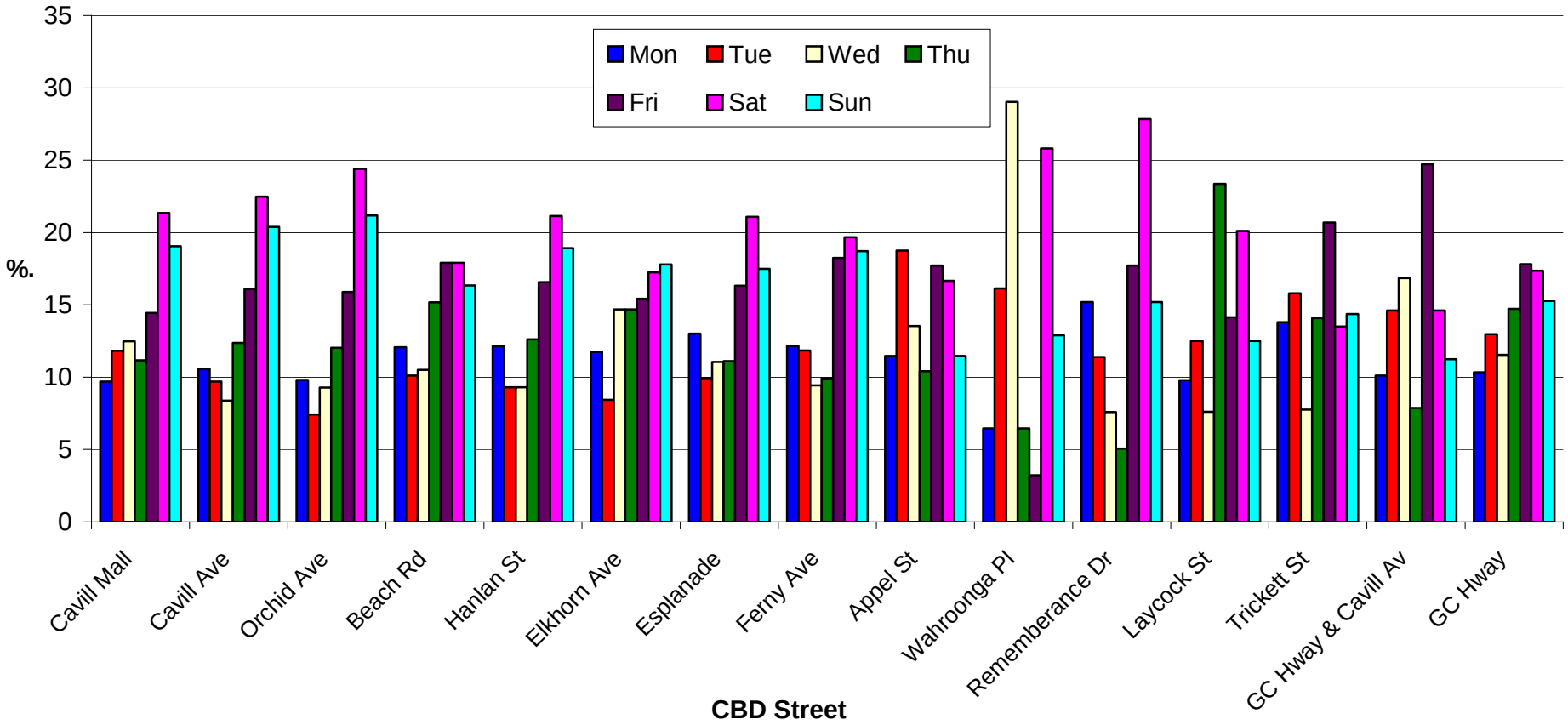


Figure 3.22 Distribution of Crime in Streets of the Study Area over Days (%)

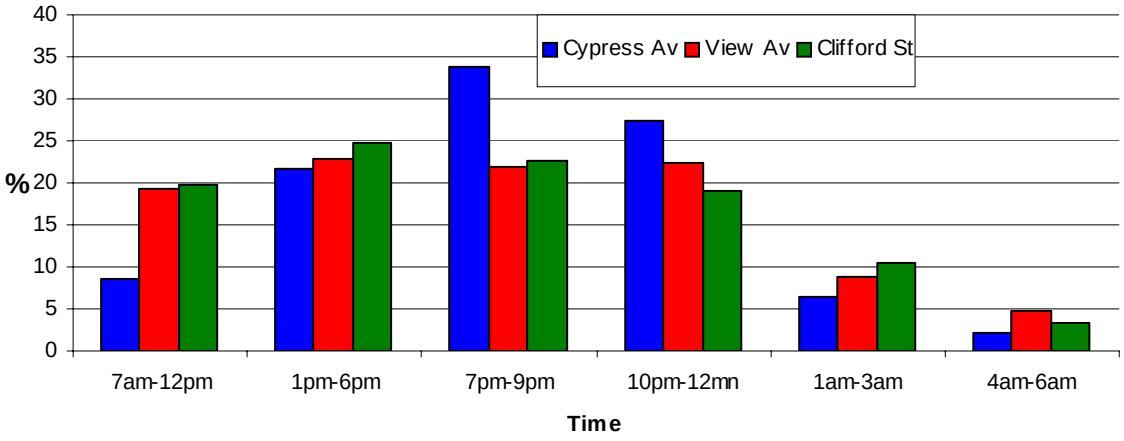


Figure 3.23 Distribution of Crime in Boundary Streets Across Time %

Within the Study Area: Similar to both the surrounding neighbourhoods and Surfers Paradise, the distribution of crime for the Study Area was highest between 1pm and 6pm and 10pm and midnight and lowest between 4am and 6am (see Figure 3.24).

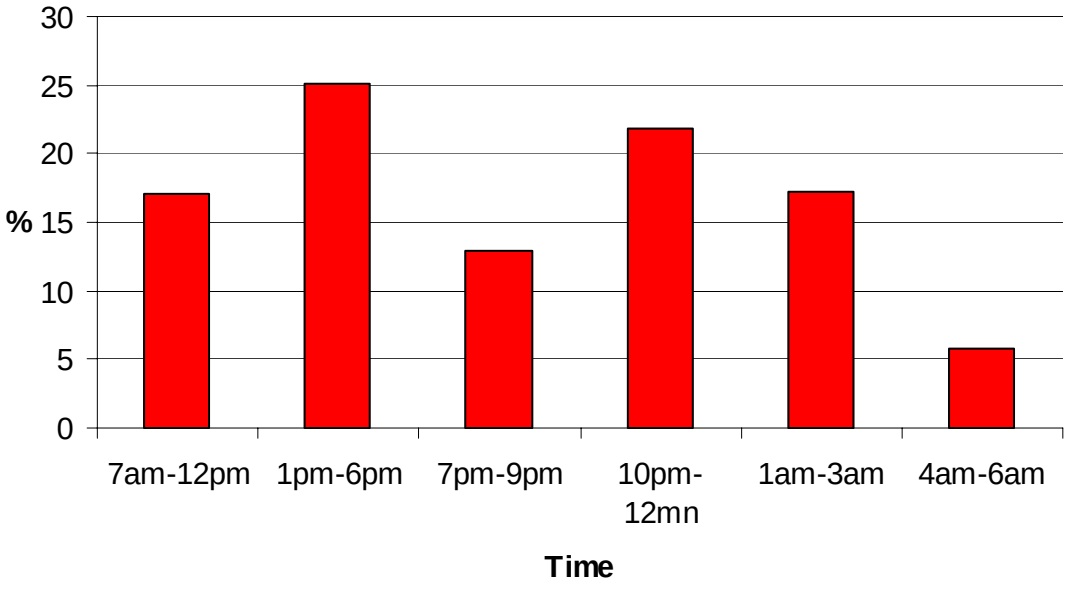


Figure 3.24 Distribution of Crime in the Study Area over Time (%)

Also similar to both the surrounding neighbourhoods and Surfers Paradise, for specific crime types, the pattern varied. To illustrate, the same crimes that peaked between 1am and 3am in the surrounding neighbourhoods and Surfers Paradise also peaked in the Study Area (see Figure 3.25). These crimes were largely comprised of crimes against the person (common assault, serious assault, sexual assault, robbery),

but also included drug offences, good order offences and other offences. In contrast, property offences tended to be perpetrated in the following time periods: 1pm to 6pm, 10pm and 12mn and, to a lesser extent, 7am to 12pm. Due to the same patterning across time in the surrounding neighbourhoods, Surfers Paradise and the Study Area, the patterning of crime over time may not be related to the unique characteristics of the Study Area, but possibly due to factors that influence crime in the all of the neighbourhoods.

Summary

The following conclusions are based on analyses that were conducted on the cumulative police data. Therefore, the trends may differ over different years. Nevertheless, this data provides a good overall picture of the Study Area.

Surfers Paradise accounts for a disproportionate amount of crime perpetrated in all neighbourhoods. Within Surfers Paradise, the Study Area accounts for the vast majority of crime perpetrated in this neighbourhood. Looking specifically at streets within the Study Area, three streets accounted for much of crime in the Study Area; Esplanade, Cavill Avenue and Orchid Avenue. Therefore, there are clearly hotspots for crime in the Study Area.

Similar to the surrounding neighbourhoods, the crime perpetrated in the Study Area appears to be primarily composed of property offences and drug offences. Other theft, in particular, accounted for an enormous amount of crime in the Study Area. Offences against the person, in contrast, constituted a relatively small proportion of crime in the Study Area.

In addition to hotspot locations, certain days and times accounted for a large proportion of crime. In relation to day, the vast majority of offences against the person, good order offences and drug offences were perpetrated on the weekends. Although many property crimes also peaked on the weekends, theses crimes were more evenly distributed over days. These trends were also applicable for the surrounding neighbourhoods and Surfers Paradise. Regarding time, offences against the person, drug offences and good order offences peaked between 1am and 3am. Property offences, in contrast tended to peak between 1pm and 6pm and 10pm and midnight. Similar to the trends over days, the trends over time were also applicable for the surrounding neighbourhoods and Surfers Paradise.

In sum, the distribution of the types of crime perpetrated in the Study Area, and the peak times for crime in this area were similar to the overall trends for the surrounding neighbourhoods collectively and Surfers Paradise. Consequently, the patterns of crime within this area do not appear to be unique. In stark contrast, the Study Area was unique in the sheer amount of crime perpetrated in this area.

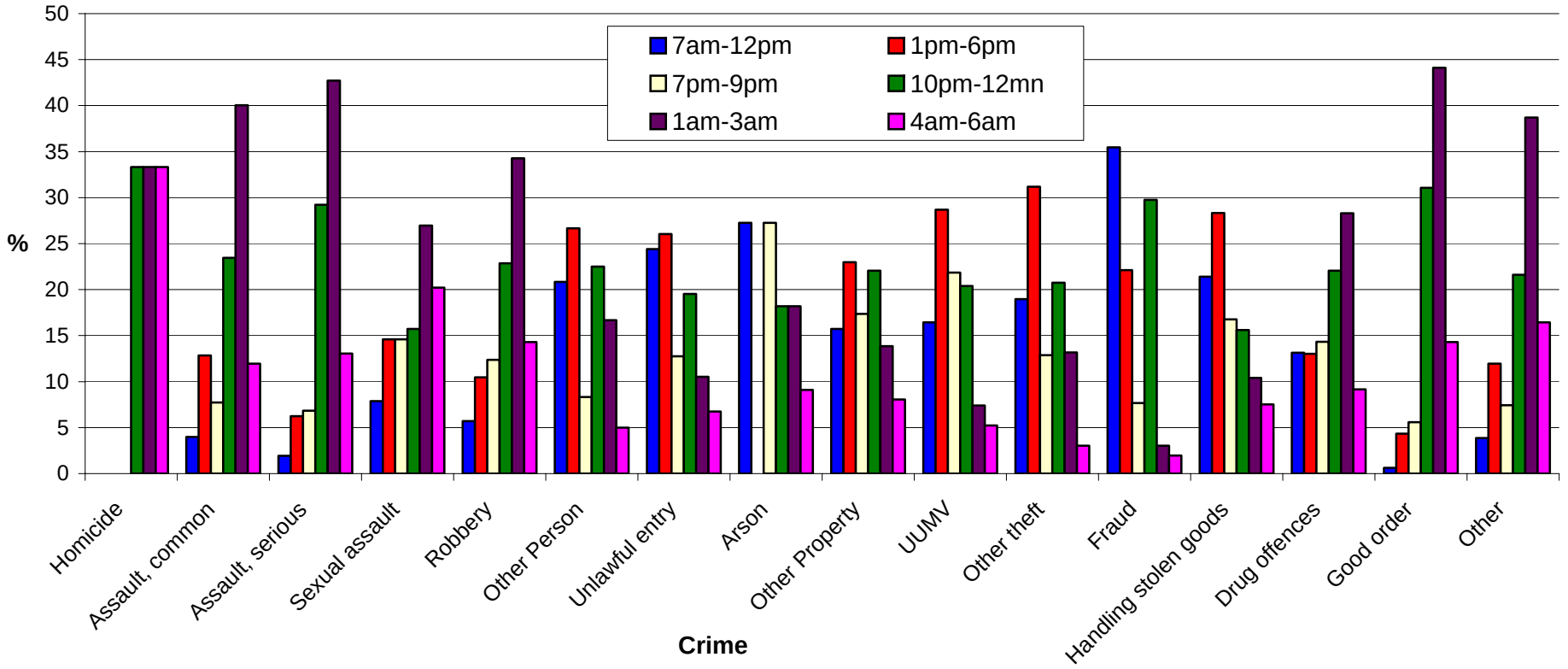


Figure 3.25 Distribution of Types of Crime in the Study Area over Time (%)

Section 3: Crime Trends for QPS Statistics Across Years

Section 3 analyses the crime trends for the Study over years. Crimes identified as having either increased or decreased were examined over locations to assist in the interpretation of trends.

Types of Crime

Inspection of the most frequent crimes in the Study Area over 2000/2001, 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 indicated that these crimes did not differ substantially from the results in the cumulative data (see Figures 3.26, 3.27 and 3.28 and Table 3.3). This indicates that similar crimes are consistently accounting for the highest proportion of crime in Surfers Paradise. These crimes include other theft, other property damage, unlawful entry and drug offences. Therefore, as stated previously, property offences and drug offences account for the largest proportion of crime in the Study Area. Consequently, despite the fact that anecdotal evidence suggests that assaults and good order offences are very problematic, these offences only account for a small percentage of all crime perpetrated in the Study Area.

Despite this, the rates of common assault, serious assault and robbery were all identified as high in the Study Area in relation to the rates of these crimes in the Gold Coast district. When serious assaults and common assaults are combined into an assault category, however, assaults were consistently among the top three offences in the Study Area. As would be expected from inspection of Figures 3.26- 3.28, the rates of other theft was also identified as high in the Study Area in the context of crime perpetrated in the Gold Coast district.

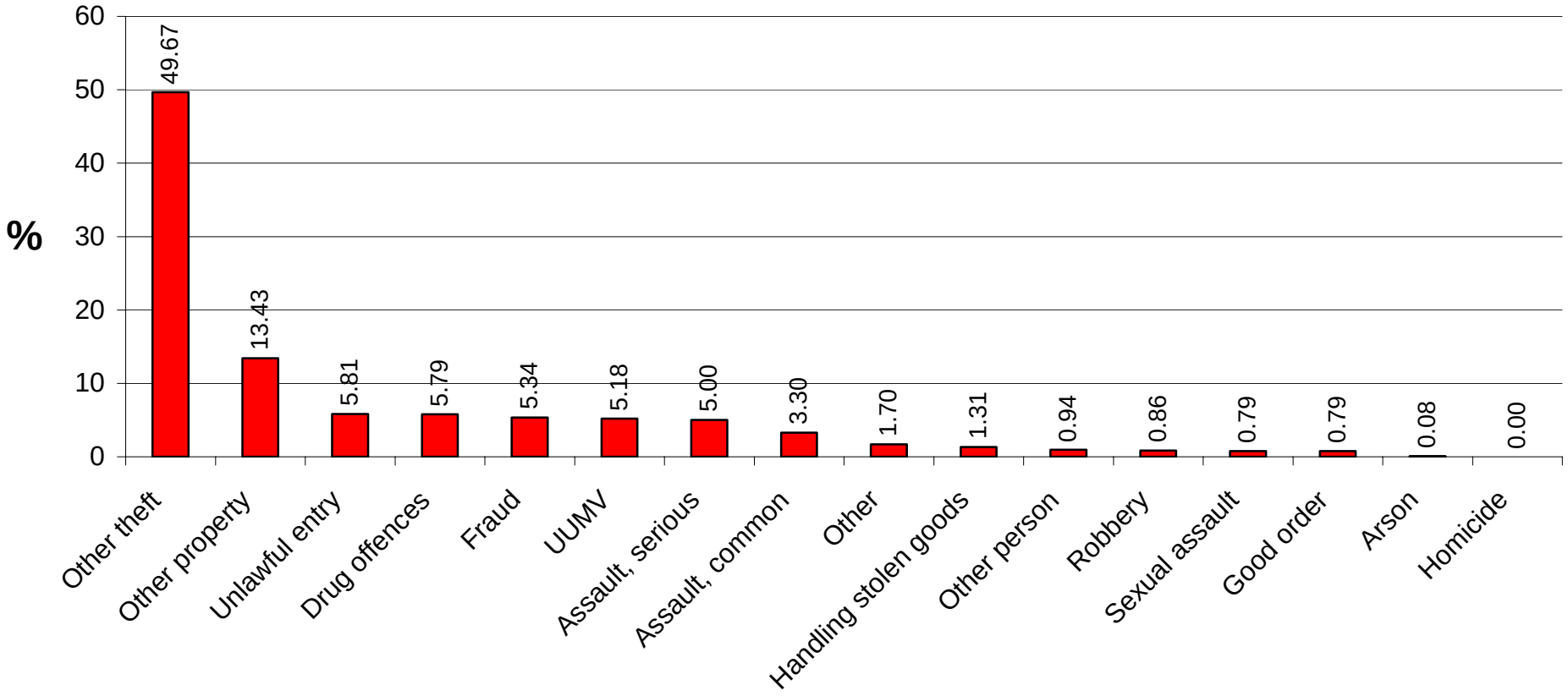


Figure 3.26 Distribution of Crime Types in the Study Area for 2000/2001 (%)

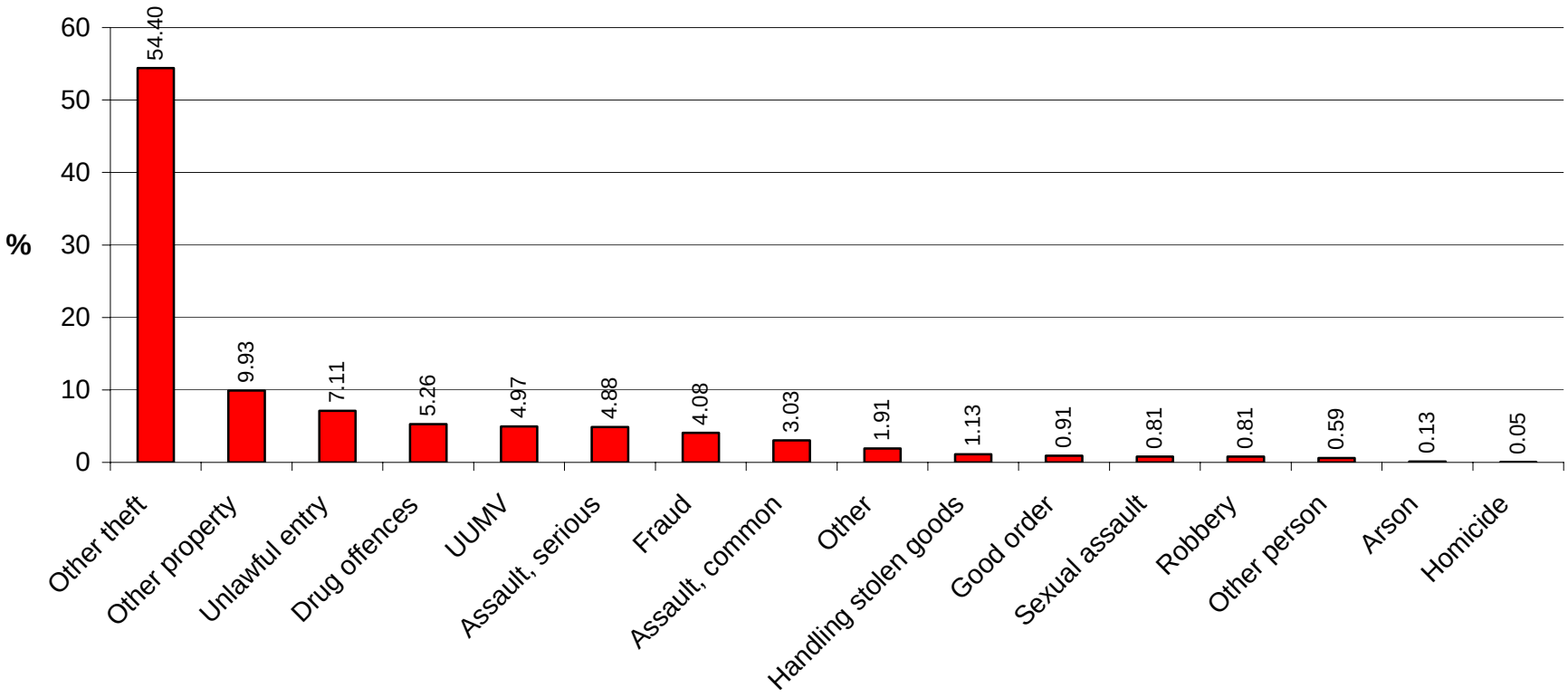


Figure 3.27 Distribution of Crime Types in the Study Area for 2001/2002 (%)

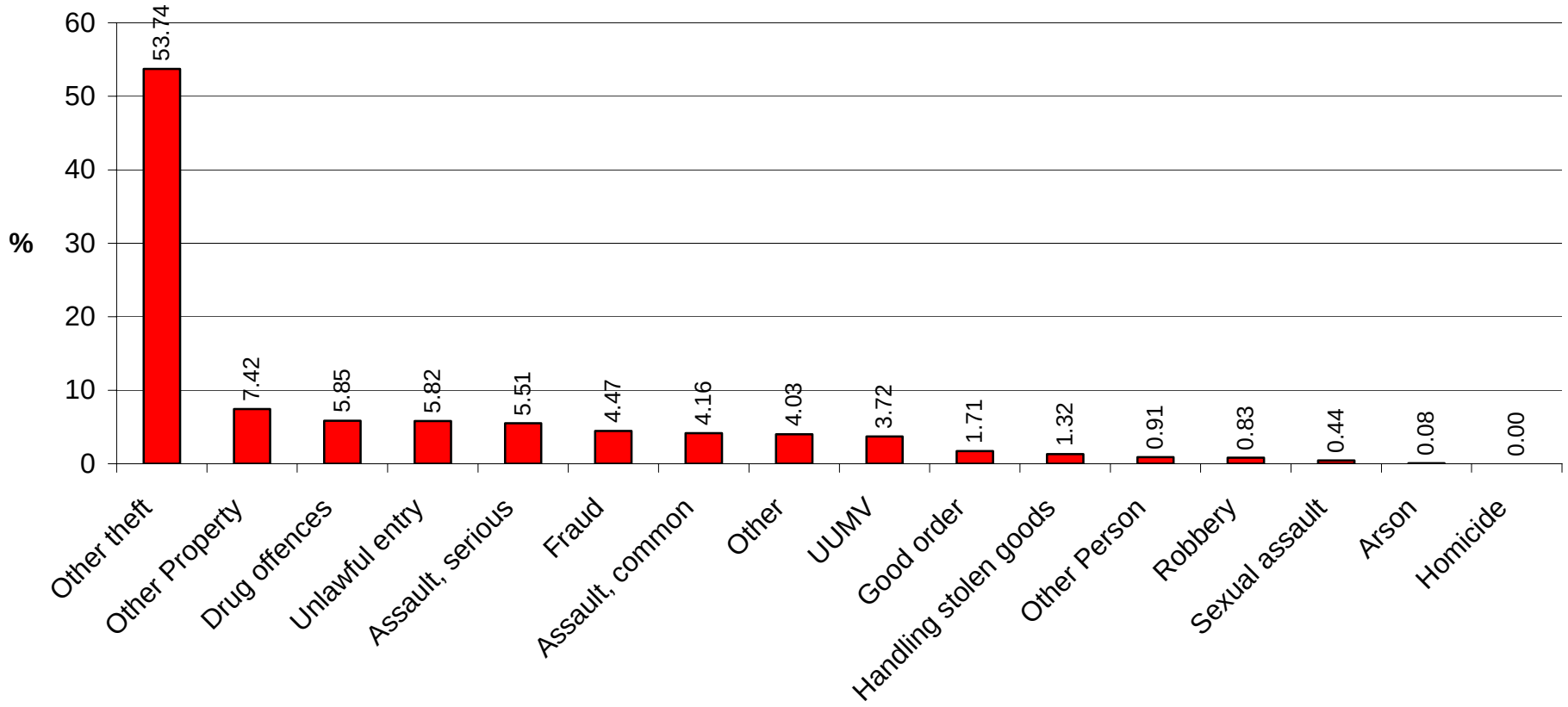


Figure 3.28 Distribution of Crime Types in the Study Area for 2002/2003 (%)

Assaults – Common and Serious: Across Time and Location

In order to explore the extent of the nature of assaults the following section drills down into the assault data and examines the different types of offences across different hours of the night and across the different locations within the study area. Anecdotally, reports suggested that assaults were of most concern between the hours of 3am and 5am and that residents wished to have drunken patrons removed from the area. However, the data analysis thus far has indicated that offences against the person, in particular serious assaults, are occurring before 3am. For the purpose of the following report, assault was classified into two categories: Serious Assault and Common Assault. Serious Assault includes assault occasioning bodily harm, assault occasioning grievous bodily harm, wounding and serious assault (other)[8]. Common assault[9] is classified as three types of assault: other common assault, assault against police and minor assault. For comparisons of data to the QPS Annual reports, several points must be noted. First, the classification of assault changed in the financial year of 2002/2003. Before this financial year, assault had been classified as 'serious assault' and 'other assault'. From the year 2002/2003, these classifications were extended to include: grievous assault, serious assault, serious assault (other) and common assault. Inspection of the data suggested that the first three categories were likely to be more severe in their consequences. Therefore, for comparisons, the label 'common assault' was used to refer to assaults previously classified as 'assault, other'.

Type of Assault over the Three Financial Years

Specific types of assault have different patterns over the financial years between 2000/2001 and 2002/2003 (see Figure 3.28a[10])

More specifically, assault against police appears to be increasing quite significantly. In fact, the number of assaults against the police in 2002/2003 was approximately double the figures reported in 2000/2001 and 2001/2002.

Within the Common Assault category there is :

1. A notable increase in Assault of police. This concerning increase might be due to a number of things, namely:
    - A focussed operation by Police on targeting assault offences
    - Changes in Police charging practises
    - Increased use of amphetamines by offenders – amphetamine use accounts for poor impulse control
    - Increased tolerance of aggressive male behaviour

Increased presence of males with a propensity to confront authority or who assault in company with others as back-up (i.e. as seen in gang behaviour)

8 It is assumed that wounding referred to in the QPS CRISP data refers to unlawful wounding.
9 Classified as other assault in the QPS CRISP database.
10 See Appendix 3.26a for specific counts and row percentages.

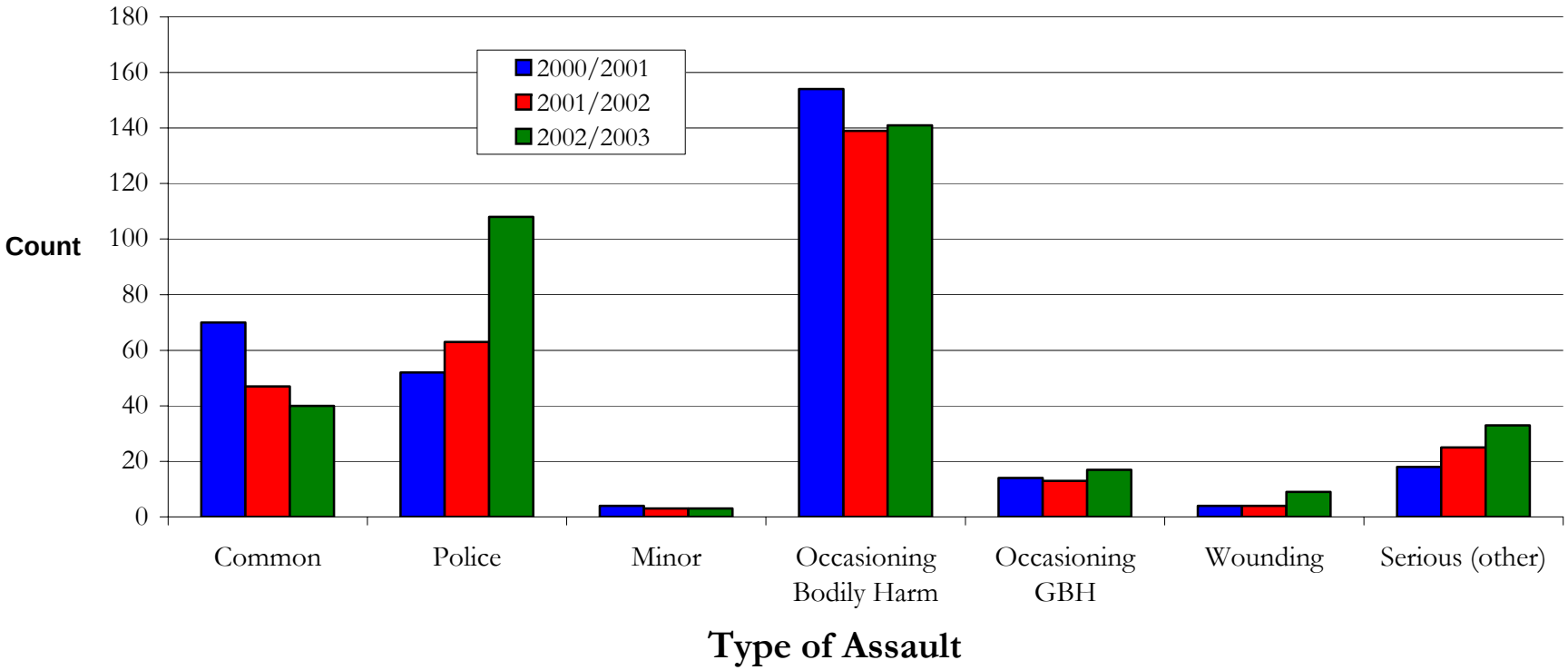


Figure 3.28a Trends of Types of Assaults over Years

2. A decrease in other common assault. This decrease might also be due to changes in Police operational focus or arrest practises, with minor assaults being dealt with by other agencies such as security or crowd controllers. This might also account for the increased reporting of assaults involving venue security staff as evidenced in the GCCC CCTV videos of assaults in the CBD of Surfers Paradise.

3. No change in the very small number of minor assaults.

Therefore the observed increase noted in the common assault category appears to be accounted for by the increase in assaults perpetrated against police officers, and is cause for concern. This situation therefore requires further scrutiny and the factors preceding this type of offence need to be focused on for prevention. It may be assumed that the perpetrators of assaults against the police are preceded by other events/factors that play a causal role in these assaults. However, whether the preceding events/factors are the earlier removal of perpetrators from licensed venues, good order offences, other types of offences or other factors, is unknown.

Within the serious assault category, it appears that the majority recorded were those of a less severe nature (i.e. occasioning bodily harm as opposed to grievous bodily harm or unlawful wounding). The differences between years were not significant and are very small in number.

Types of Assaults Across Time (hrs)

Upon inspection of the data for types of assaults between 10pm and 6am, the trends identified above are further clarified. First, although assaults perpetrated against police are increasing for all of these time periods, it can be seen that the majority of these assaults are perpetrated between 1am and 3am across all years (see Figure 3.28b). In 2002/2003, assaults against the police increased quite substantially during all three time periods. The increase in these assaults between 10pm and 12mn was relatively more pronounced than the increase for the other time periods.

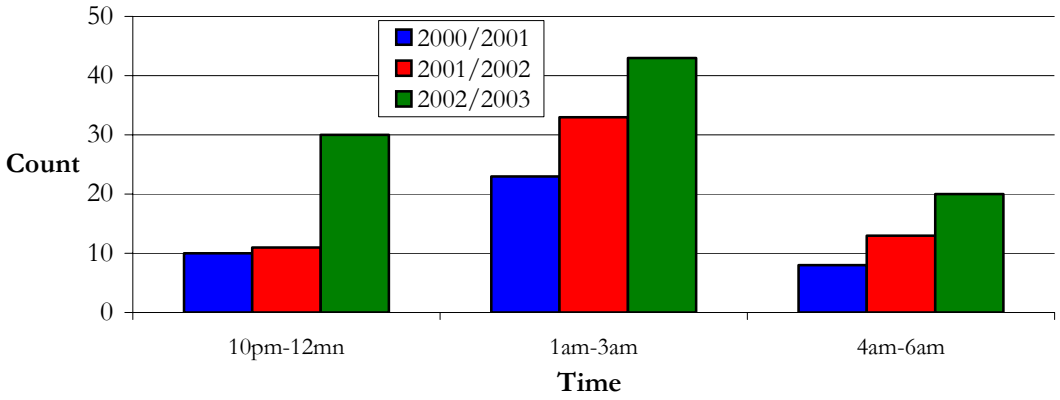


Figure 3.28b Trends of Assaults Against the Police over Hours and Years

The overall decrease in common assaults does not appear to be accounted for by the 1am to 3am time period, which is the period which has the highest number of common assaults (see Figure 3.28c). Instead, this decrease appears to be a reflection of a decrease in common assaults during the remaining time categories.

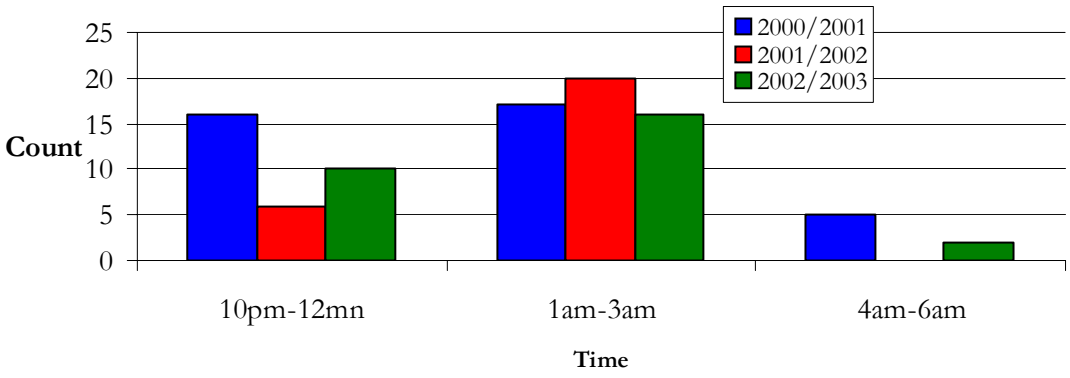


Figure 3.28c Trends of Common Assaults over Hours and Years

The rise in other serious assaults appears to be consistent across all three time periods (see Figure 3.28d).

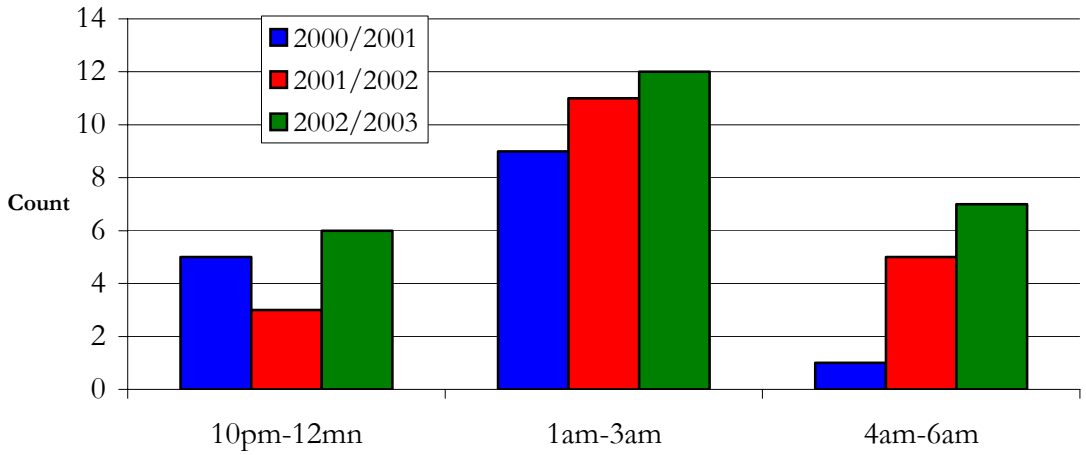


Figure 3.28d Trends of Serious Assaults (Other) over Hours and Years

Unlike Serious assaults (other), assault occasioning grievous bodily harm is seen Figure 3.28e) to be decreasing during the 2002-2003 period between 1am and 3am, whereas it is increasing between 10pm and midnight and slightly (the count is very low) between 4am and 6am.

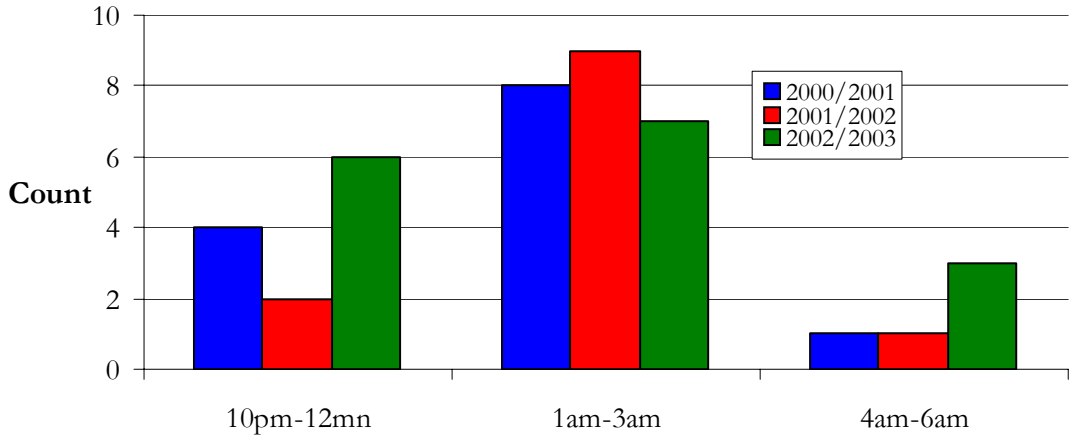


Figure 3.28e Trends of Assault Occasioning Grievous Bodily Harm over Hours and Years

The remaining types of assaults are presented in the Appendices (Appendices 3.26b, 3.26c, and 3.26d) for the reader's reference and interest.

Types of Assaults Across Time and Location

Turning now to the three most prevalent types of assault (other common assault, assault police and assault occasioning bodily harm), the locations against the times of the evening that the offences were committed was examined. In this way, it was possible to identify the sites that are hotspots for the types of assault that are occurring more often than others.

As can be noted from Table 3.6a all 'other common assault' committed in Beach Road, on the corner of Cavill Ave, and the Gold Coast highway, Elkhorn Ave and Laycock Street occurs before midnight but after 10pm. It is possible that these offences are occurring as people are coming into Surfers Paradise or alternatively that they are offences predominantly committed by underage offenders who congregate around the Esplanade area at the beach end of the Cavill Mall where eateries allow them to have cheap food while 'hanging out'.

Hanlan Street had a higher percentage of assaults occur between 10pm and midnight (75%) than between 1am and 3am, most probably because the licensed venues in that area, including the under-age venue close earlier than other nightclubs. Hanlan Street also has a number of accommodation houses in it. A negligible amount of other common assault happened after 3am.

Table 3.6a Location of Assault Common (other) across hrs in the Study Area

	10pm-12mn			1am-3am			4am-6am		
Street	Count	Row %	Column %	Count	Row %	Column %	Count	Row %	Column %
Cavill Mall				1	100.00	1.89			
Cavill Ave	5	29.41	15.63	9	52.94	16.98	3	17.65	42.86
Orchid Ave	13	27.08	40.63	31	64.58	58.49	4	8.33	57.14
Beach Rd	1	100.00	3.13						
Hanlan St	3	75.00	9.38	1	25.00	1.89			
Elkhorn Ave	1	100.00	3.13						
Esplanade	4	30.77	12.50	9	69.23	16.98			
Ferny Ave	1	33.33	3.13	2	66.67	3.77			
Appel St									
Wahroonga Pl									
Rememberance Dr									
Laycock St	3	100.00	9.38						
Trickett St									
GCH & Cavill Ave	1	100.00	3.13						
Gold Coast Highway									

On the other hand, for Cavill mall, all 'other common assault' happened between 1 and 3 am. At the other locations in Orchid Avenue, the Esplanade and Ferny Ave, the majority (75%) of other common assaults also occurred between 1 am and 3am.

Interestingly, assault occasioning bodily harm (AOBH), a more serious form of assault, showed some different patterns (Table 3.6b). Beach Road, for example, had a higher incidence of AOBH between 1am and 3am, than between 10pm and midnight. Similarly, the Esplanade had almost 40% of these types of assaults between 1am and 3am. It would seem therefore that the more serious assaults are likely to occur after midnight, with the most concerning area being the high number of assaults occurring in Orchid Ave between 1am and 3 am. Again, the number that occur after 3am is negligible.

Table 3.6b Location of Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm across hrs in the Study Area

	10pm-12mn			1am-3am			4am-6am		
Street	Count	Row %	Column %	Count	Row %	Column %	Count	Row %	Column %
Cavill Mall	6	31.58	4.62	10	52.63	5.24	3	15.79	5.88
Cavill Ave	31	34.44	23.85	42	46.67	21.99	17	18.89	33.33
Orchid Ave	50	30.12	38.46	92	55.42	48.17	24	14.46	47.06
Beach Rd	5	38.46	3.85	7	53.85	3.66	1	7.69	1.96
Hanlan St	6	40.00	4.62	9	60.00	4.71			
Elkhorn Ave	4	57.14	3.08	2	28.57	1.05	1	14.29	1.96
Esplanade	23	56.10	17.69	16	39.02	8.38	2	4.88	3.92
Ferny Ave	1	33.33	0.77				2	66.67	3.92
Appel St									
Wahroonga Pl									
Remembrance Dr									
Laycock St				1	100.00	0.52			
Trickett St	1	25.00	0.77	3	75.00	1.57			
GCH & Cavill Ave				5	83.33	2.62	1	16.67	1.96
Gold Coast Highway	3	42.86	2.31	4	57.14	2.09			

For assault of police, Table 3.6c indicates a number of interesting differences to the other prevalent types of assault examined in this section. Noticeably, there are a higher number of assaults of police (27%) occurring after 3am in Orchid Avenue[11]. It is too difficult to ascertain whether these offences occur because of the concerted effort of Police to rid the streets of stragglers trying to leave the Surfers Paradise area in an inebriated state late at night, or whether it is the time that aggressive males seeking out confrontation with authority are more likely to be in the vicinity. This warrants further investigation. Of similar patterning to the other types of assaults are those occurring on the Esplanade, where the majority (67.86%) of assaults against police are committed between 10pm and midnight, and in Cavill Ave, the Mall and Orchid Avenue where the majority of assaults against Police happen between 1am and 3am.

[11] Note that although the % is high at this time for other locations, the actual counts are extremely low for a period of three years.

Table 3.6c Location of Assault, Police across hrs in the Study Area

	10pm-12mn			1am-3am			4am-6am		
Street	Count	Row %	Column %	Count	Row %	Column %	Count	Row %	Column %
Cavill Mall	9	28.13	17.65	19	59.38	19.19	4	12.50	9.76
Cavill Ave	6	15.00	11.76	23	57.50	23.23	11	27.50	26.83
Orchid Ave	12	16.67	23.53	43	59.72	43.43	17	23.61	41.46
Beach Rd				1	50.00	1.01	1	50.00	2.44
Hanlan St	4	44.44	7.84	2	22.22	2.02	3	33.33	7.32
Elkhorn Ave	1	50.00	1.96	1	50.00	1.01			
Esplanade	19	67.86	37.25	7	25.00	7.07	2	7.14	4.88
Ferny Ave				1	50.00	1.01	1	50.00	2.44
Appel St									
Wahroonga Pl									
Remembrance Dr									
Laycock St									
Trickett St				2	50.00	2.02	2	50.00	4.88
GCH & Cavill Ave									
Gold Coast Highway									

In sum, it appears the most prevalent serious types of assault (assault occasioning grievous bodily harm and assault of police) occur during the 1am and 3am time period. Therefore efforts to decrease these types of assaults need to be focused at these times, and on the locations of Orchid and Cavill Avenues and Cavill Mall. More minor assault (common assault (other)) appears to be prevalent between 10pm and midnight along Beach and the Esplanade, while it is more prevalent between 1am and 3am in other locations.

Again, prevention needs to be focused on these locations and on the types of events that may be contributing to these assaults. This may include the gathering of underage on the Esplanade at earlier hours in the evening, or the Surfers Paradise stragglers on foot who simply aggravate each other or are specifically seeking out confrontation.

Trends Across Areas by Year

Over the period of 2000/2001 to 2002/2003, several crimes have either shown an increase or decrease in occurrence in the Gold Coast district (see Figure 3.29). More specifically, the crimes with the largest decreases were homicide, arson and other property offences. Sexual offences and other offences against the person have also decreased steadily over the years, however, the percentages of these decreases were smaller in magnitude. Crimes that appear to be increasing are handling stolen goods, drug offences and, to a lesser degree, good order offences and other offences.

The Surfers Paradise neighbourhood within the Gold Coast district shares some of these trends, however, there are slight variations (see Figure 3.30). To illustrate, similar to the broader Gold Coast district, sexual offences, arson and other property damage are decreasing. Furthermore, similar to the larger Gold Coast district, good order offences and other offences are increasing. In contrast to the Gold Coast district however, common assault is increasing rather than remaining stable, fraud is decreasing rather than increasing and drug offences are not increasing, but instead have not varied over the three years. Although homicide appears to have increased tremendously for the 2001/2002 financial year, there were still only two homicides during this year. Therefore, the apparent increase in 2001/2002 is a result of the rarity of homicides in this neighbourhood.

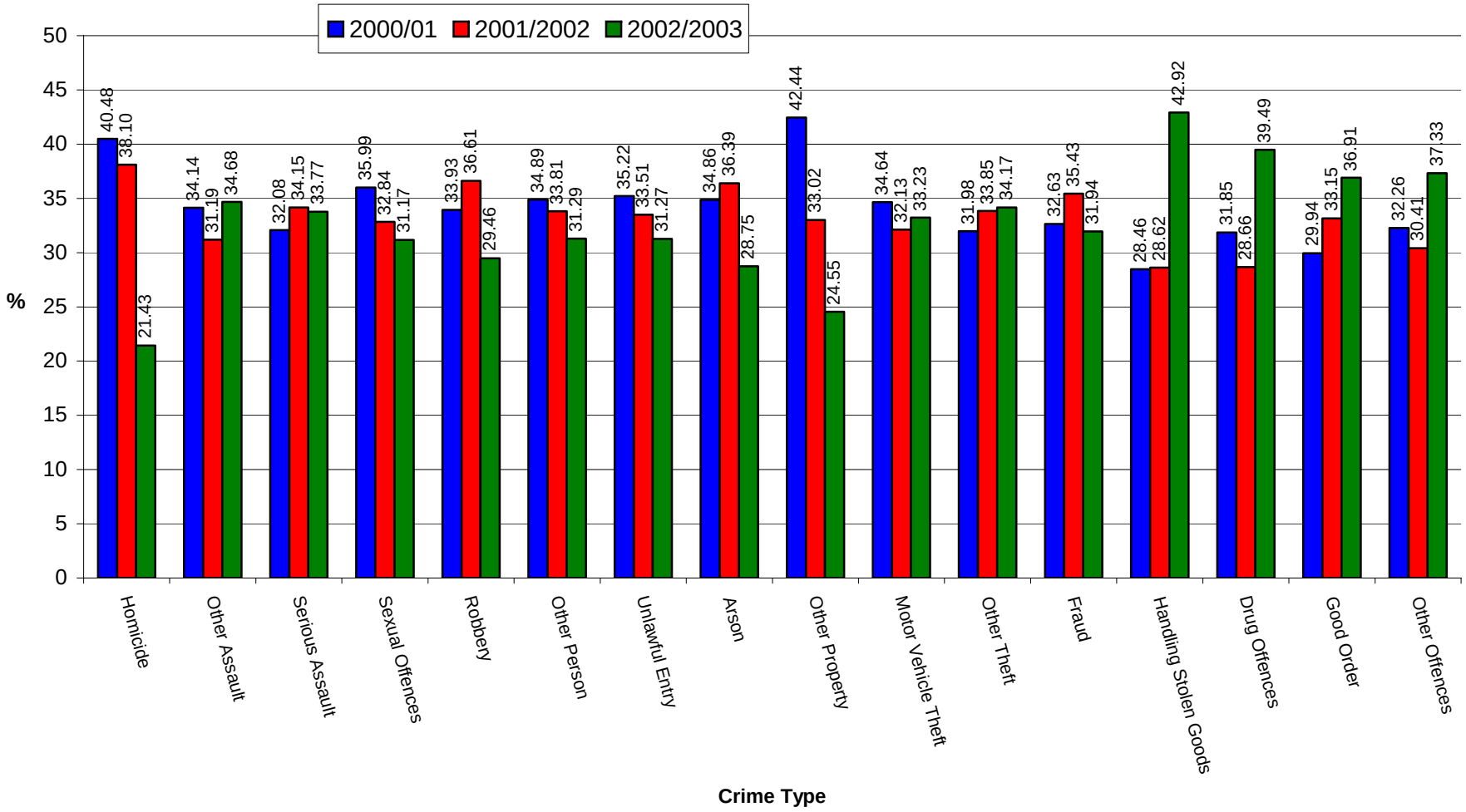


Figure 3.29 Crime Trends in the Gold Coast District Over 2000/2001, 2001/2002 and 2002/2003

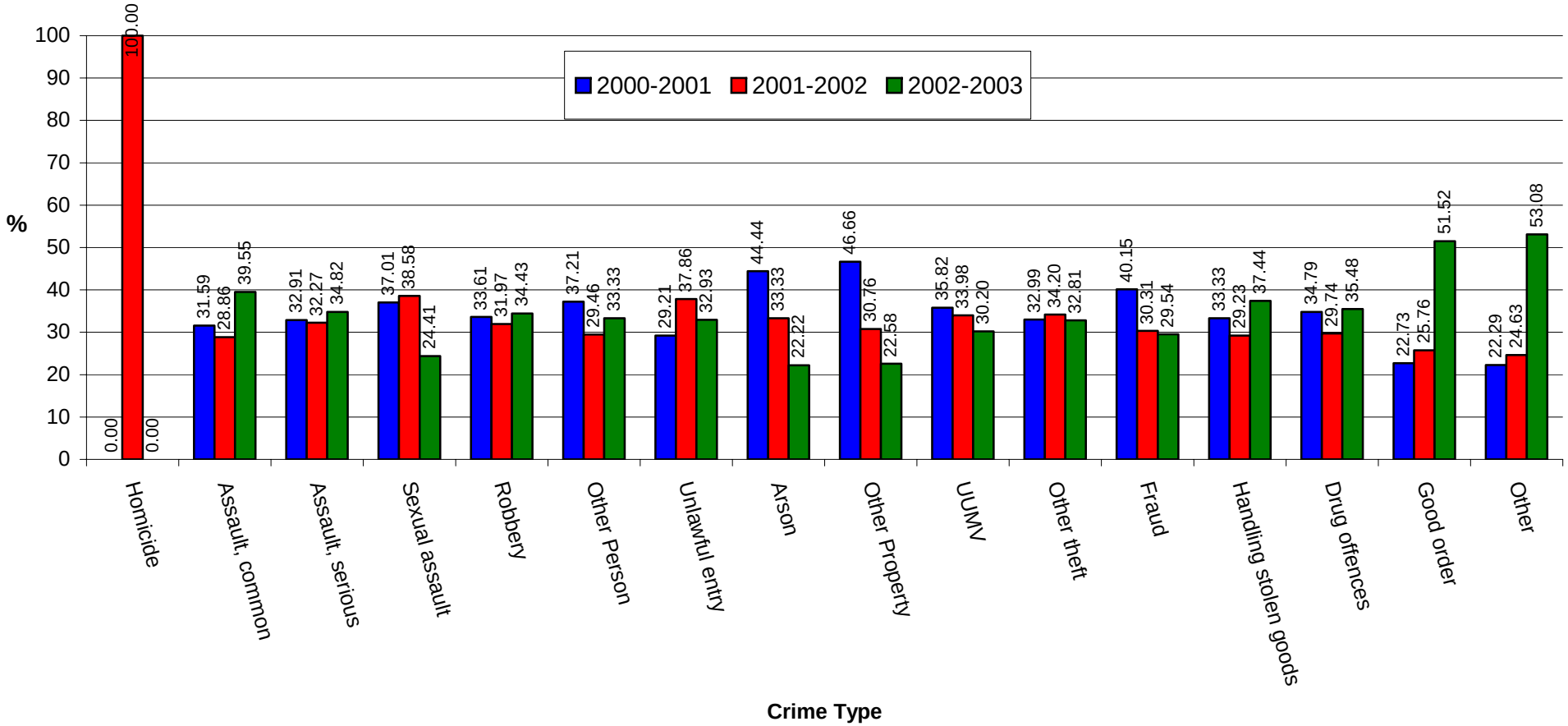


Figure 3.30 Crime Trends in Surfers Paradise Over 2000/2001, 20001/2002 and 2002/2003

When the crime trends of Surfers Paradise are compared with the other six surrounding neighbourhoods, it becomes apparent that Surfers Paradise is dissimilar to these surrounding neighbourhoods for some crimes (see Appendices 3.27 to 3.32). In contrast to Surfers Paradise, serious assault has not been steady over the three years in the other surrounding neighbourhoods. More specifically, serious assaults are decreasing in Main Beach, Paradise Waters, Northcliffe and Paradise Island, and increasing in Chevron Island and Isle of Capri. Furthermore, in contrast to the rise of common assaults in Surfers Paradise, common assaults are decreasing in Main Beach, Paradise Island and Paradise Waters, although a similar increase in common assaults is evident in Northcliffe and Chevron Island. Additionally, Paradise Island is not experiencing the decrease in sexual offences apparent in Surfers Paradise, and in contrast appears to be increasing. With the exception of Northcliffe, which also experienced a decrease in sexual offences, the sexual offences in the other surrounding neighbourhoods appear to have been relatively stable across the years. The decrease in other property damage is consistent across Surfers Paradise and all other surrounding neighbourhoods.

It is important to note that because all types of crime are much less common in the surrounding neighbourhoods, small decreases in frequency in the surrounding neighbourhoods may account for large increases in crimes trends when examined in percentages (Figure 3.12)Due to the paucity of good order offences in the other surrounding neighbourhoods, the increase in these crimes evident in Surfers Paradise could not be compared to the trends in the surrounding neighbourhoods. Nevertheless, the crime trends in Surfers Paradise do appear to differ from the surrounding neighbourhoods. This may be due to different geographical characteristics, recreational patterns, population demographics and/or situational variables.

As was identified in the cumulative data, the majority of crime in Surfers Paradise is committed in the Study Area (see Figure 3.13). Therefore, the same crime trends for Surfers Paradise appear in the Study Area (see Figure 3.31). To illustrate, similar to Surfers Paradise, sexual offences, fraud and other property damage are decreasing and common assault[12], good order offences and other offences are increasing. Two exceptions to this are arson and the UUMV, whereby the UUMV has decreased over the 3 yrs in the Study Area rather than remaining stable and arson is not steadily decreasing in the Study Area.

12 Although the trend for common assault does not appear to be substantial visually, this increase is statistically significant; a Wilcoxon's Test indicated that it was significant *(T (3)* = -15.94, p .001.

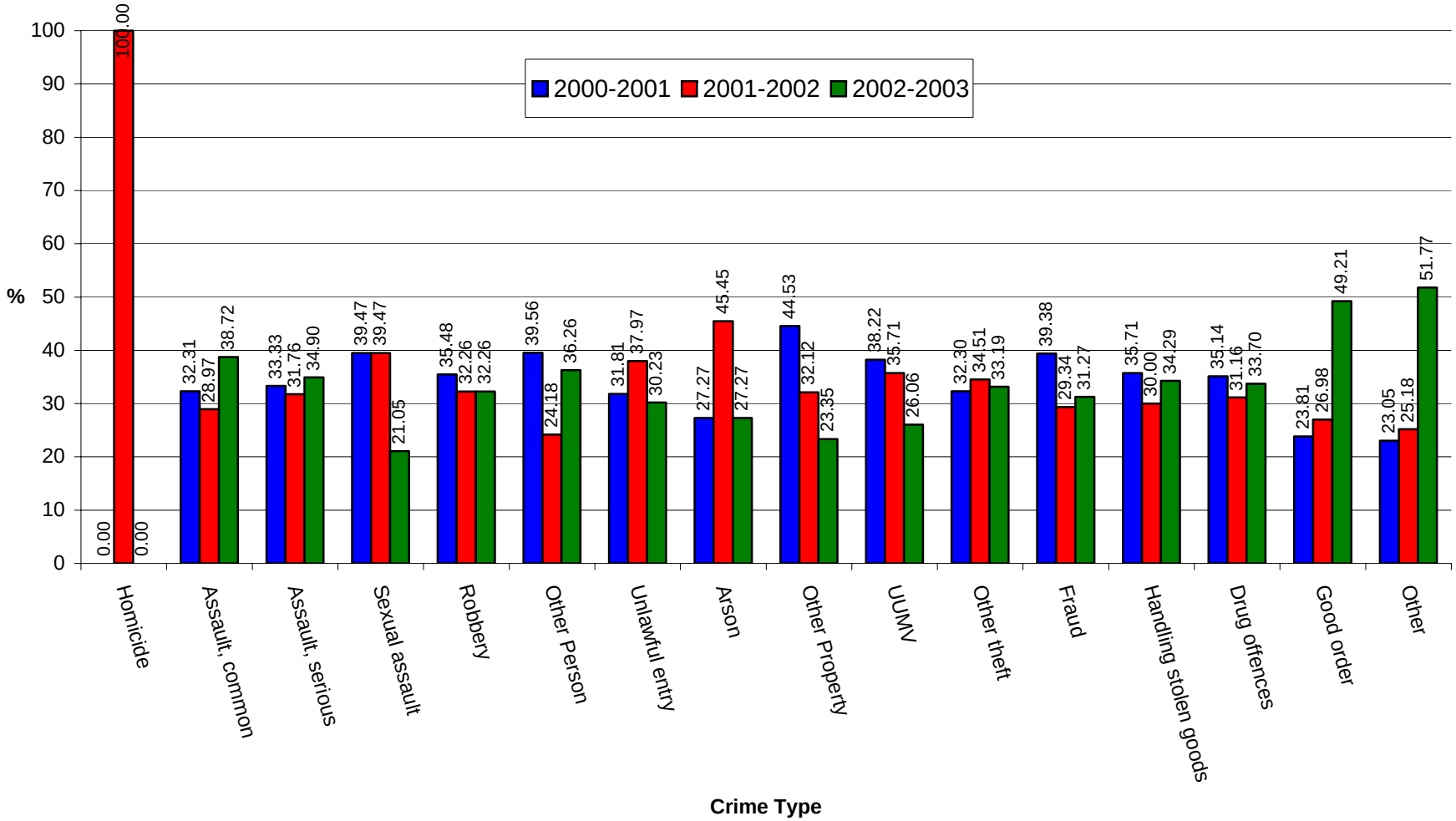


Figure 3.31 Crime Trends in the Study Area Over 2000/2001, 20001/2002 and 2002/2003

To gain a better understanding of the aberrations in crime across the years in the Study Area, the trends for common assault, sexual offences, other property damage, unlawful use of a motor vehicle, fraud and good order offences will be examined over street locations.

Common Assault

Recall, common assault significantly increased over the years in the Study Area. When specific street locations were examined in the Study Area, this pattern appeared to be accounted for by increases in common assaults at Cavill Mall, Esplanade and, to a greater extent, Orchid Avenue (see Figure 3.32).

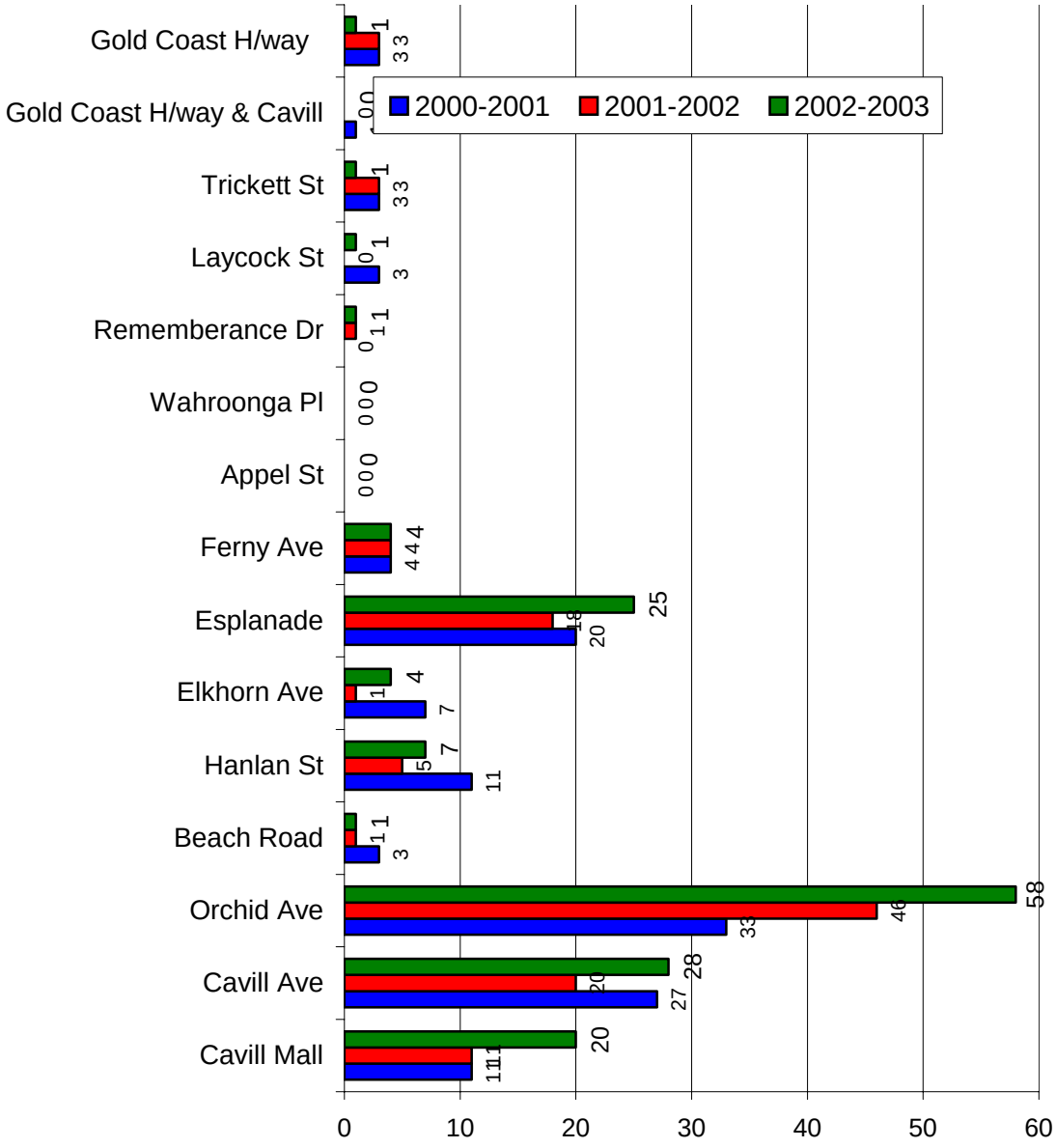


Figure 3.32 Trends of Common Assault over 2000/2001, 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 for the Study Area

Located in the middle of the Study Area, these three streets were previously identified as having the greatest amount of crime in the cumulative data. In contrast to the middle streets, the rates of common assault have decreased in Hanlan Street and Elkhorn Avenue, situated on the North and South ends of the Study Area.

There are a number of possible explanations for this pattern. First, it is possible that policing has intensified, thus resulting in higher arrest rates in this area because of an increased likelihood of being detected or arrested. Following from this, it is possible that policing has intensified in the mid-regions of the Study Area in particular, thus resulting in higher arrest rates in this area because of an increased likelihood of being detected and arrested, or due to perpetrators being arrested in these streets as opposed to the outer streets. Second, 'party-goers' may be spending more time outside venues, where there is a police presence, such as the main streets of the Study Area, thus increasing the likelihood of common assaults being detected by police. Consistent with this, the vast majority of common assaults were identified in the cumulative data as occurring on the streets. Third, this may be an aberration of time, whereby aberrations in crime across years for key events or holiday periods in the Study Area may account for the increase of common assaults. Peaks in common assaults across years during Schoolies or the Indy, for example, may account for these patterns. Therefore, trends in months across common assault will be examined later. Third, there may be an increase in the use of substances over the years, such as drugs, which may account for this trend. Lastly, the commission of common assaults may actually be increasing.

Good Order Offences

Recall, good order offences increased over the years in the Study Area. Similar to common assaults, when this pattern is examined over street locations, this increase appears to be related to increases in good order offences in Cavill Mall, Cavill Avenue and Orchid Avenue (see Figure 3.33). There are a number of possible explanations for this pattern. First, these rates may reflect an increase in the commission of good order offences. Second, this may also be accounted for by the explanations provided for the increase in common assaults, such as intensified policing, an increase of in good order offences for particular events, or an increase in individuals utilising these areas outside of venues. Additionally, as the Chill Out Zone becomes more well-known, it may be utilised by more clients and thus may create an area where people 'hangout'.

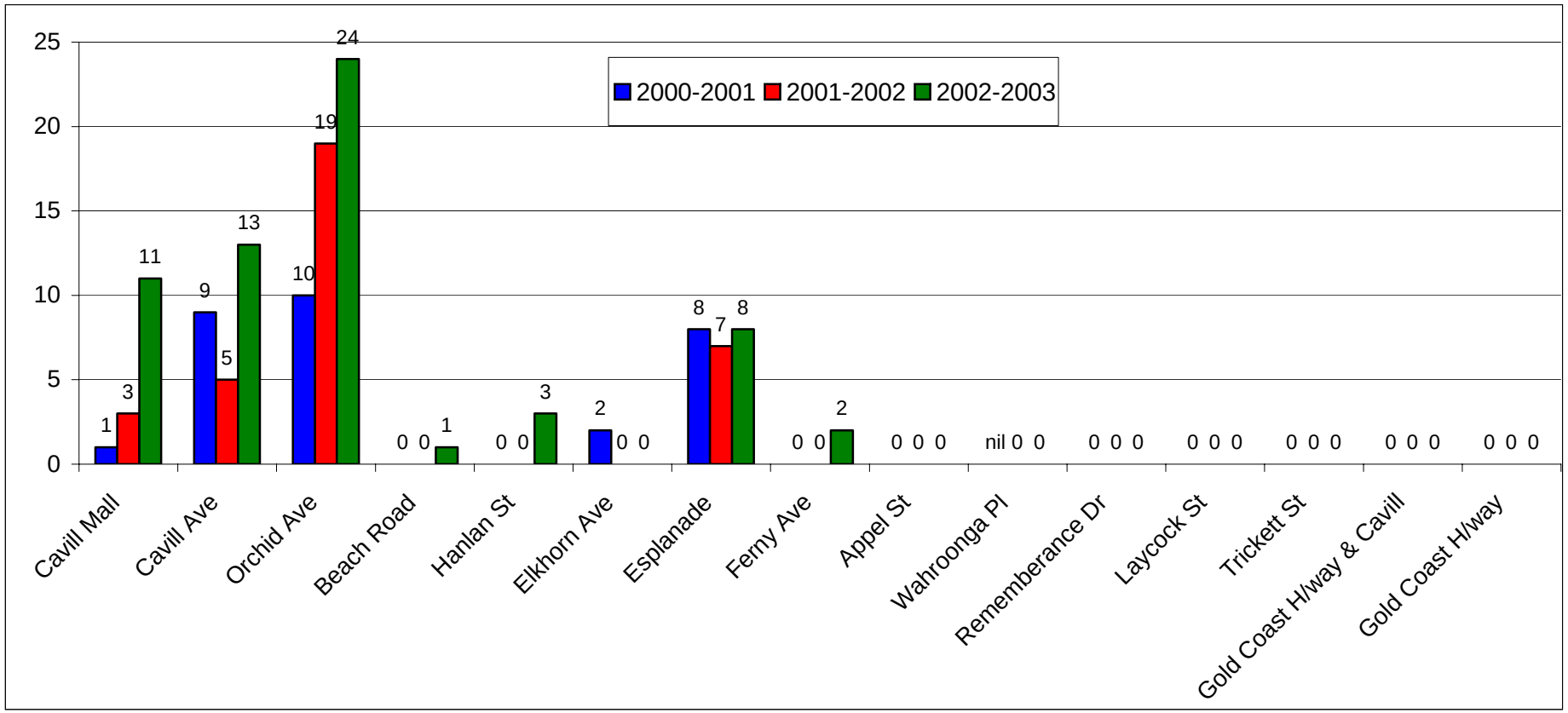


Figure 3.33 Trends of Good Order Offences over 2000/2001, 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 for the Study Area.

This may create an environment where good order offences may be more common. Consistent with this, the vast majority of good order offences were identified in the cumulative data as occurring on the streets.

Sexual Offences

Recall, sexual offences were demonstrated to decrease in the Study Area over years. Due to small sample sizes, it is difficult to identify trends over locations. The underreporting of sexual offences is common across Australia and the world, therefore, it is likely that these low rates are a reflection of underreporting of these crimes (Furby, 1989). It is interesting to note that sexual assaults peaked at Cavill Avenue and Esplanade in 2001/2002 and then decreased in 2002/2003 (see Figure 3.34). Investigation of these crimes over months may provide more insight into these trends: these will be discussed later.

The highest rates of sexual offences occurred at Cavill Avenue and Esplanade. One possible explanation for the high rates of sexual assault it is likely that the rates for Esplanade are due to the location of the beach, which is generally poorly lit. Consistent with this, the beach was identified in the cumulative data as the third highest location for sexual assaults to be conducted. The high rates at Cavill Avenue may be accounted for by the concentration of people in this area and, particularly, a large number of intoxicated females who may be more vulnerable to sexual offences. It is difficult to determine why sexual offences may have decreased over the three years, although this may be an aberration of time accounted for by the trends of particular events, holiday periods and patterns in reporting. This will be examined in more detail later.

Other Property Damage

Recall, other property damage decreased over the years in the Study Area. Interestingly, this decrease was apparent in nearly all street locations (see figure 3.35). In comparison to other streets, Esplanade accounted for the vast majority of these crimes. As other property damage has also decreased in the Gold Coast District and all seven surrounding neighbourhoods, larger contextual factors may account for the decrease in property offences in the Study Area and the specific street locations.

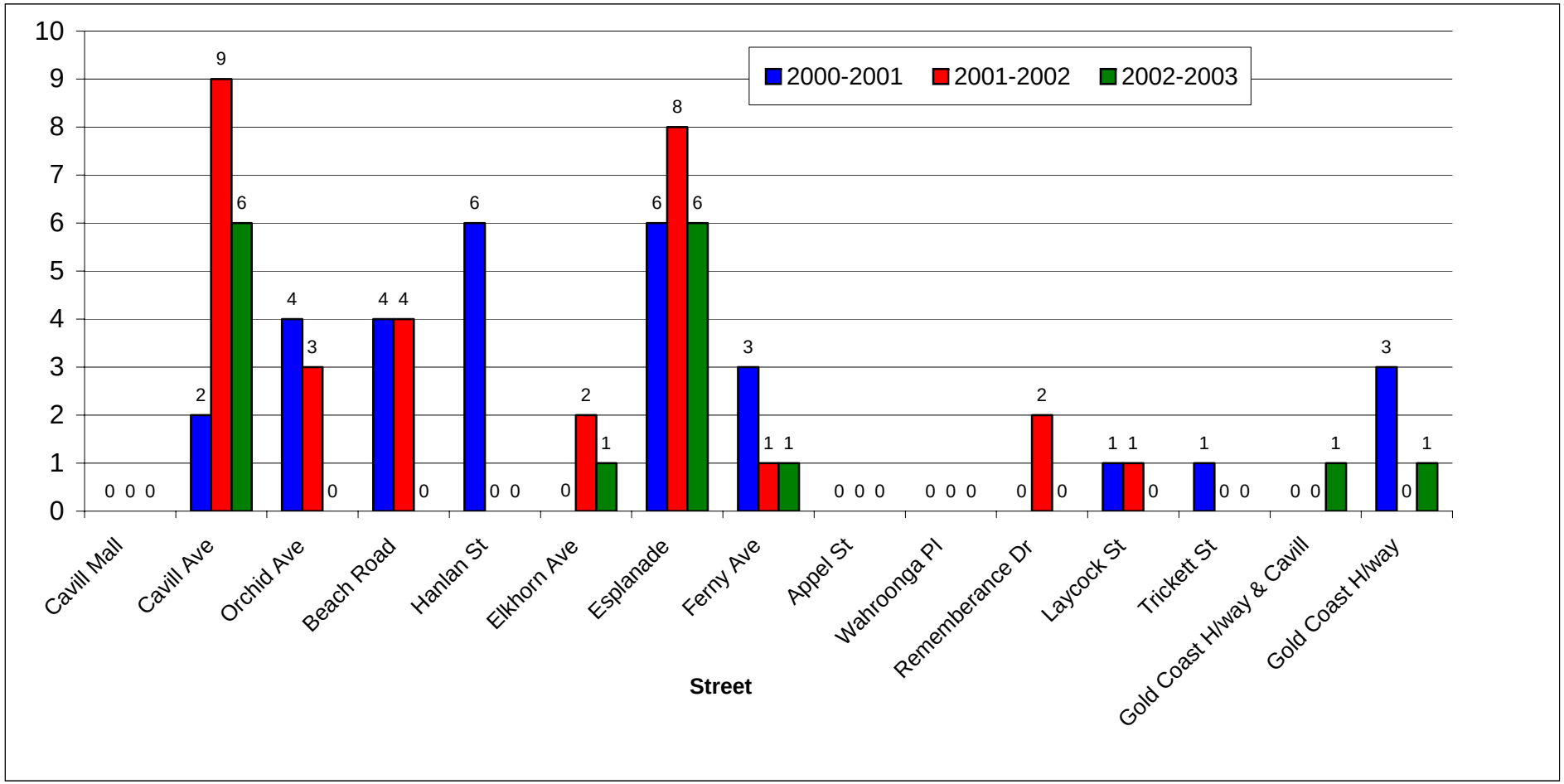


Figure 3.34 Trends of Sexual Offences over 2000/2001, 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 for the Study Area

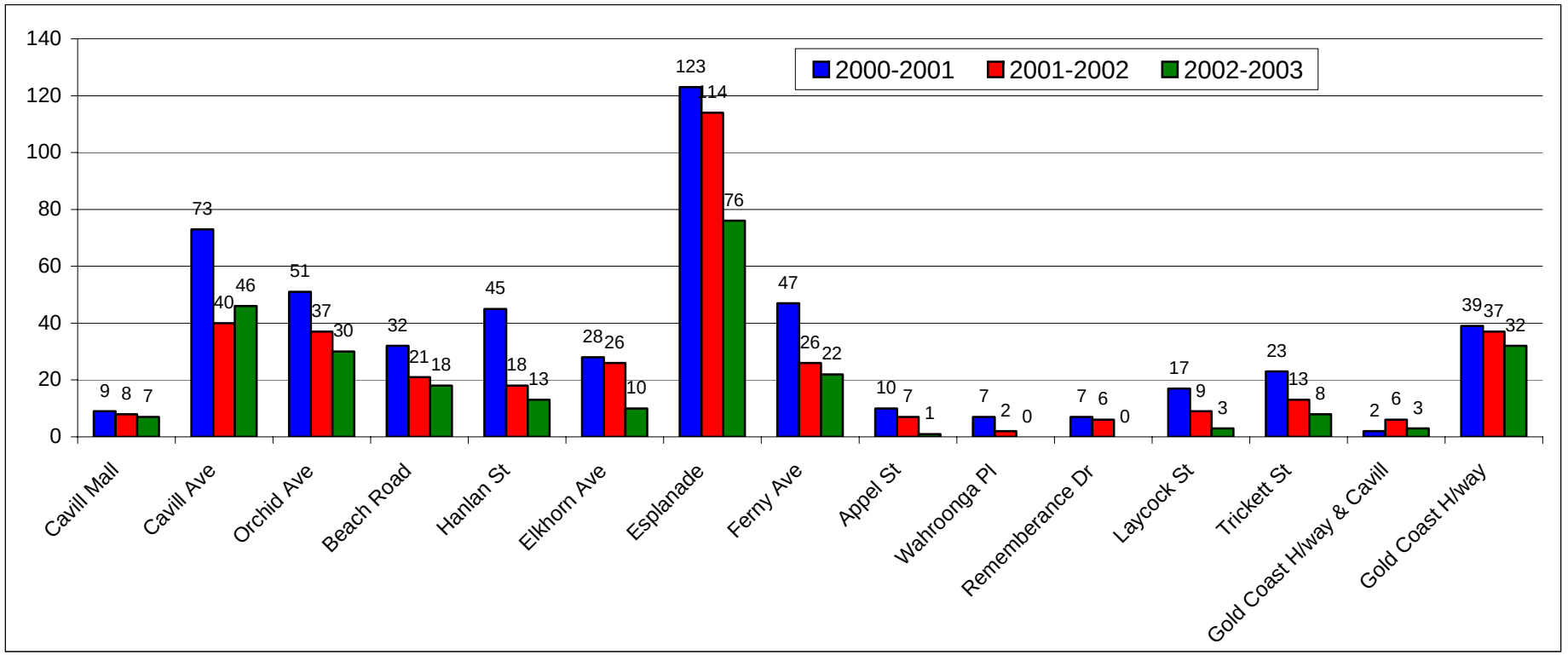


Figure 3.35 Trends of Other Property Damage over 2000/2001, 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 for the Study Area

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Fraud

Recall, fraud decreased over time in the Study Area over the years. When fraud was compared across street locations, it was evident that this pattern was largely accounted for by decreases in the rates of fraud at Cavill Avenue, Orchid Avenue and the Gold Coast Highway (see figure 3.36). Interestingly, over the same period of time, the rates of fraud increased steadily in Cavill Mall and Elkhorn Avenue. From the data available, it is difficult to determine why these trends, may differ across these streets.

Unlawful Use of a Motor Vehicle

Recall, unlawful use of a motor vehicle decreased over the Study Area. When this is examined over street, it becomes apparent that the streets with the highest rates of unlawful use of a motor vehicle, Esplanade and Ferny Avenue, have not decreased over the years, but rather have remained quite stable (see Figure 3.37). As Ferny Avenue does not have street parking, the high levels of unlawful use of a motor vehicle on Ferny Avenue may be a result of the Bruce Bishop Carpark or transit centre, or the Cypress carpark. The decrease in unlawful use of a motor vehicle is more a reflection of small decreases across the other streets in the Study Area. It is difficult to determine why the rates of unlawful use of a motor vehicle have decreased over the three years in these streets. Similarly, it is difficult to determine why these rates have not decreased in the primary areas for unlawful use of a motor vehicle, but have decreased across the other streets in the Study Area.

Relation to Boundary Areas

It was previously noted that unlawful use of a motor vehicle and other property damage were particularly problematic for the boundary streets. Therefore, the trends of these crimes over the three years would provide insight into the trends for these crimes in the Study Area.

Inspection of the trends for other property damage over the three years indicates that the boundary area, similar to the Study Area, has decreased consistently over the years (see Figure 3.38). As all areas are exhibiting the same trends over years, it is possible that larger contextual factors may account for the decrease in property offences in the Gold Coast District, all seven neighbourhoods, the Study Area and boundary area.

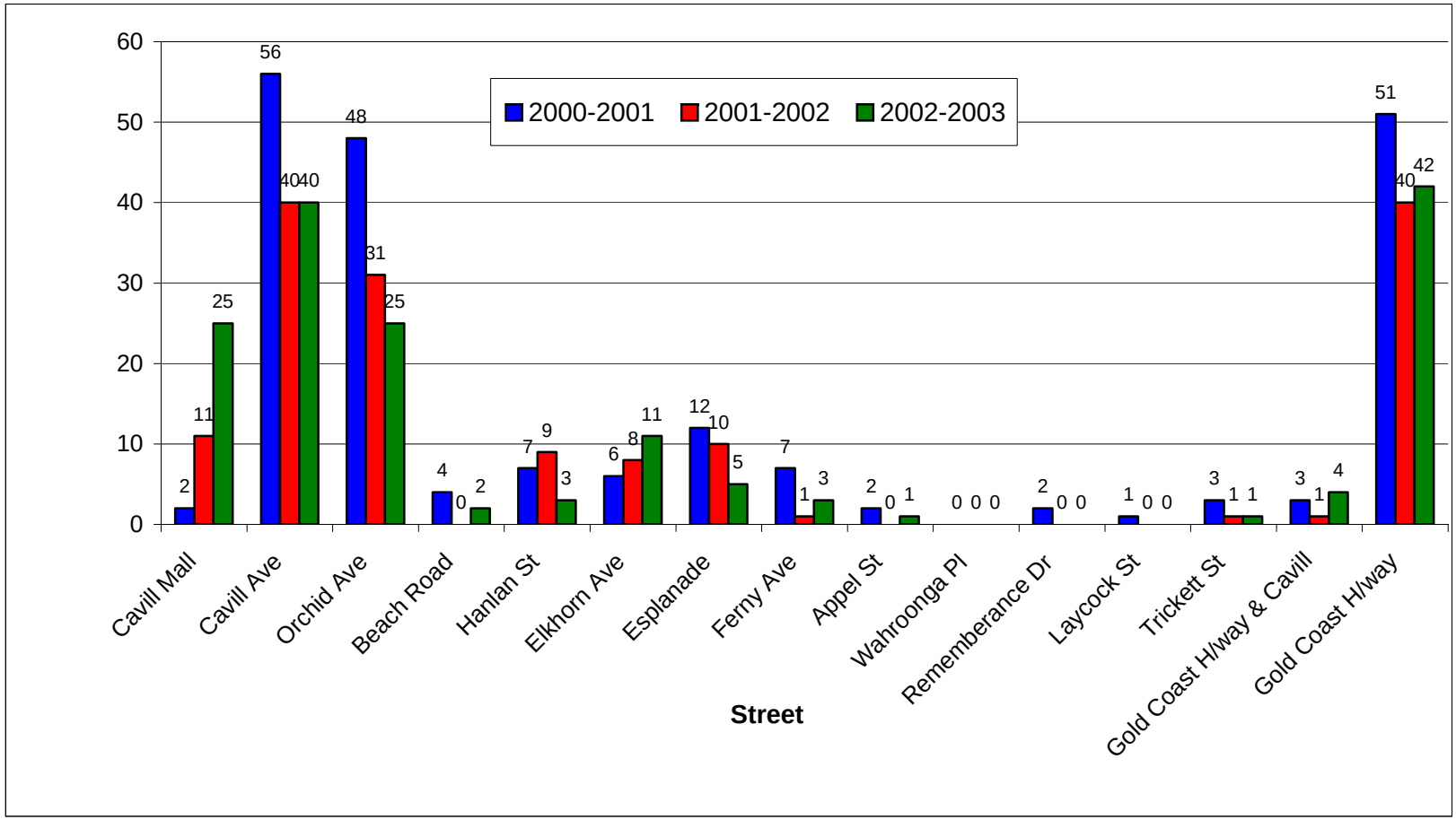


Figure 3.36 Trends of Fraud over 2000/2001, 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 for the Study Area

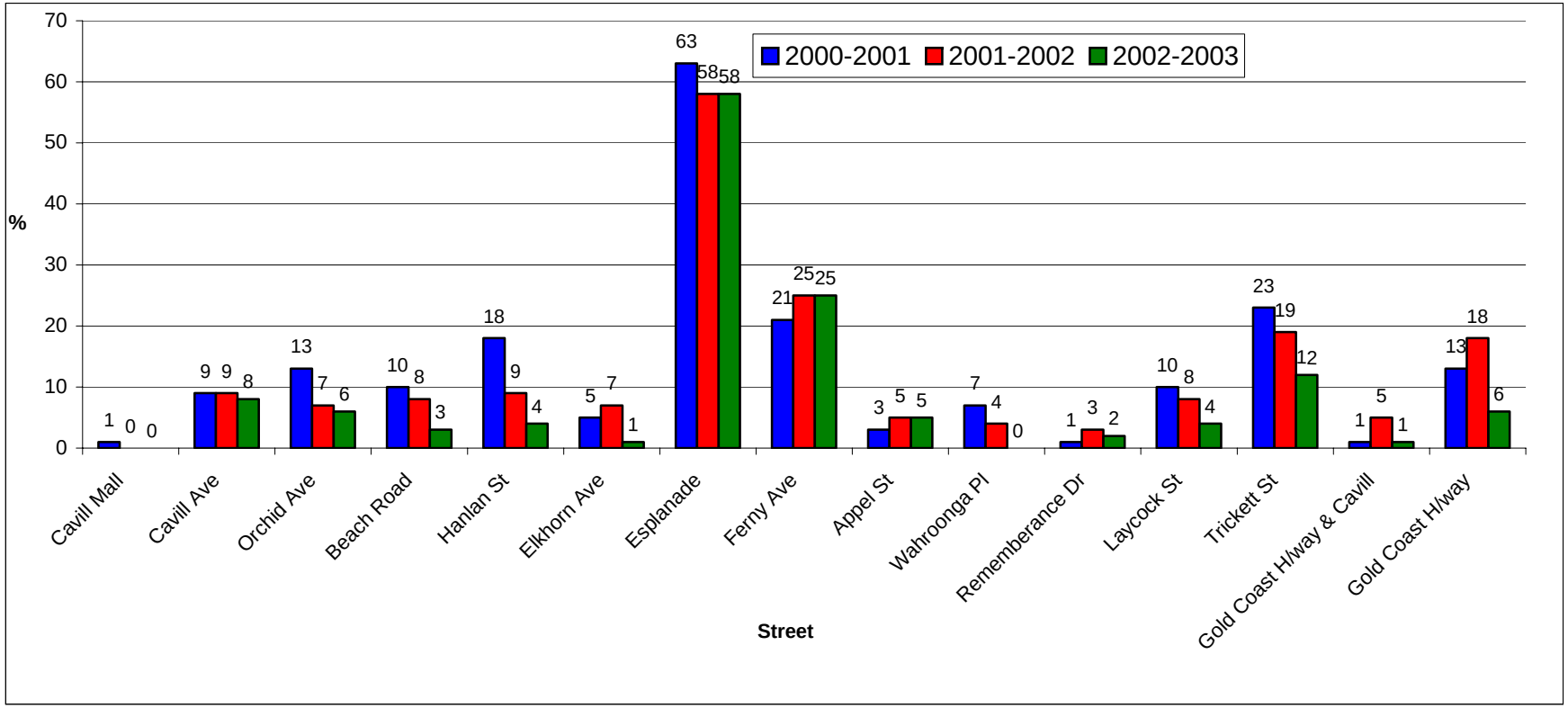


Figure 3.37 Trends of Unlawful Use of a Motor Vehicle over 2000/2001, 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 for the Study Area.

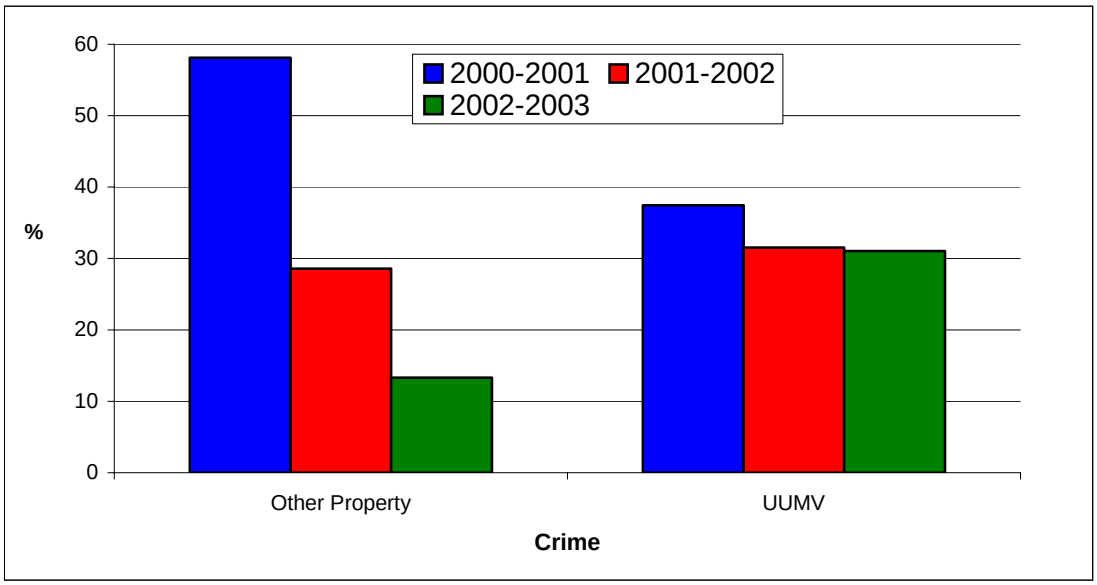


Figure 3.38 Trends of Other Property Damage and the Unlawful Use of a Motor Vehicle over 2000/2001, 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 for the Boundary Streets

Inspection of the trend for unlawful use of a motor vehicle indicated that, similar to the streets with the highest rates of this crime, it remained stable in the boundary streets. However, since the North boundary accounted for a larger number of UUMVs than the South boundary, the boundary streets were examined separately for internal trends. Apparent from Figure 3.39 is the fact that the stability of UUMV occurred only in the north boundary streets of View St and Cypress Avenue, where the south boundary actually experienced an increase in these crimes.

Consequently, the reduction in unlawful use of a motor vehicle in the Study Area appears to be specific to this area. However, there were also reductions in this crime at Main Beach and Paradise Island (see Appendices 3.27 and 3.28) and the Surfers Paradise area as a whole. Consequently, similar factors may have influenced the rates of this crime in the Study Area. Interestingly, the hotspot locations for unlawful use of a motor vehicle have not decreased. One explanation for this is that these trends may indicate a reduction in specific types of unlawful uses of motor vehicles. For example, opportunistic unlawful uses of motor vehicles, such as walking past a car still running or unlocked, may have decreased as opposed to planned unlawful uses of motor vehicles. However, it must be noted that similar factors may account for a large number of these crimes in carparks as well.

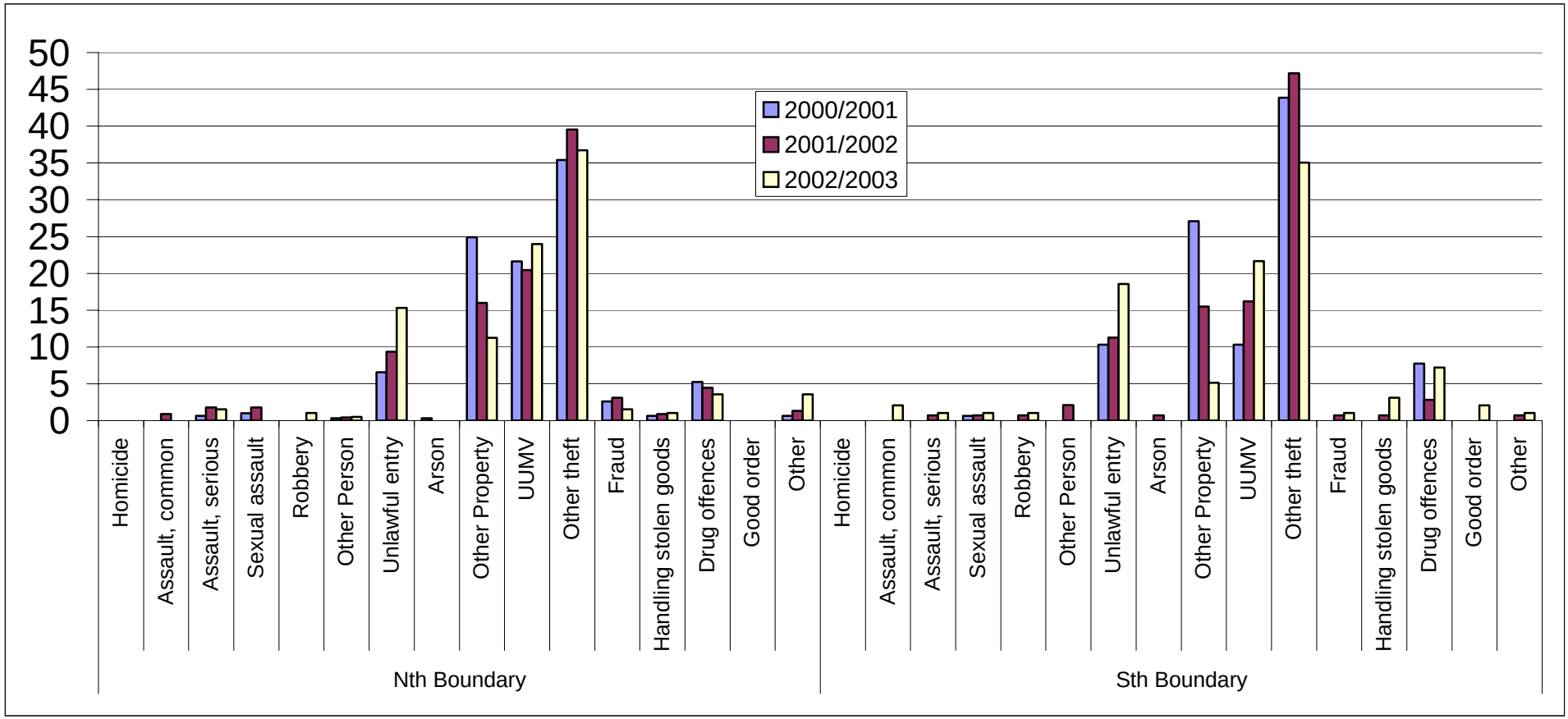


Figure 3.39 Distribution of Crime Across the Boundary Areas Across Years

Monthly Trends

It was suggested previously that the rates of common assaults, sexual assaults and good order offences may be related to aberrations in time due to events or holiday periods. Therefore, the trends of these crimes over time need to be examined. For common assaults (n = 390), November accounted for the highest crime rates (see Figure 3.40). Although other months may have accounted for equally high rates of common assaults for certain years, November was the only month to consistently have elevated rates of common assaults. Therefore, November needs to be examined in more detail.

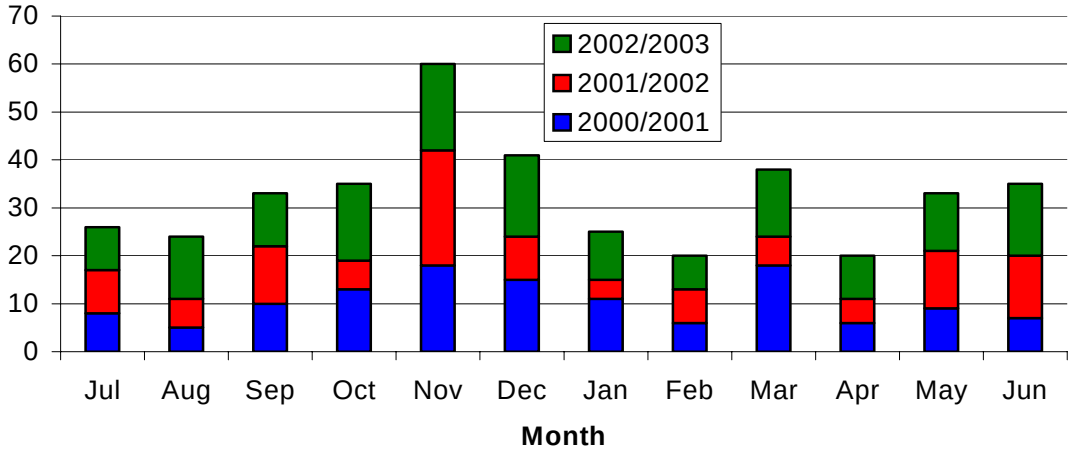


Figure 3.40 Distribution of Common Assaults over Months and Years (Counts)

For sexual offences, the counts were too small to examine in percentages sizes (n = 76), therefore, the trends were identified using counts (see Figure 3.41).

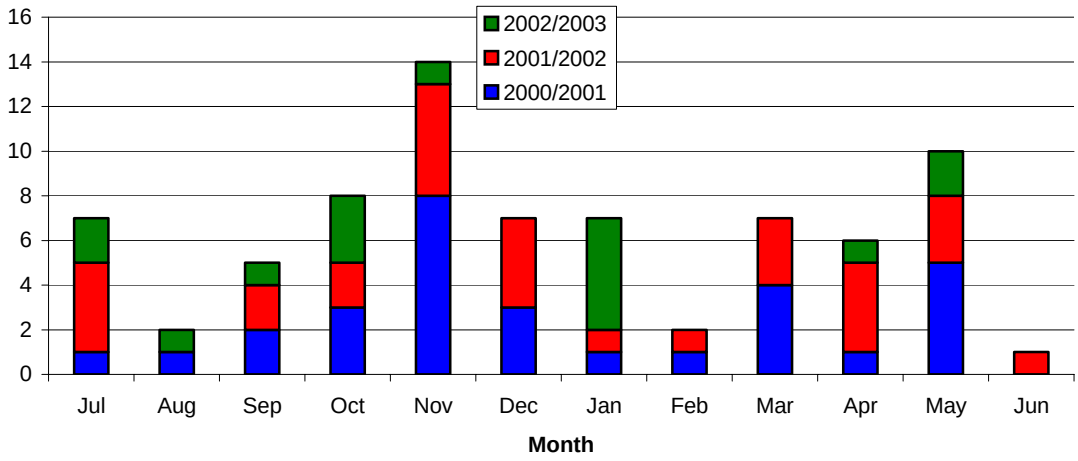


Figure 3.41 Distribution of Sexual Offences over Months and Years

This indicated that November accounted for the highest rates of sexual offences in 2000/2001 and 2001/2002. However, for 2002/2003, January accounted for the highest number of sexual offences (n = 5).

For good order offences, the counts were too small to examine in percentages (n = 126), Therefore, the trends were identified using counts (see Figure 3.42).

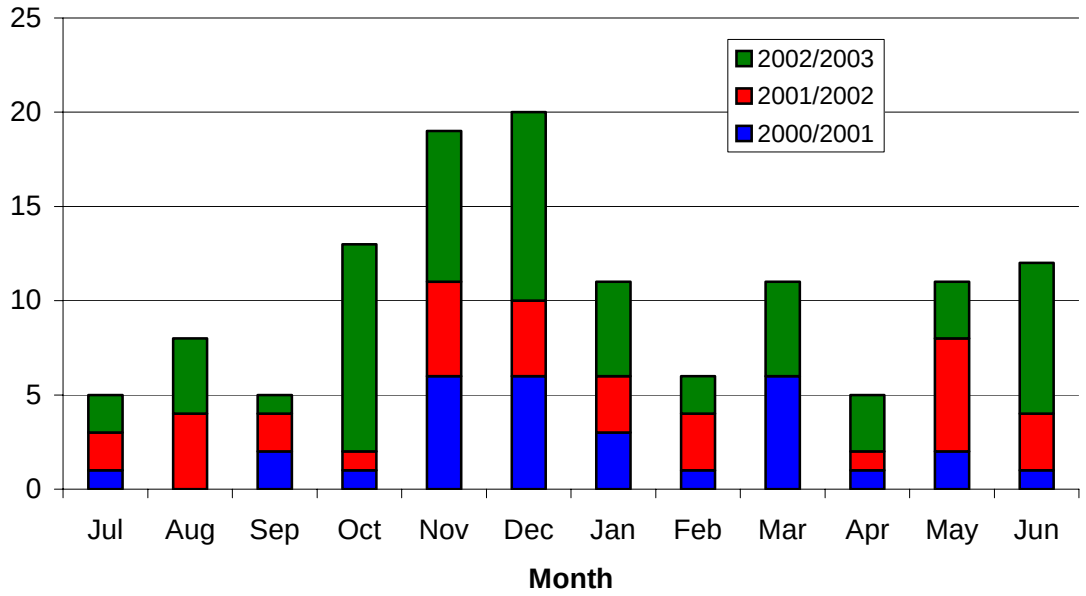


Figure 3.42 Distribution of Good Order Offences over Months and Years

This indicated that November and December were consistently among the months with the highest rates of good order offences. However, March in 2000/2001, May in 2001/2002 and June in 2002/2003 also accounted for high rates of good order offences.

As stated from the outset of this crime profile, November tended to account for the highest rates of all crime across the three financial years. Additionally, November accounted for the highest rates of most types of crime across the three years (see Appendices 3.33 to 3.35). November was also identified as the highest month for common assault and sexual offences, and one of the highest months for good order offences across these years. Therefore, November needs to be examined in more detail across all crime types. While the December period may be accounted for by the holiday period. Schoolies may account for the peak in November. However, without data relating to the age and gender of perpetrators, it is impossible to distinguish between young school leavers and other people who may visit the area during these periods. For example, university students who finish their second semester in November and older people who visit the Study Area during these periods such as 'hangers-on'. It is important to note, however, that despite these peaks, there are still reasonable rates of crime perpetrated in the Study Area across the entire year, which

vary both across years and across crime types. This is the case for all types of crime, including offences against the person, offences against property, drug offences, good order offences and other offences (see Appendices 3.33 to 3.35).

Events

Of the 12,819 crimes committed in the Study Area, 1,473 (11.5%) crimes were committed within the Schoolies period. These rates did fluctuate, with 303 in 2000/2001 (7.93% of crime for the year), 525 in 2001/2002 (14.09% of crime for the year), 393 in 2002/2003 (6.95% of crime for the year) and 252 in 2003/2004. The Schoolies period in 2001/2002 appeared to have elevated levels of crime in comparison to the other years for most crimes (see Figure 3.43). This was especially the case for common assault, robbery, unlawful entry and fraud. 2003/2004 had relatively lower levels than the other years, with the exception of good order offences, which were much higher for this year. As was stated previously, it is difficult to draw conclusions about this data, as these crimes cannot be attributed directly to Schoolies week.

Of the 12,819 crimes committed in the Study Area, 190 (1.5%) crimes were committed within the Indy period. These rates also fluctuated over the years, with 57 in 2000/2001 (1.49% of crime for the year), 17 in 2001/2002 (0.46% of crime for the year), 72 in 2002/2003 (1.99% of crime for the year) and 44 in 2003/2004 (2.67% of crime for the six months). The trends for the Indy were similar to the overall trends for crimes in October over the years (see Appendices 3.14 to 3.16), whereby low crime during the Indy corresponds to the same years that crime in October in general were low and vice versa. Two ways this can be interpreted is that the Indy determined these trends, or otherwise that other variables influenced both trends. In regards to trends over years, the Indy period for 2002/2003 appears to have inflated crimes rates (see Figure 3.44). However, similar to the Schoolies data, it is difficult to draw conclusions about crime caused by the Indy, as other variables may have influenced these rates and the Indy may be unrelated to many of these crimes. Further exploration is required to draw conclusions regarding causation.

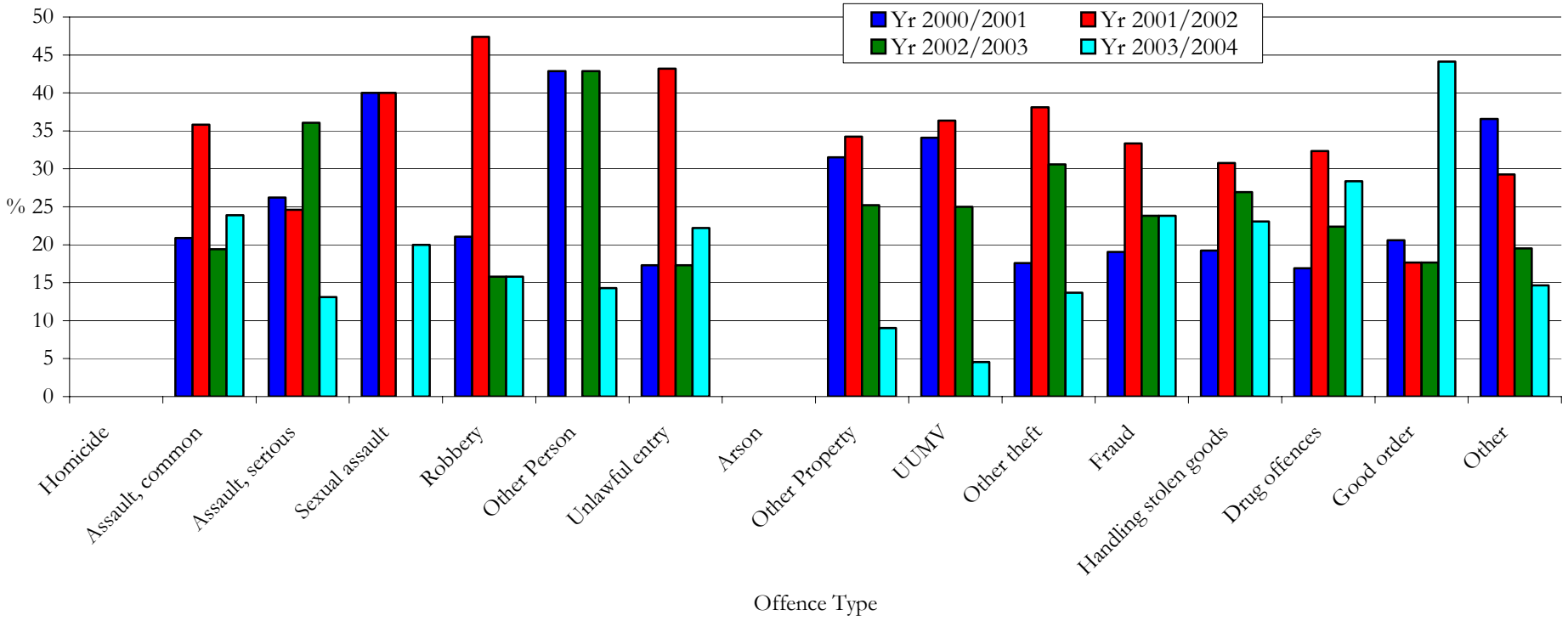


Figure 3.43 Distribution of Crime Types for Schoolies Over Years

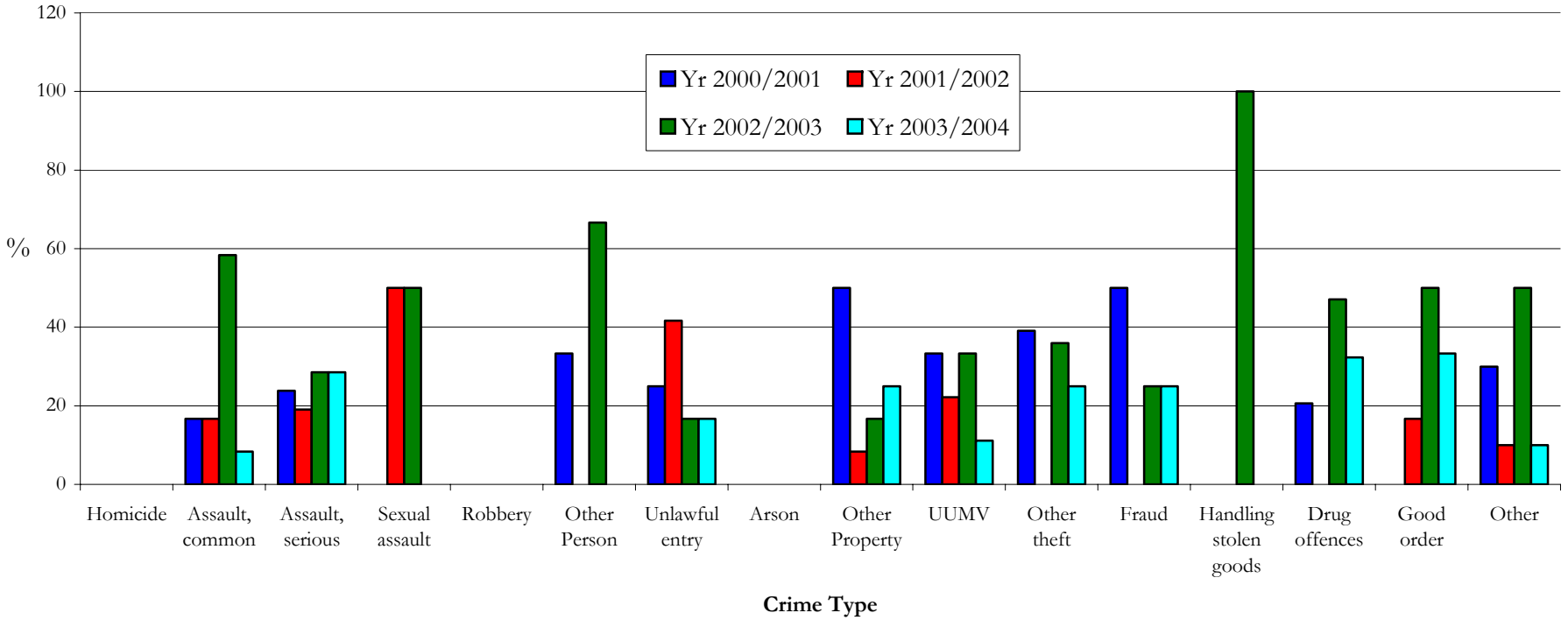


Figure 3.44 Distribution of Crime Types for Indy Over Years

Offenders and Suspects

The data identifying the age and gender of offenders and victims was provided for this crime profile report a considerable time after the original data. Matching the variables from two separate datasets was a long, arduous task since the majority of information had to be gleaned from string data and cleaned as individual cases. Time precluded a full analysis being done. Instead, the variables relating to offenders and suspects were prioritised and retained, since prevention programmes or strategies need to be aimed predominantly at changing their behaviour. This is not to ignore the value of examining the data about victims and developing protective behaviours for them as well. Rather that the purpose of this report was to identify crime hotspots and to understand the type of offender who may be committing certain types of offences in certain locations and certain times in Surfers Paradise.

Once the data relating to victims or unidentifiable data was removed, only 14,466 cases remained for analysis over the three financial years.. These consisted of 3,021 (20.90%) people who were identified as offenders, 2,113 (14.60%) identified as suspects, and 9,332 (64.50%) offenders or suspects with missing age/gender data that precluded their categorisation.

For the purpose of this report a *suspect* is defined as a person who has been identified by a witness or nominated by a complainant but has not yet been charged with an offence. An *offender* is defined a person who has been charged with an offence. Gaining information about suspects can also assist in understanding the types of behaviours in a certain area.

Offenders and Suspects: Age and Gender

There were no major differences between offenders and suspects in terms of gender or based on average age. Most were male (82.00%) and were aged between 3 and 88 years old (M = 24.59 years, S.D = 8.43 years). As can be seen from Figure 3.45, when age was split into categories, it was apparent that a higher percentage of offenders were under the age of 18.

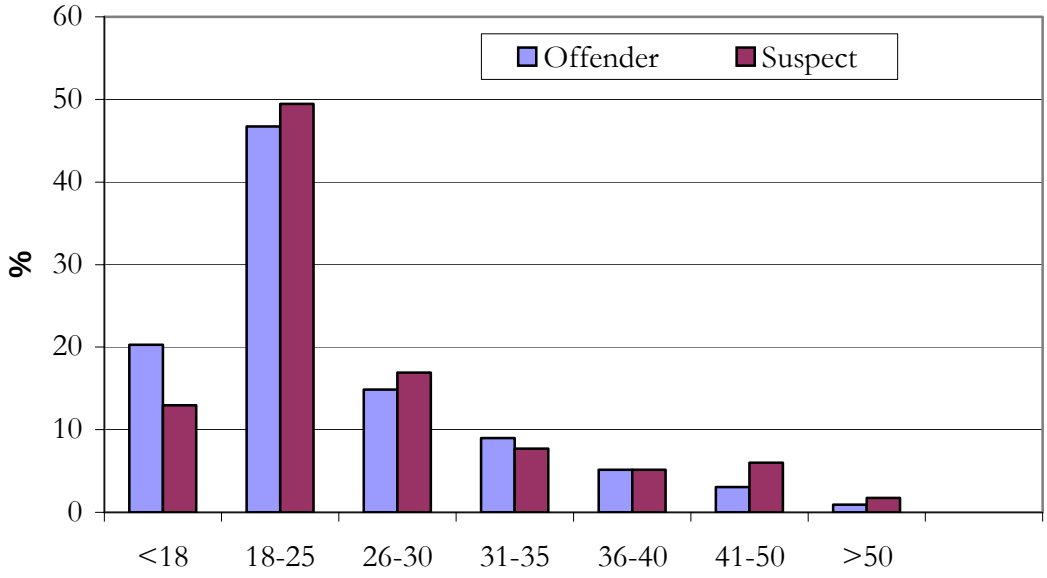


Figure 3.45 Percentage of Offenders and Suspects on basis of age

Table 3.7 presents the number of offenders and suspects on the basis of month. As can be seen, the number of offenders and suspects has been steadily decreasing over the period examined. It should be noted, however, that offender and suspect data appears to be missing from the data set for a total period of four months.

Table 3.7 Number of Offenders and Suspects

	Offenders				Suspects			
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Jul	53	87	70	37	46	74	56	81
Aug	53	75	97	86	73	50	52	59
Sep	100	81	89	92	44	62	52	48
Oct	81	49	1	74	69	43	10	38
Nov	159	133	6	167	73	113	2	71
Dec	111	3	2	8	96	3		5
Jan	91		100		68		70	
Feb	81	2	59		54		35	
Mar	199	62	63		83	59	38	
Apr	76	56	71		75	51	72	
May	73	104	71		63	42	45	
Jun	82	65	52		40	60	38	
Total	1159	717	681	464	784	557	470	302

When the proportion of suspects vs. offenders was examined in relation to offence type (Figure 3.46) other theft and serious assault had a higher proportion of suspects whereas drug offences, handling stolen goods and fraud had a higher proportion of offenders.

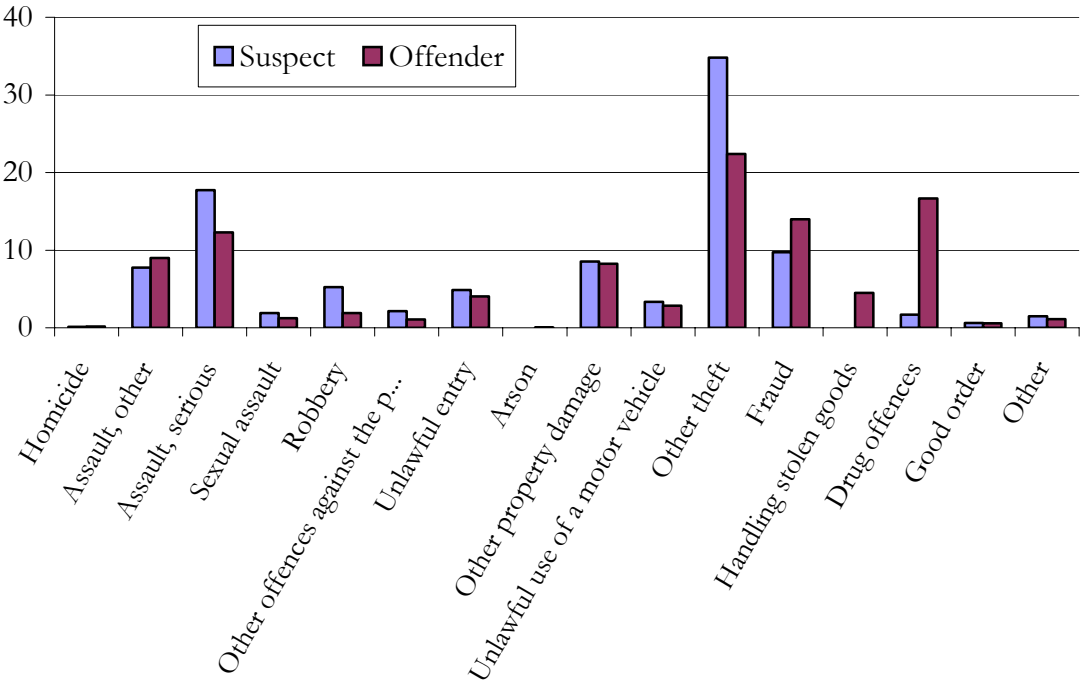


Figure 3.46 Percentage of Suspects and Offenders on the basis of Offence

Offenders

Given that there were some minor differences between offenders and suspects, the following section will focus on offenders, as these are the people where sufficient evidence has existed to charge them with an offence. This section will examine who commits each particular type of crime, where these crimes are committed, and when these crimes are committed.

Who Commits Crime?

As can be seen from Figure 3.47, males were much more likely to have been charged with each of the offence types, particularly other theft, drug offences, and serious assault. Female participation in each of the crime categories is considerably lower. Females appeared to have a high participation in property offences rather than offences against the person. Nevertheless, female participation in common assault (n = 60) and serious assault (n = 39) is noteworthy.

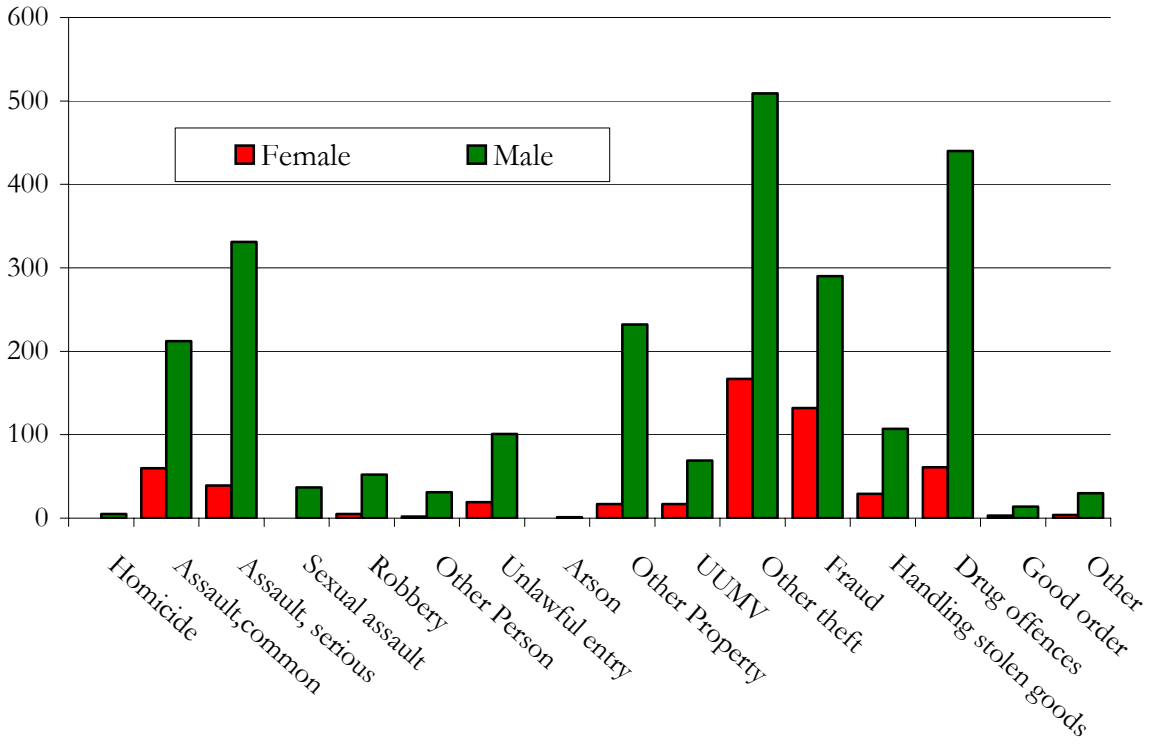


Figure 3.47 Gender of Offender by Offence type

While evidence suggests that males are largely responsible for the great amount of crime, it is also clear that young people have a high participation rate in many of the categories of crime.

As can be seen from Table 3.8, the age group 18-25 has the highest participation rate for the six most frequently occurring crimes (Assault Other, Assault Serious, Other Property Damage, Other theft, Fraud, and Drug Offences).

The age group <18 is also largely responsible for the high occurrence of these six types of crime as <18 is the second largest contributor to five out of the six types of crime. The age group 26-30 has the second highest participation rate in Assault, Serious.

Table 3.8 Crime Category on basis of Age

	<18	18-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-50	>50	Total
Homicide	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	5
	40.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	40.0%	.0%	100.0%
Assault, other	40	168	33	12	9	7	2	271
	14.8%	62.0%	12.2%	4.4%	3.3%	2.6%	.7%	100.0%
Assault, serious	48	201	66	16	13	7	5	356
	13.5%	56.5%	18.5%	4.5%	3.7%	2.0%	1.4%	100.0%
Sexual assault	4	3	7	14	3	5	0	36
	11.1%	8.3%	19.4%	38.9%	8.3%	13.9%	.0%	100.0%
Robbery	14	24	9	3	2	0	0	52
	26.9%	46.2%	17.3%	5.8%	3.8%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
Other offences against the person	5	12	6	3	2	5	0	33
	15.2%	36.4%	18.2%	9.1%	6.1%	15.2%	.0%	100.0%
Unlawful entry	36	53	23	4	2	0	0	118
	30.5%	44.9%	19.5%	3.4%	1.7%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
Arson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	100.0	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
Other property damage	52	133	36	14	7	2	2	246
	21.1%	54.1%	14.6%	5.7%	2.8%	.8%	.8%	100.0%
Unlawful use of a motor vehicle	15	29	10	19	5	5	2	85
	17.6%	34.1%	11.8%	22.4%	5.9%	5.9%	2.4%	100.0%
Other theft	195	277	90	52	31	19	5	669
	29.1%	41.4%	13.5%	7.8%	4.6%	2.8%	.7%	100.0%
Fraud	33	182	67	74	45	10	5	416
	7.9%	43.8%	16.1%	17.8%	10.8%	2.4%	1.2%	100.0%
Hand stolen goods	41	51	16	8	10	8	2	136
	30.1%	37.5%	11.8%	5.9%	7.4%	5.9%	1.5%	100.0%
Drug offences	113	242	68	40	18	13	5	499
	22.6%	48.5%	13.6%	8.0%	3.6%	2.6%	1.0%	100.0%
Good order	1	10	3	2	0	0	0	16
	6.3%	62.5%	18.8%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
Other	3	2	7	6	6	8	0	32
	9.4%	6.3%	21.9%	18.8%	18.8%	25.0%	.0%	100.0%
Total	603	1388	441	267	153	91	28	2971
	20.3%	46.7%	14.8%	9.0%	5.1%	3.1%	.9%	100.0%

Where is Crime Committed?

Table 3.9 presents the locations where the sixteen types of offences occurred. As displayed in the Table, Cavill Ave, Orchid Ave, and The Esplanade are rated the top three locations for five out of the six most frequently occurring crimes (Assault Other, Assault Serious, Other Property Damage, Other theft, and Drug Offences). The most frequently occurring crime is fraud, which occurred in Cavill Ave, the Gold Coast Highway (CBD), and Orchid Ave.

Table 3:9 Offence Type on the basis of Location

	Cavill Mall	Cavill Ave	Orchid	Beach Road	Hanlan St	Elkhorn Ave	Esplanade	Ferny Ave	Appel St	Wahroonga Pl	Remembrance Dr	Laycock St	Trickett St	Coast Highway & Cavill Av	Coast Highway (CBD)	Total
Homicide	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	.0%	.0%	.0%	80.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
Assault, other	35	62	92	2	7	5	54	5	0	0	0	2	7	0	1	272
	12.9%	22.8%	33.8%	.7%	2.6%	1.8%	19.9%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	2.6%	.0%	.4%	100.0%
Assault, serious	21	98	125	17	18	3	54	4	2	0	6	2	2	8	11	371
	5.7%	26.4%	33.7%	4.6%	4.9%	.8%	14.6%	1.1%	.5%	.0%	1.6%	.5%	.5%	2.2%	3.0%	100.0%
Sexual assault	0	8	7	5	3	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	37
	.0%	21.6%	18.9%	13.5%	8.1%	10.8%	13.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	13.5%	100.0%
Robbery	0	13	6	0	0	0	19	6	0	0	0	0	5	0	8	57
	.0%	22.8%	10.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	33.3%	10.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.8%	.0%	14.0%	100.0%
Other offences against the person	0	8	6	2	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	33
	.0%	24.2%	18.2%	6.1%	12.1%	.0%	12.1%	12.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	15.2%	100.0%
Unlawful entry	1	26	7	12	9	2	28	6	1	0	0	8	8	0	14	122
	.8%	21.3%	5.7%	9.8%	7.4%	1.6%	23.0%	4.9%	.8%	.0%	.0%	6.6%	6.6%	.0%	11.5%	100.0%
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Other property damage	8	56	31	17	22	11	61	14	1	3	0	4	5	2	14	249
	3.2%	22.5%	12.4%	6.8%	8.8%	4.4%	24.5%	5.6%	.4%	1.2%	.0%	1.6%	2.0%	.8%	5.6%	100.0%
UUMV	0	4	5	5	2	6	25	15	2	1	3	5	6	0	7	86
	.0%	4.7%	5.8%	5.8%	2.3%	7.0%	29.1%	17.4%	2.3%	1.2%	3.5%	5.8%	7.0%	.0%	8.1%	100.0%
Other theft	48	224	98	12	32	43	130	17	2	0	1	4	11	5	49	676
	7.1%	33.1%	14.5%	1.8%	4.7%	6.4%	19.2%	2.5%	.3%	.0%	.1%	.6%	1.6%	.7%	7.2%	100.0%
Fraud	11	185	54	8	10	15	16	8	0	0	0	0	3	13	99	422
	2.6%	43.8%	12.8%	1.9%	2.4%	3.6%	3.8%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	3.1%	23.5%	100.0%
Handling stolen goods	17	31	8	5	11	1	41	4	0	0	3	3	2	0	10	136
	12.5%	22.8%	5.9%	3.7%	8.1%	.7%	30.1%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	2.2%	2.2%	1.5%	.0%	7.4%	100.0%
Drug offences	49	94	57	12	27	19	162	27	3	0	3	9	15	1	25	503
	9.7%	18.7%	11.3%	2.4%	5.4%	3.8%	32.2%	5.4%	.6%	.0%	.6%	1.8%	3.0%	.2%	5.0%	100.0%
Good order	0	4	9	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17
	.0%	23.5%	52.9%	.0%	.0%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.9%	100.0%
Other	0	11	10	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	6	34
	.0%	32.4%	29.4%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	8.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	5.9%	.0%	17.6%	100.0%
Total	190	824	515	101	145	111	603	112	11	4	17	37	66	29	256	3021
	6.3%	27.3%	17.0%	3.3%	4.8%	3.7%	20.0%	3.7%	.4%	.1%	.6%	1.2%	2.2%	1.0%	8.5%	100.0%

Who Commits Crime in the Various Locations?

In order to determine who committed crime in the various locations, the gender and age of those charged with offences was explored on the basis of location. As presented in Table 3.10 female participation in crime was higher than the female average in six locations – Cavill Mall, Cavill Ave, Remembrance Dr, Trickett St, Gold Coast Hwy and Cavill Ave, and Gold Coast Hwy (CBD). Male participation in crime was higher than the male average in most locations with the exception of Cavill Mall, Cavill Ave, Remembrance Dr, Laycock St, Trickett St, and the Gold Coast Hwy (CBD).

Table 3.10 Location on basis of Gender

Location	Gender		Total
	Female	Male	
Cavill Mall	49	141	190
	25.8%	74.2%	100.0%
Cavill Ave	203	618	821
	24.7%	75.3%	100.0%
Orchid	79	434	513
	15.4%	84.6%	100.0%
Beach Road	7	94	101
	6.9%	93.1%	100.0%
Hanlan St	15	130	145
	10.3%	89.7%	100.0%
Elkhorn Ave	17	94	111
	15.3%	84.7%	100.0%
Esplanade	85	518	603
	14.1%	85.9%	100.0%
Ferny Ave	20	92	112
	17.9%	82.1%	100.0%
Appel St	0	11	11
	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Wahroonga Pl	0	4	4
	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rememberance Dr	4	13	17
	23.5%	76.5%	100.0%
Laycock St	8	29	37
	21.6%	78.4%	100.0%
Trickett St	13	53	66
	19.7%	80.3%	100.0%
Gold Coast Highway & Cavill Av	4	25	29
	13.8%	86.2%	100.0%
Gold Coast Highway (CBD)	51	205	256
	19.9%	80.1%	100.0%
Total	555	2461	3016
	18.4%	81.6%	100.0%

Table 3.11 presents the location of offences broken down on the basis of age. It is apparent that offences committed by people less that 18 years of age primarily occur in Cavill Mall, The Esplanade, and Beach Rd. Orchid Ave appears to be a problem area for the 18-25 year age group. Offences in Ferny Ave seem to be committed by people under the age of 26. Those in the age groups 18-25 and 26-30 appear to commit a high proportion of crime in Laycock St and Trickett St. Offences that are committed in Appel St and the Gold Coast Hwy (CBD) tend to be committed by people who are older than 25 years of age.

Table 3.11 Location on basis of Age

Location	<18	18-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-50	>50	Total
Cavill Mall	54	83	24	11	9	7	0	188
	28.7%	44.1%	12.8%	5.9%	4.8%	3.7%	.0%	100.0
Cavill Ave	177	364	123	79	39	19	9	810
	21.9%	44.9%	15.2%	9.8%	4.8%	2.3%	1.1%	100.0
Orchid	46	304	73	41	15	20	5	504
	9.1%	60.3%	14.5%	8.1%	3.0%	4.0%	1.0%	100.0
Beach Road	25	46	18	3	0	6	1	99
	25.3%	46.5%	18.2%	3.0%	.0%	6.1%	1.0%	100.0
Hanlan St	34	59	28	3	13	6	0	143
	23.8%	41.3%	19.6%	2.1%	9.1%	4.2%	.0%	100.0
Elkhorn Ave	23	33	20	22	4	3	3	108
	21.3%	30.6%	18.5%	20.4%	3.7%	2.8%	2.8%	100.0
Esplanade	171	272	76	38	29	10	0	596
	28.7%	45.6%	12.8%	6.4%	4.9%	1.7%	.0%	100.0
Ferny Ave	25	53	9	10	10	4	0	111
	22.5%	47.7%	8.1%	9.0%	9.0%	3.6%	.0%	100.0
Appel St	0	3	4	2	0	2	0	11
	.0%	27.3%	36.4%	18.2%	.0%	18.2	.0%	100.0
Wahroonga Pl	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0
Remembrance Dr	1	7	0	3	5	1	0	17
	5.9%	41.2%	.0%	17.6%	29.4%	5.9%	.0%	100.0
Laycock St	7	17	9	3	0	0	0	36
	19.4%	47.2%	25.0%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0
Trickett St	8	30	16	5	2	2	0	63
	12.7%	47.6%	25.4%	7.9%	3.2%	3.2%	.0%	100.0
Gold Coast Highway & Cavill Av	0	19	1	6	1	2	0	29
	.0%	65.5%	3.4%	20.7%	3.4%	6.9%	.0%	100.0
Gold Coast Highway (CBD)	32	94	40	41	26	9	10	252
	12.7%	37.3%	15.9%	16.3%	10.3%	3.6%	4.0%	100.0
Total	603	1388	441	267	153	91	28	2971
	20.3%	46.7%	14.8%	9.0%	5.1%	3.1%	.9%	100.0

When and in what Locations are Offences Committed?

In order to determine when offences occurred, offences were explored on the basis of the day of the week and time that they occurred. As can be seen in Table 3.12, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday are high offence days for many locations (Cavill Mall, Cavill Ave, Orchid Ave, Beach St, Hanlan St, Elkhorn Ave, Esplanade, and Ferny Ave). The other locations appear to have a more even distribution of offences over the week period.

Table 3.12 Location on basis of Day of Week

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
Cavill Mall	8	18	25	21	29	35	54	190
	4.2%	9.5%	13.2%	11.1%	15.3%	18.4%	28.4%	100.0%
Cavill Ave	80	81	88	93	163	172	147	824
	9.7%	9.8%	10.7%	11.3%	19.8%	20.9%	17.8%	100.0%
Orchid	40	48	42	59	80	121	125	515
	7.8%	9.3%	8.2%	11.5%	15.5%	23.5%	24.3%	100.0%
Beach Road	9	13	11	11	15	28	14	101
	8.9%	12.9%	10.9%	10.9%	14.9%	27.7%	13.9%	100.0%
Hanlan St	21	15	6	21	30	30	22	145
	14.5%	10.3%	4.1%	14.5%	20.7%	20.7%	15.2%	100.0%
Elkhorn Ave	5	4	16	16	28	20	22	111
	4.5%	3.6%	14.4%	14.4%	25.2%	18.0%	19.8%	100.0%
Esplanade	74	66	72	53	99	134	105	603
	12.3%	10.9%	11.9%	8.8%	16.4%	22.2%	17.4%	100.0%
Ferny Ave	11	14	6	7	20	30	24	112
	9.8%	12.5%	5.4%	6.3%	17.9%	26.8%	21.4%	100.0%
Appel St	0	1	2	4	1	1	2	11
	.0%	9.1%	18.2%	36.4%	9.1%	9.1%	18.2%	100.0%
Wahroonga Pl	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Remembrance Dr	0	3	0	2	2	6	4	17
	.0%	17.6%	.0%	11.8%	11.8%	35.3%	23.5%	100.0%
Laycock St	0	5	0	10	7	5	10	37
	.0%	13.5%	.0%	27.0%	18.9%	13.5%	27.0%	100.0%
Trickett St	6	15	6	7	14	9	9	66
	9.1%	22.7%	9.1%	10.6%	21.2%	13.6%	13.6%	100.0%
Gold Coast Highway & Cavill Av	10	1	12	1	4	1	0	29
	34.5%	3.4%	41.4%	3.4%	13.8%	3.4%	.0%	100.0%
Gold Coast Highway	19	29	45	46	46	31	40	256
	7.4%	11.3%	17.6%	18.0%	18.0%	12.1%	15.6%	100.0%
Total	283	315	331	351	538	623	580	3021
	9.4%	10.4%	11.0%	11.6%	17.8%	20.6%	19.2%	100.0%

Table 3.13 presents the peak times when offences occurred in the various locations. As displayed in the table, locations where offences tended to occur during the morning period (7am-12pm) included Cavill Ave, Beach Rd, Elkhorn Ave, Ferny Ave, and the Gold Coast Hwy (CBD). More offences seemed to occur in the various locations during the afternoon period (1pm-6pm). Late night and early morning (10pm to 3am) appeared to be a problem time period for many locations, including Orchid Ave, Beach Rd, Hanlan St, Esplanade, Trickett St, and Gold Coast Hwy & Cavill Ave.

Table 3.13 Location on basis of Time

	7am-12pm	1pm-6pm	7pm-9pm	10pm - 12mn	1am-3am	4am-6am	Total
Cavill Mall	23	33	31	24	58	21	190
	12.1%	17.4%	16.3%	12.6%	30.5%	11.1%	100.0%
Cavill Ave	197	178	77	190	123	59	824
	23.9%	21.6%	9.3%	23.1%	14.9%	7.2%	100.0%
Orchid	57	44	20	135	182	77	515
	11.1%	8.5%	3.9%	26.2%	35.3%	15.0%	100.0%
Beach Road	16	16	14	18	30	7	101
	15.8%	15.8%	13.9%	17.8%	29.7%	6.9%	100.0%
Hanlan St	24	28	23	29	34	7	145
	16.6%	19.3%	15.9%	20.0%	23.4%	4.8%	100.0%
Elkhorn Ave	34	35	5	15	14	8	111
	30.6%	31.5%	4.5%	13.5%	12.6%	7.2%	100.0%
Esplanade	83	110	74	175	119	42	603
	13.8%	18.2%	12.3%	29.0%	19.7%	7.0%	100.0%
Ferny Ave	26	20	11	26	15	14	112
	23.2%	17.9%	9.8%	23.2%	13.4%	12.5%	100.0%
Appel St	2	0	4	1	4	0	11
	18.2%	.0%	36.4%	9.1%	36.4%	.0%	100.0%
Wahroonga Pl	0	2	0	2	0	0	4
	.0%	50.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
Rememberance Dr	2	3	6	6	0	0	17
	11.8%	17.6%	35.3%	35.3%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
Laycock St	5	10	7	7	6	2	37
	13.5%	27.0%	18.9%	18.9%	16.2%	5.4%	100.0%
Trickett St	9	17	11	12	10	7	66
	13.6%	25.8%	16.7%	18.2%	15.2%	10.6%	100.0%
Gold Coast Highway & Cavill Av	4	3	2	12	8	0	29
	13.8%	10.3%	6.9%	41.4%	27.6%	.0%	100.0%
Gold Coast Highway (CBD)	72	63	36	65	9	11	256
	28.1%	24.6%	14.1%	25.4%	3.5%	4.3%	100.0%
Total	554	562	321	717	612	255	3021
	18.3%	18.6%	10.6%	23.7%	20.3%	8.4%	100.0%

Overall Summary

This crime profile compared the rates of crime in the Study Area and Surfers Paradise with crime rates from all of Queensland, the South Eastern Region and the Gold Coast District. In Section 2, trends were identified for crime rates over locations, sites, days and time. Lastly, Section 3 examined crime trends in the Study Area over years, focusing on crimes that have either increased or decreased. The 'hotspots' identified within the Study Area were the Esplanade, Cavill Avenue and Orchid Avenue.

Three different perspectives can inform the identification of crimes that are most problematic in the Study Area. First, the crime perpetrated in the Study Area appears to be primarily composed of property offences (in particular other theft), and drug offences. The crime types that accounted for the majority of offences in the Study Area were: other theft, other property damage, drug offences and unlawful entry. Therefore, judging by frequency, these four crimes would be the most problematic offences. Although serious assault was among the seven most common crimes for each year, serious assaults only accounted for approximately 5% of all crime. When serious assaults and common assaults are collapsed into one crime category, however, assaults account for one of the three most common offences in the Study Area consistently across years.

Second, when the Study Area was taken as a percentage of crime perpetrated in the Gold Coast district, it was clear that for the majority of crime, the Study Area only accounted for a small portion of crime in the wider district. Four crimes, however, accounted for a high proportion in the Gold Coast District, including common assault, serious assault, other theft and robbery. Of these, 'other theft' was identified as the most frequent crime in the Study Area. Therefore, although individually, rates of common assault, serious assault and robbery do not constitute a substantial proportion of crime perpetrated in the Study Area (see Table 3.33), these crimes account for a high proportion of crime in the broader Gold Coast district.

Third, if problematic crimes are interpreted as those that are increasing, another set of offences is identified as most problematic. Three crimes were identified as increasing over 2000/2001, 2001/2002 and 2002/2003, including common assault, good order offences and 'other offences'[13]. Although other theft accounts for a significantly larger proportion of all crime in the Study Area, the rates of other theft have remained stable over the three year period.

When these are taken together, the crime that appears to be most problematic in the Study Area is other theft. This is due to the sheer number of these offences that

[13] Common Assault 2000/2001 (n= 126; 3.3%), 2001/2002 (n= 113; 3.03%), 2002/2003 (n= 151; 4.16%). Good order offences 2000/2001 (30; 0.79%), 2001/2002 (n= 34; 0.91%), 2002/2003 (n= 62; 1.71%). Other offences 2000/2001 (n= 65; 1.7%), 2001/2002 (n= 71; 1.91%), 2002/2003 (n= 146; 4.03%).

occur in the Study Area and the relatively high proportion of other thefts it accounts for in the Gold Coast district. Additionally, the frequency of 'other thefts' in the Study Area does not appear to be decreasing.

Assaults are also considered quite problematic because they each account for approximately 20% of common and serious assaults committed in the Gold Coast district. Furthermore, together, assaults account for a significant proportion of crime committed in the Study Area. Additionally, trends over 2000/2001 to 2002/2003 indicate that serious assaults do not appear to be decreasing and common assaults are significantly increasing.

The sites that accounted for the greatest percentage of crime committed in the Study Area were, in descending order, the street, recreational sites, shops and the beach. The majority of all offences against the person, drug offences and good order offences were committed on the streets. Therefore, the visibility of assaults and good order offences may account for the anecdotal evidence that these crimes are very common, when assaults collectively account for fewer than 10% and good order offences account for only 1% to 2% of crime in the Study Area.

In addition to hotspot locations, certain months, days and times accounted for a large proportion of crime. In relation to month, although there was a reasonable level of crime committed across the year, November and December were the peak months for most crimes across the three years. While it could be argued that Schoolies contributes to the increase in crime in November, without data pertaining to the age of offenders, it is difficult to determine which offenders are school-leavers and which are not.

In relation to day, the vast majority of offences against the person, good order offences and drug offences were perpetrated on the weekends. Although many property crimes also peaked on the weekends, theses crimes were more evenly distributed over days.

Regarding time, the peak times for crime overall was 1pm to 6pm and 10pm to midnight. However, for offences against the person, drug offences and good order offences, the peak times were between 1am and 3am. In contrast, property offences, in contrast tended to peak between 1pm-6pm and 10pm-midnight.

Importantly, for months, days and time, similar trends were identified across the neighbourhoods collectively and for Surfers Paradise. Consequently, although the Study Area uniquely accounts for a higher proportion of crime than the surrounding neighbourhoods, the temporal trends do not appear to be unique to the Study Area.

The Study Area constitutes a very small area geographically, however, this area accounts for a large proportion of crime in the Gold Coast District, especially in relation to common assaults, serious assaults, robbery and other theft. Therefore, it must be asked, *what are the costs of this crime for the Study Area and the Gold Coast District?* It is likely that there are several costs.

First, there are costs to the person, that is, psychological and physical costs to individuals' well-being as a direct result of witnessing or being victimised by crime. Therefore, this report analyses data from several services that assist individuals with their physical well-being (i.e. the hospital and ambulance services and the Chill Out Zone) and psychological well-being (i.e. Sexual Assault Support Service).

Second, there are costs to the community's image, whereby anecdotal evidence suggests that some people may be too frightened to visit Surfers Paradise. This may have direct implications for the tourism industry, whereby the Study Area may be portrayed as unsafe. Therefore, this report also details an analysis of surveys conducted of residents, traders and visitors to the Surfers Paradise area.

Third, crime is likely to consume a plethora of local resources due to the consumption of services and financial losses due to crime. Following from this, it can be assumed that the Study Area is consuming a concomitant amount of resources. For example, it is reasonable to assume that emergency services, the hospital and non-government organisations are directing a substantial amount of resources into this area. Consequently, this crime profile will also analyse data within the ambulance service, the hospital service and two non-government organisations, the Sexual Assault Support Service and the Chill Out Zone. These analyses are conducted from the perspective of the type of injuries that may be related to crime. Therefore, this will estimate the human cost, as well as service costs.

The Sexual Assault Support Service will be analysed first, as sexual assaults are a component of those crimes not reported to official sources. The Chill Out Zone data will be analysed secondly due to its location within the Study Area. These statistics also relate directly to assault rates and drug and alcohol use on the streets, as opposed to official records.

Following this, the hospital data will be analysed to identify injuries that may be related to crime, including minor and serious assaults and drug-taking behaviour. Lastly, the ambulance data will be analysed to identify possibly more serious injuries related to crime, which required the use of emergency services. Unfortunately, the data from the Sexual Assault Support Service, the Hospital and the Ambulance do not identify the location of the incident specifically. Nevertheless, some assumptions can be made about the data. Due to the fact that each of the databases used for analyses in this report were obtained from different service providers utilising

different methods of collection and recording different information, each of these services will be analysed separately.

The following four separate reports each detail the re-coding of certain variables to gain some consistency across the databases. Injuries, for example, were coded similarly for the hospital and ambulance data. It is important to note that each of the services provided data for different periods of time, as outlined in Table 1.7. Therefore, each report will treat the data as cumulative data over their time periods, but trends across the years will be analysed to identify temporal patterns.

CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS OF THE GOLD COAST SEXUAL ASSAULT SUPPORT SERVICE DATA

It is essential to note that the data for the following services cannot be isolated for the aforementioned Study Area and the Surfers Paradise neighbourhood. Consequently, only tentative conclusions can be drawn regarding the relationship between the Queensland Police data and the data from the QAS, the Gold Coast Hospital, the Chill Out Zone and Gold Coast Sexual Assault Service[14].

Coding

The Sexual Assault Support Service (SASS) data was comprised of statistics for all 373 new face to face clients who accessed the SASS between 1 July, 2002 and 31 December, 2003. For reasons of privacy, data was not available across individual clients. Therefore, descriptive statistics were provided for each variable separately. Consequently, each variable can only be assessed in isolation. Additionally, data was only provided for quarters and therefore trends cannot be determined for months, days and times. Furthermore, data was not provided of the gender of the victim. The variables that were analysed included: age of the victim, gender of the perpetrator, postcode of the victim, ethnicity of the victim, referral source, presenting problem, location of presenting problem and relationship of the perpetrator to the client. Additional statistics were also provided for the number of drug facilitated sexual assaults from July 2000 to December 2003. For this data only, information pertaining to months was available.

The age of clients utilising the Sexual Assault Support Service were already classified into age ranges and exact ages were not provided. The age categories for the Sexual Assault Support Service included: <15, 15-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64 and >65. The presenting problems included: sexual assault/rape as an adult, sexual assault/rape as a child, sexual harassment, domestic violence, assault and other. It is important to note that more than half of the clients (n = 189; 50.67%) presented due to sexual/assault/rape as a child, although only 43 clients (11.53%) were aged under 15. Therefore, these sexual assaults may not have occurred in Surfers Paradise and this may be the case for some of the sexual assaults/rapes as an adult too. The location of the presenting problem and the relationship of the perpetrator to the client were also analysed.

14 Data for all tables and figures were obtained from SPSS version 11.5.

Analysed Outcomes

Three hundred and seventy three (373) new face to face clients accessed the Sexual Assault Support Service over a consecutive 18 month period between 1 July, 2002 and 31 December, 2003. The number of new clients accessing the service varied for each quarter, with the highest number of new face to face clients (n = 85; 22.79%) in the second quarter of the 2002/2003 financial year and the lowest number of new face to face clients in the second quarter of the 2003/2004 financial year (n = 28; 7.51%; see Figure 4.1). With the available data it is not possible to determine why so few individuals accessed the Sexual Assault Service in the second quarter of 2003/2004.

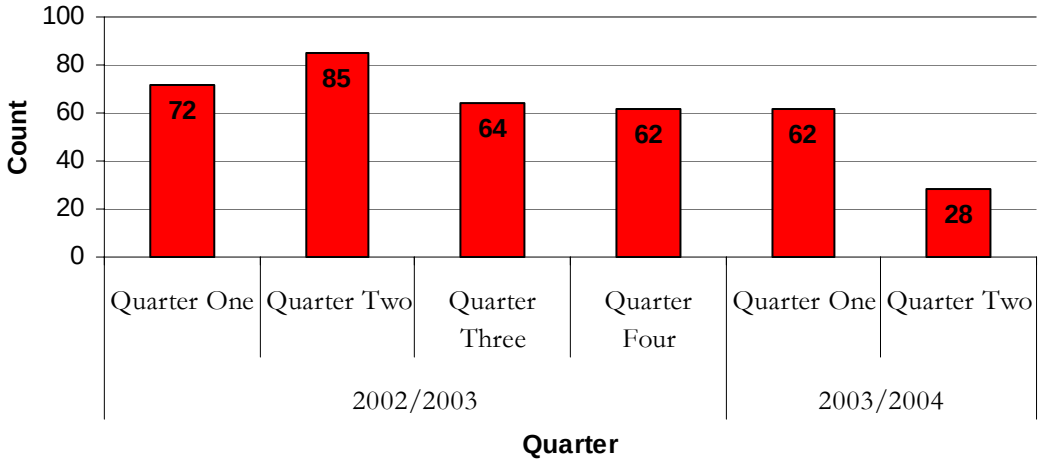


Figure 4.1 The Number of New Clients Who Accessed the Sexual Assault Service Over Quarters

Participants

Gender of the Perpetrator

Almost all perpetrators were identified as male (97.14%). Whereby only 2.39% of perpetrators were female and 0.48% were unknown. This pattern was similar across all quarters (see Appendix 4.1).

Age of the Victim

The largest numbers of clients were aged between 25-34 (n=96; 25.74%), followed by 15-19 (n=2; 16.62%) and 20-24 (n=61; 16.35%). The least number of clients were aged over 65 years (see Figure 4.2). The distribution of the age of the clients accessing the SASS varied slightly, however, over the quarters. Despite this, the 25-34 year age range typically accounted for either the highest or second highest number of clients. Additionally, the over 65 years age category was consistently the lowest occurring age category (see Appendix 4.2).

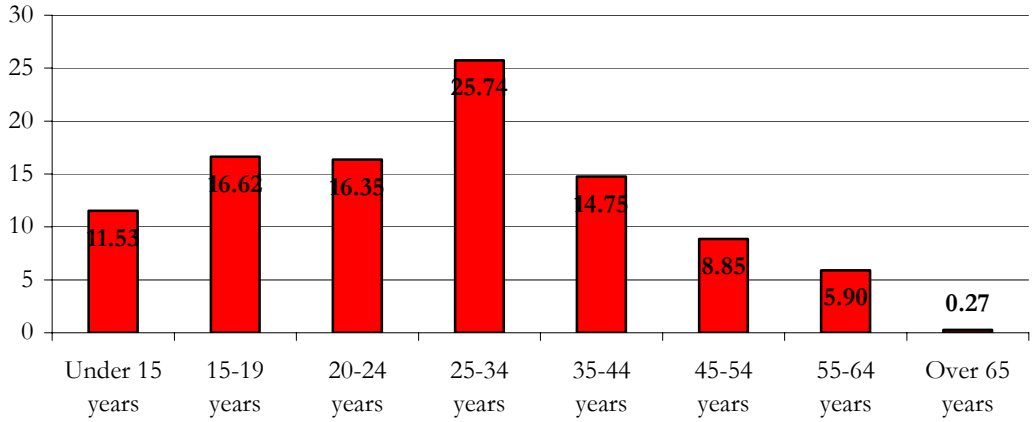


Figure 4.2 The Distribution of Client's Age For All Quarters (%)

Relationship of the Perpetrator to the Victim

The largest number of perpetrators were family members of the clients (42.72%) or friends or acquaintances (27.45%; Figure 4.3). Sexual offences perpetrated by strangers (8.59%) and gangs (5.01%) were quite rare; although, perpetrators who were work colleagues of the victim were the most infrequent (0.48%). The relationship was unknown for seven perpetrators (1.67%). These patterns were relatively stable over the quarters. However, the first quarter of 2002/2003 had a much higher number of clients present with sexual assaults perpetrated by gangs, compared to all other quarters (see Figure 4.4).

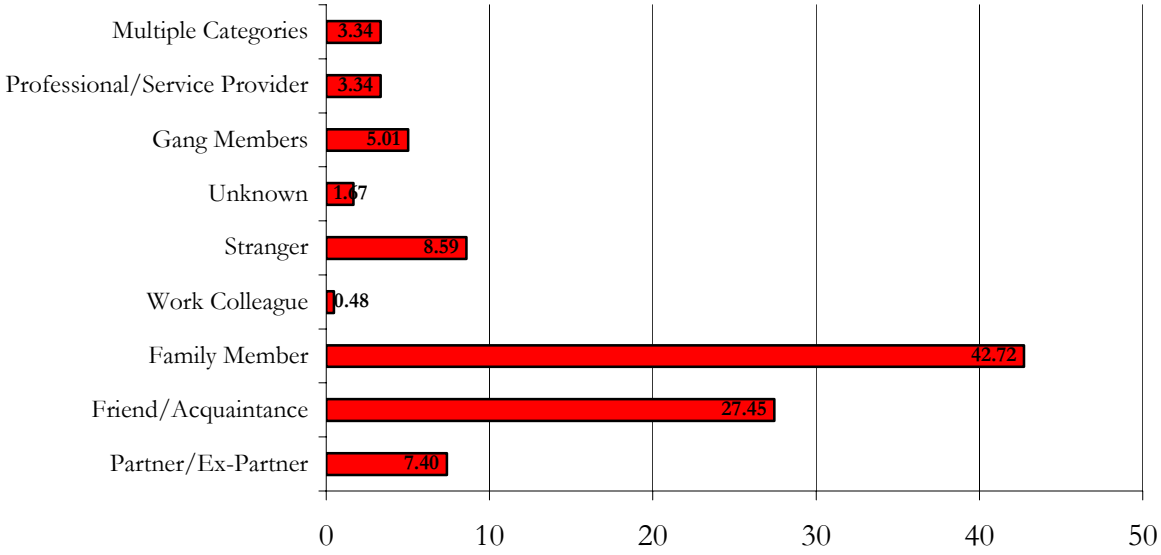


Figure 4.3 The Relationship of the Perpetrator to the Victim For All Quarters

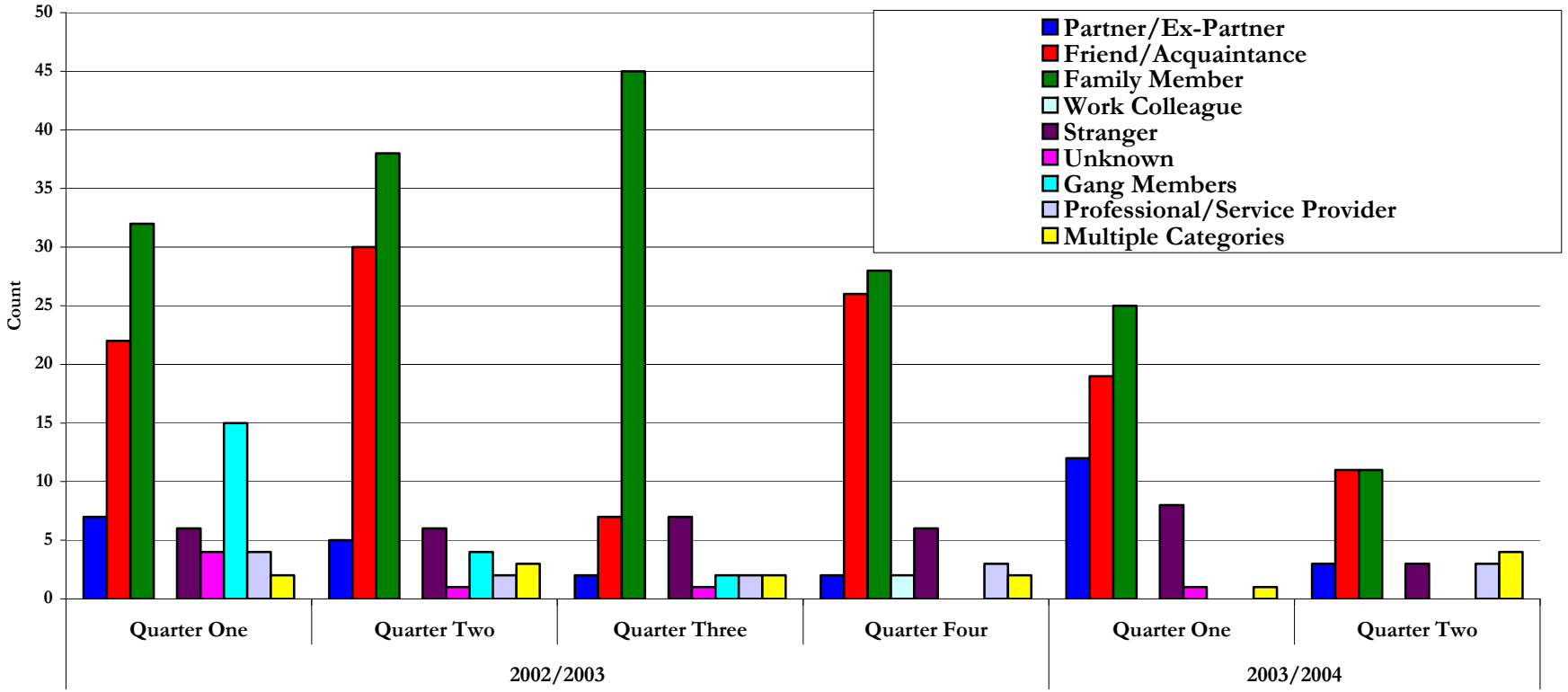


Figure 4.4 The Relationship of the Perpetrator to the Victim Across Each Quarter

Postcode

The largest number of clients was from the postcode 4215 (n=93; 24.93%), followed by interstate clients (n=76; 20.38%) and the rest of Queensland (n=65; 17.43%; see Figure 4.5). The suburbs contained in the 4215 postcode include Australia Fair, Chirn Park, Keebra Park, Labrador, Southport, Southport Bc, Southport Park and Sundale. Interestingly, no clients were specified as from the 4217 postcode, which includes the surrounding neighbourhoods discussed in the Police data. Therefore, these clients would be contained within the 'rest of Queensland'. The distribution of the postcode of the clients accessing the Sexual Assault Support Service also varied slightly over the quarters. Typically, however, the highest number of clients was from the 4215 postcode, the rest of Queensland or interstate (see Appendix 4.3).

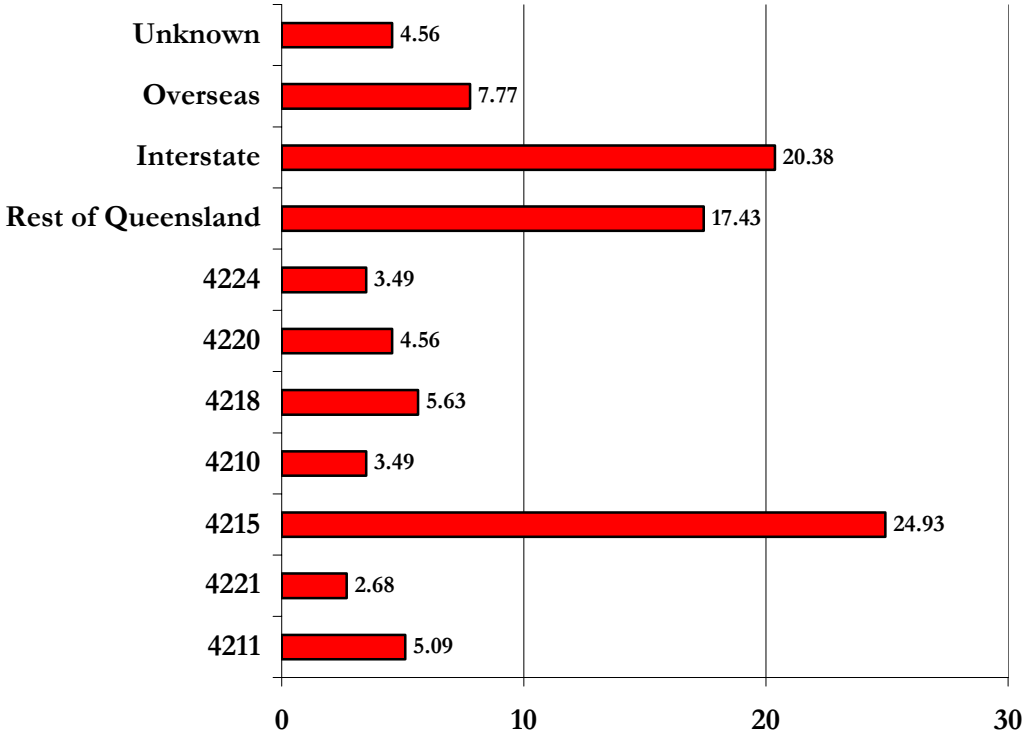


Figure 4.5 The Distribution of Client's Postcodes For All Quarters (%)

Ethnicity

The largest number of clients was from English speaking backgrounds (n=303; 81.23%), followed by non-English speaking backgrounds (n=42; 11.26%). No clients were Torres Strait Islanders or South Sea Islanders (see Figure 4.6). There were slight variations in the distribution of the ethnicity of the clients accessing the SASS over the quarters. However, English speaking, followed by non-English speaking, consistently accounted for the highest number of clients (see Appendix 4.4).

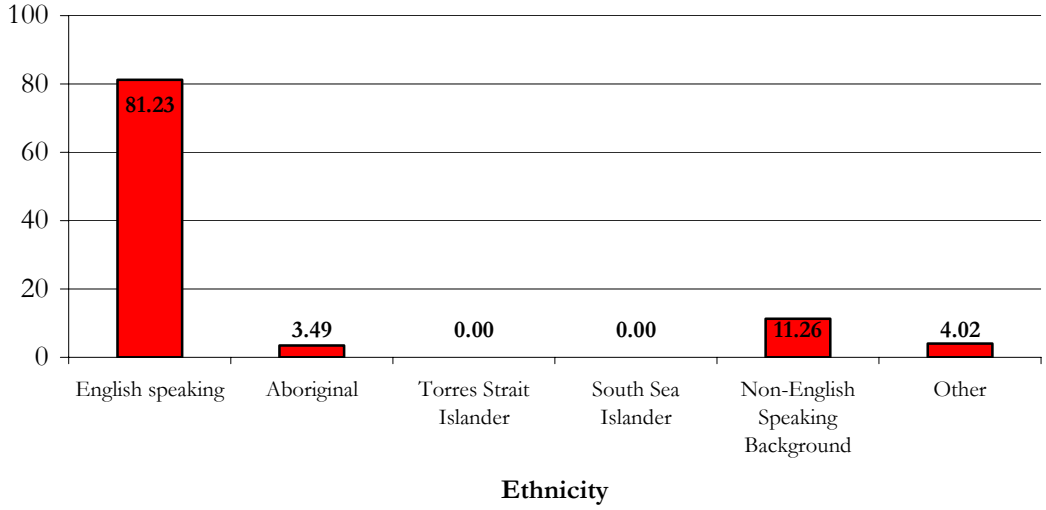


Figure 4.6 The Distribution of Client's Ethnicity For All Quarters (%)

Referral Source

The largest number of clients was self-referrals (n=175; 46.79%), followed by referrals by doctors (n=27; 7.22%), schools (n=27; 7.22%), and the police (n=24; 6.42%; see Appendix 4.5). The distribution of the referral source of clients accessing the Sexual Assault Support Service varied slightly over the quarters. However, self-referral consistently accounted for the highest number of clients (see Appendix 4.6). As very few clients are being referred by the police, it is possible that these sexual assaults are different from those contained in the police data. Consistent with this, of the 373 new clients, 221 clients did not report the sexual assault to the police (59.25%), whereby it was unknown whether 30 clients (8.04%) had or had not reported the sexual assault to the police.

Type of Presenting Problem

The largest number of clients presented due to a sexual assault/rape as a child (n=189; 50.67%), followed closely by a sexual assault/rape as an adult (n=166; 44.5%). No clients presented due to domestic violence or assault (see Figure 4.7). The distribution of the presenting problems of the clients accessing the Sexual Assault Support Service also varied slightly over the quarters. During the 2002/2003 financial year, the most common presenting problem was consistently sexual assault/rape as a child, followed by sexual assault/rape as an adult. For the 2003/2004 financial year, however, this was reversed, with sexual assault/rape as an adult the most common presenting problem and sexual assault/rape as a child the second most common presenting problem (see Appendix 5.7).

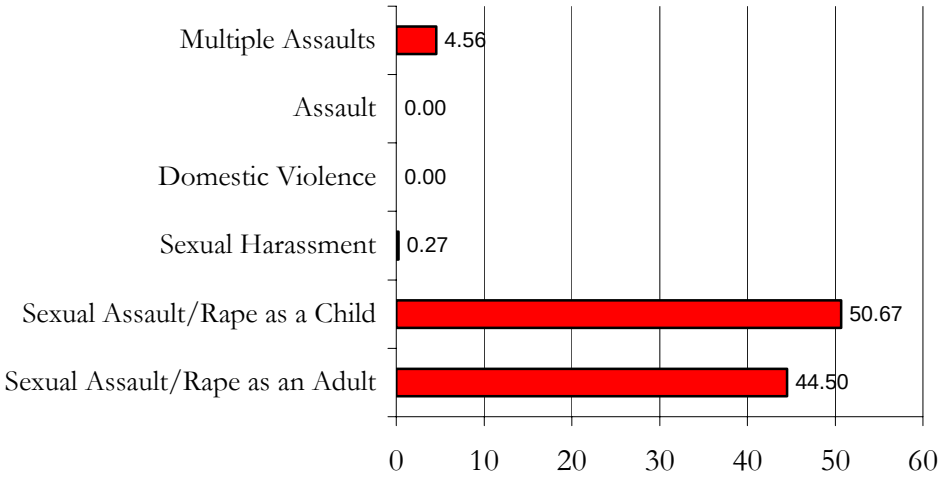


Figure 4.7 Distribution of Presenting Problem For All Quarters (%)

Drug Facilitated Sexual Assaults

Over 42 months between July, 2000 and December, 2003, 496 clients presented with drug facilitated sexual assaults. These sexual assaults did not clearly peak in one month, but rather fluctuated across months overs years (see Figure 4.8).

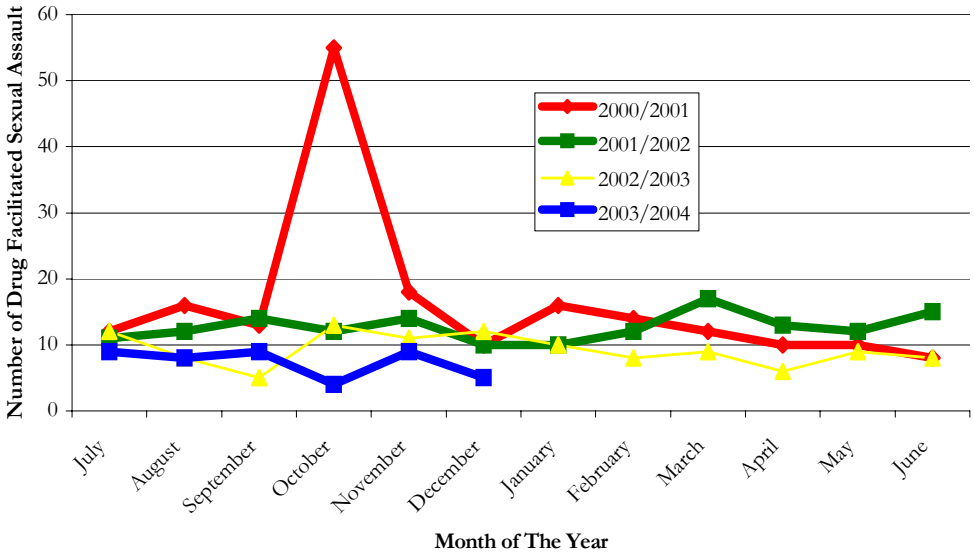


Figure 4.8 Drug Facilitated Assaults Across Months and Years

Interestingly, there was an large peak in drug facilitated sexual assaults in October, 2000. This was not associated with a peak in sexual offences reported in the police data for the Study Area in October, 2000. However, this may be because these offences were not reported to the police. Additionally, these crimes may not have been perpetrated in the Study Area, or one of the other surrounding neighbourhoods.

Location of Presenting Assault

The largest number of clients was assaulted in their own residence (n= 186; 49.87%), followed by another person's residence (n= 100; 26.81%) and a public place (n = 39; 10.46%; see Figure 4.9). The distribution of the location of the presenting assault for clients accessing the Sexual Assault Support Service also varied slightly over the quarters. However, the clients' own residence was consistently the most common location, followed by another person's residence (see Appendix 5.8). These trends may be similar to the rates of sexual assaults in the police data committed in units. The relatively small number of offences reported as occurring in public places contrasts with the police data, whereby a large proportion of the sexual offences in the police data occurred on the street and at the beach.

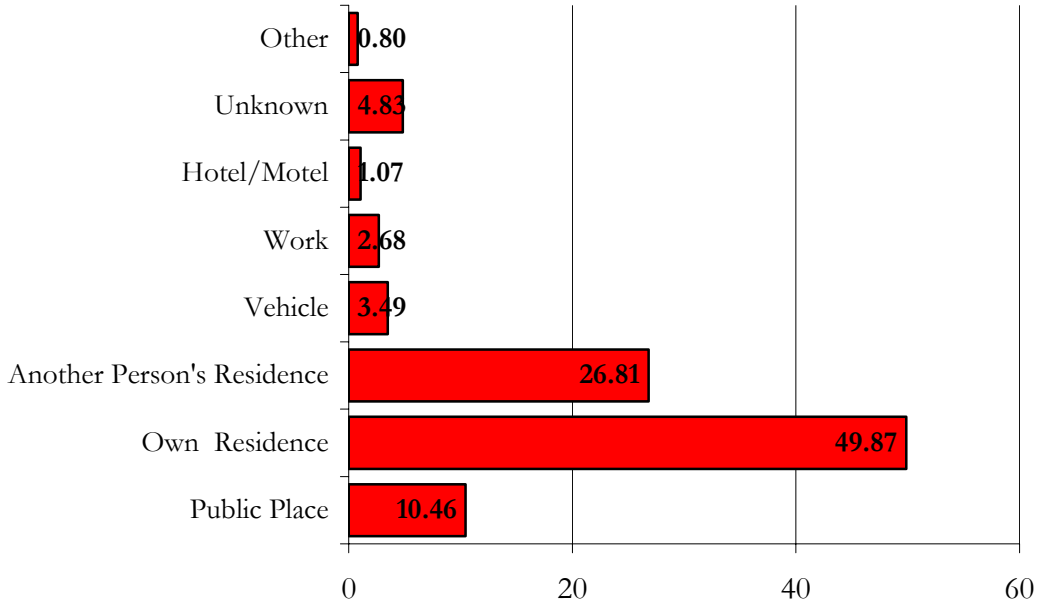


Figure 4.9 Distribution of Presenting Problem Location For All Quarters (%)

Summary

It must be remembered that not all of the sexual assault victims who present at the Sexual Assault Support Service have been assaulted in the Surfers Paradise area. Keeping this in mind, the overall trends of the data suggest that, at the time of presentation, the victims are typically aged 25-34, 15-19 or 20-24. Victims typically resided in the 4215 postcode, although a large percentage of victims were from interstate or the rest of Queensland. Importantly, clients from the Study Area would be classified as living in the rest of Queensland. The vast majority of victims were self-referrals and from English-speaking backgrounds.

As would be expected, the vast majority of perpetrators were male, whereby the most common relationship to the victim was family member or friend or acquaintance. The high level of sexual assaults perpetrated by family members may be partially accounted for by sexual assaults as a child. Although the street and the beach accounted for a large percentage of sexual offences in the police data, a relatively small percentage of victims reported the offence as occurring in public places in the SASS data. This may be due to the fact that the majority of offences reported by clients to the SASS were not reported to the police.

Drug facilitated sexual offences did not appear to fluctuate substantially over the years, however, there was a significant peak in these sexual assaults in October, 2000. This peak was not associated with a peak in sexual offences reported in the police data for the Study Area in October, 2000. This may be accounted for by the fact that many of these offences may not have been reported to the police. Additionally, the offences reported by victims to the Sexual Assault Support Service may not have been perpetrated in the Study Area.

As the majority of the sexual assaults reported to the SASS were not reported to the police, the SASS results provide some insight (although limited by the lack of specific location) into the sexual assaults occurring 'on the streets'. A more holistic understanding of behaviours occurring 'on the streets' is provided by the Chill Out Zone data. Unlike the SASS, the Chill Out Zone data provides information for clients in the Study Area. Consequently, the Chill Out Zone data may provide a better estimation of crime and related behaviour on the streets of the Study Area.

CHAPTER 5: ANALYSIS OF THE CHILL OUT ZONE DATA

Coding

The Chill Out Zone is a mobile caravan parked on Orchid Avenue to provide assistance to intoxicated and injured members of the public. It is funded by the Department of Communities under the management of Public Intoxication. The Chill Out Zone data provides an insight into the patterns of assault and drug and alcohol use 'on the street'. The Chill Out Zone (COZ) database was comprised of 1,114 clients, utilising the service for 36 months within the following periods: January to June, 1999, January to December, 2000, January to December, 2001, January to June, 2002. The quantity of data collected on Chill Out Zone clients increased consistently across the years as the COZ became more established. Consequently, when combining the data from the Chill Out Zone, there was a plethora of missing data for a number of variables. For this reason, there will be two categories of missing data. The term missing data will be used to refer to data that was intended to be collected for a given period, but was not. The term 'not collected' refers to data that is missing due to the fact that these variables were not recorded during this period.

The key variables coded included: event, intoxication, injury, types of intervention, incident locations, gender, age, day, year, time and referral source. Coding the data from the Chill Out Zone did not require discretion as the information for all categorical variables was available in the form of checklists. It is important to note that the Chill Out Zone data is only as accurate as the information provided by the clients, who were often intoxicated when accessing the Chill Out Zone services.

Events were classified as general, the Indy, Schoolies, long weekends, the holiday period of 14 December to 15 January or other events. General was used to refer to a period when there was no event occurring. The Indy and Schoolies were used to refer to the periods when these events were occurring. Long weekends were used to refer to clients who presented during long weekends. The holiday period was used to refer to clients who presented between 14 December and 15 January. 'Other event' was used to refer to clients who presented during a period when an event was occurring that was not included in the previous classifications. As event data was not collected in 1999, there was data missing for the 66 clients who presented in 1999 (5.93%).

Intoxication was classified as alcohol; drugs; drink spiking; drugs and alcohol; alcohol and drink spiking; drugs, drink spiking and alcohol; not intoxicated; and unknown. Clients' intoxication status was classified according to the substances they reported to

have consumed prior to accessing the services of the Chill Out Zone. The intoxication status of 95 clients (8.53%) was unknown.

Injuries were classified as accidents, assaults, unknown or no injury. Clients' injuries were classified according to the source of the injury provided by the client to the Chill Out Zone. The injuries of 99 clients (8.9%) were unknown.

Types of interventions were classified as a taxi, ambulance, police, first aid or no formal intervention. This data was collected as multiple response data. No formal intervention was used to classify clients who did not require any of the specified services. No formal intervention was required for 223 clients (20.02%).

The age of clients utilising the Chill Out Zone was already classified into age ranges and exact ages were not provided. The age ranges used by the Chill Out Zone were: under 18, 18 to 24 years, 25 to 34 years and over 35 years. Although these ages vary from the age ranges used for the Sexual Assault Support Service, hospital and ambulance data, some general trends were possible for comparative purposes. Data pertaining to the age of 17 clients (1.53%) were missing. Of all clients, the gender of 7 clients (0.63%) was missing.

Referral source data was collected across all years. Referral source was classified as friend/other, ambulance, police, Chill Out Zone outreach, venue, security, taxi rank, individual, self or unknown. In total, there were 15 unknown sources of referrals (1.35%).

The Chill Out Zone only operates on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights between 11pm and 5am the next morning. Therefore, data was collected for these times and days. Temporal data was not collected during 1999, 2000 and the first six months of 2001, therefore, the total count for data not collected on day and time was 579 (51.98%). Of the 535 clients who accessed the COZ in the last six months of 2001 and the first six months of 2002, the total count missing for day was 78 (14.58%) and the total count missing for time was 62 (11.59%).
Incident locations were classified as occurring on the street, at a venue or unknown. The incident location of 586 clients (52.6%) was unknown.

Analysed Outcomes

Recall, the COZ database was comprised of clients who accessed the services for 36 months within the following periods: January to June, 1999, January to December, 2000, January to December, 2001, January to June, 2002. Sixty-six clients presented to the COZ in the first six months of 1999, 340 clients presented to the COZ in 2000 (139 in the first 6 months and 201 in the second six months), 465 clients presented to the COZ in 2001 (173 in the first 6 months and 292 in the second six months) and 242 clients presented to the COZ in the first six months of 2002.

Therefore, over time, the number of clients has been increasing. However, more clients tend to access the services in the second half of the year (see Appendix 5.1). As illustrated in Figure 5.1, the patterns across months varied slightly for each year.

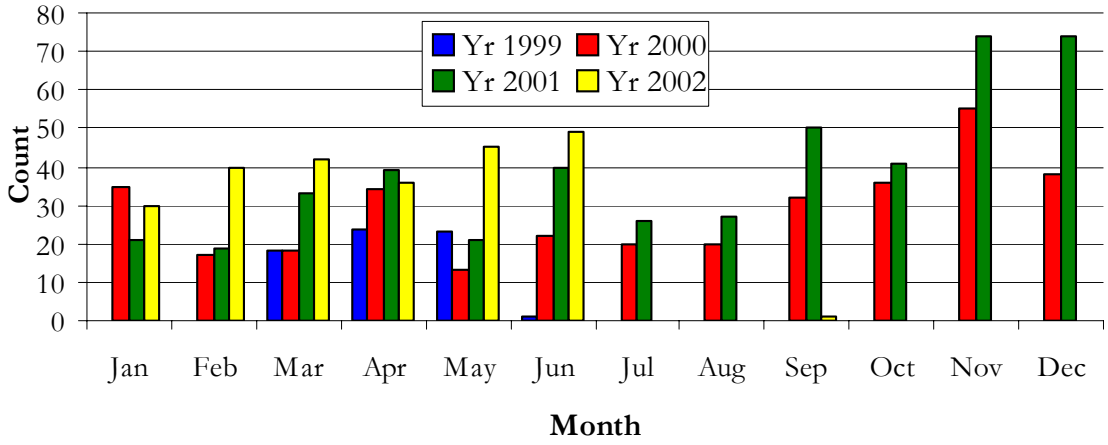


Figure 5.1 Distribution of COZ Clients Over Months and Years

However, for the two years that contained data for the entire twelve months, November contained the most clients and client numbers rose during the holiday periods (i.e. April, June, September and November and December). Interestingly, November was identified in the police data as accounting for the highest number of crimes. One explanation for the high rates in November for the COZ data is that this period encompasses Schoolies. This event will be discussed in more detail later. Despite slight variations across client patterns over the years, the following analysis will report the data cumulatively. However, event data and trends in presenting problems over days will be examined over the years.

Type of Injury/Presentation

Recall, the Chill Out Zone data provides an insight into the patterns of assault and drug and alcohol use 'on the streets'. Consequently, this data is likely to reflect incidents that are not formally reported to official authorities. However, some incidents were deemed sufficiently serious to warrant intervention by the police or ambulance services. Of the 1,114 clients who presented to the COZ in the 36 month period, only 41 (3.68%) were referred to the police and 105 (9.43%) received medical intervention by the ambulance service (see Table 5.1). Therefore, this data enables trends of assault and drug and alcohol use 'on the streets' to be compared with official data.

Table 5.1 Distribution of Interventions for COZ Clients (n=1,114)

Intervention	Count
First Aid	802
No Formal	223
Taxi	193
Ambulance	105
Police	41
Total	1364

Note: Intervention represents a multiple response category

The COZ assists clients with a diverse range of presenting problems, including injuries related to assaults or accidents, and intoxication by alcohol, drink spiking, drugs or any combination of these three substances. Importantly, clients may present with both an injury and intoxication. For example, a person intoxicated by alcohol may injure themselves accidentally by falling down the stairs at a venue, or a person intoxicated by drugs may receive injuries due to their involvement in an assault. Consequently, these two variables have been separated for analysis. Of the 1,114 COZ clients, 149 clients were assisted due to injuries related to accidents (13.38%) and 236 were assisted due to injuries related to assaults (21.18%; see Figure 5.2).

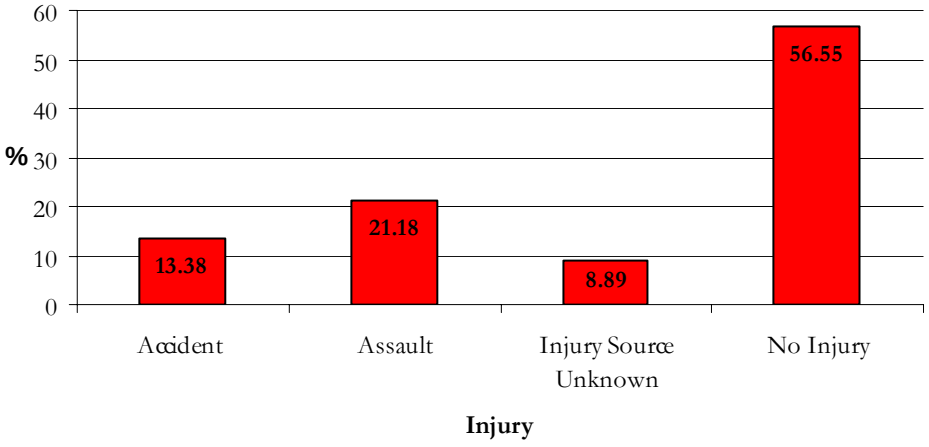


Figure 5.2 Distribution of Injuries for Chill Out Zone Clients (%)

Of the 1,114 COZ clients, the highest number of clients was intoxicated by alcohol, as opposed to any other substance (n= 697; 62.57%; see Figure 5.3).

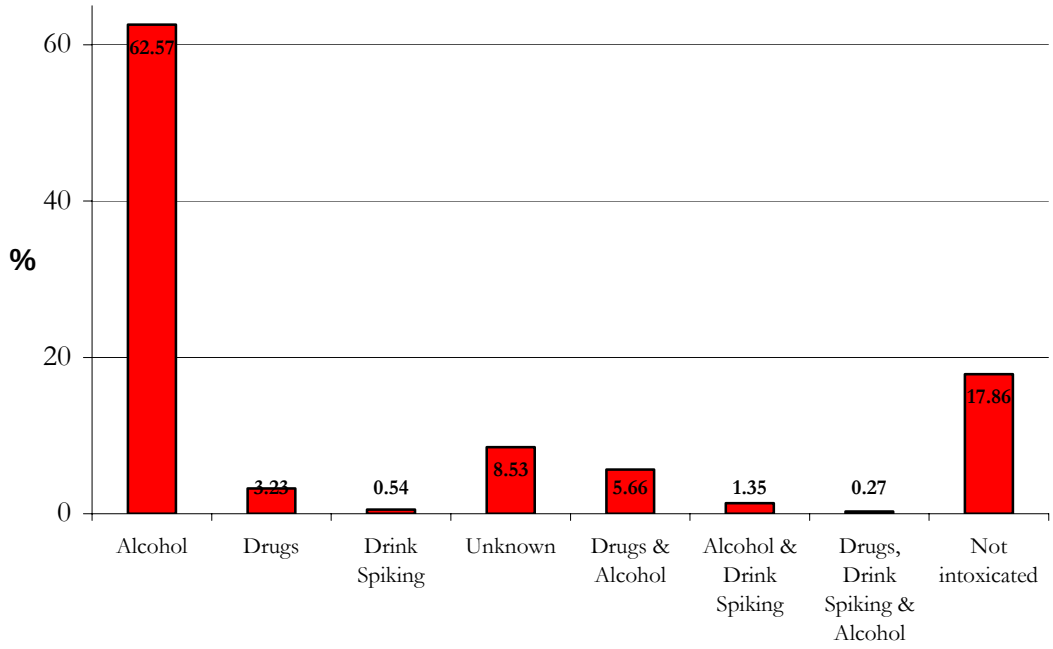


Figure 5.3 Distribution of Presenting Problem for Chill Out Zone Clients (%)

Of all 236 clients who presented with injuries related to assaults, 156 (66.1%) were also intoxicated by alcohol, one (0.42%) was intoxicated by drugs, two (0.85%) were intoxicated with drugs and alcohol and 49 (20.76%) were not intoxicated (see Table 5.2).

Table 5.2 Distribution of Intoxication Within Each Injury Classification (%)

	Injury			
	Accident	**Assault**	**Unknown**	**No Injury**
Alcohol	55.70	66.10	49.49	64.92
Drugs	0.00	0.42	2.02	5.24
Drink Spiking	0.67	0.00	2.02	0.48
UK	12.75	11.86	14.14	5.40
Drugs & Alcohol	0.00	0.85	4.04	9.05
Alcohol & Drink Spiking	0.00	0.00	1.01	2.22
Drugs, Drink Spiking & Alcohol	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48
Not Intoxicated	30.87	20.76	27.27	12.22

Although this may suggest that alcohol and assaults are related, conclusions regarding causation cannot be drawn from this data. As the majority of clients were intoxicated with alcohol when they presented to the COZ, the majority of clients who presented with assaults, accidents, no injuries and unknown injuries were all the more likely to be intoxicated with alcohol, compared to individuals who were not intoxicated or who were intoxicated by any other substance/combination of substances. The data suggests that a small number of clients were intoxicated with drugs prior to utilising

the COZ. Importantly, however, caution must be taken when interpreting the drug intoxication data as clients may underreport drug use due to its illegal status. Consistent with this, anecdotal evidence suggests that a reasonably large proportion of COZ Clients are intoxicated with drugs.

Participants

Of the 1,114 clients who presented to the COZ, 405 (36.4%) were female and 702 (63% were male). The gender of seven clients was unknown (0.6%). The vast majority of clients were aged between 18 and 24 (n= 780; 70%; see Figure 5.4).

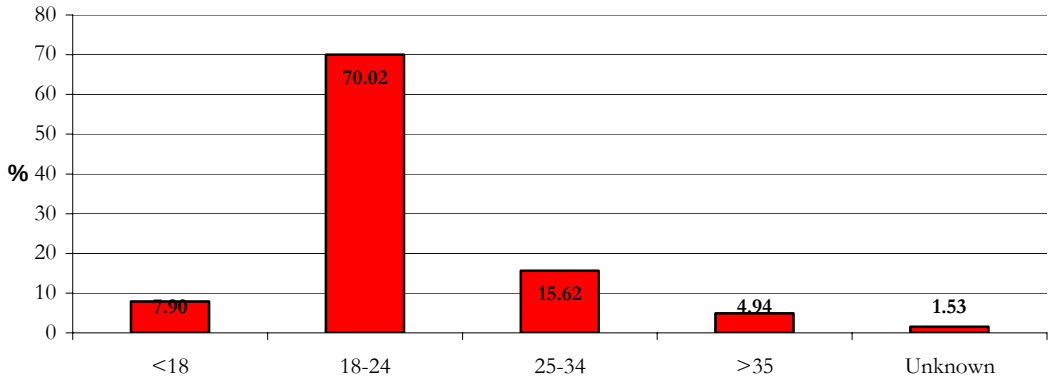


Figure 5.4 Distribution of COZ Clients' Age (%)

Across all COZ clients, the most frequent presentation were males aged between 18 and 24 years (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3 Distribution of COZ Clients Over Age and Gender

Age	Female	Male	Missing
<18	4.4	3.5	0
18-24	27.56	42.19	0.27
25-34	2.33	13.29	0
>35	1.62	3.32	0
Missing	0.45	0.72	0.36

Across all injuries, the most frequent presentation was a male or female aged between 18 and 24 who did not have any injuries (see Table 5.4).

The next most common presentation was a male aged between 18 and 24 years, who had injuries related to an assault (n = 144; 12.93%). Across intoxication status, the most frequent presentation were males aged between 18 to 24 years intoxicated by alcohol (n= 307; 27.56%).

Table 5.4 Distribution of Injuries Over Age and Gender by Percent (n=1,114)

Injury	Age	Female	Male	Missing
Accident	**<18**	**0.63**	**0.18**	**0.00**
	18-24	4.40	5.12	0.09
	25-34	0.45	1.17	0.00
	>35	0.36	0.81	0.00
	Missing	0.00	0.18	0.00
Assault	**<18**	**0.09**	**0.72**	**0.00**
	18-24	1.35	12.93	0.00
	25-34	0.18	4.40	0.00
	>35	0.36	0.81	0.00
	Missing	0.00	0.27	0.09
Unknown	**<18**	**0.36**	**0.27**	**0.00**
	18-24	2.33	4.58	0.00
	25-34	0.18	0.99	0.00
	>35	0.09	0.00	0.00
	Missing	0.00	0.09	0.00
No Injury	**<18**	**3.32**	**2.33**	**0.00**
	18-24	19.48	19.57	0.18
	25-34	1.53	6.73	0.00
	>35	0.81	1.71	0.00
	Missing	0.45	0.18	0.27

The second most common presentation were females aged between 18 to 24 years intoxicated by alcohol (n= 175; 15.71%; see Table 5.5).

Table 5.5 Distribution of Intoxication Status Over Age and Gender by % (n=1114)

Intoxication	Age	*Female*	*Male*	*Missing*
Alcohol	<18	3.05	2.78	0.00
	18-24	15.71	27.56	0.18
	25-34	1.17	8.71	0.00
	>35	0.63	2.42	0.00
	Missing	0.18	0.18	0.00
Drugs	<18	0.09	0.09	0.00
	18-24	0.54	1.53	0.00
	25-34	0.09	0.81	0.00
	>35	0.09	0.00	0.00
	Missing	0.00	0.00	0.00
Drink Spiking	<18	0.00	0.00	0.00
	18-24	0.36	0.00	0.00
	25-34	0.18	0.00	0.00
	>35	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Missing	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	<18	0.00	0.09	0.00
	18-24	3.32	3.05	0.00
	25-34	0.27	1.08	0.00
	>35	0.36	0.09	0.00
	Missing	0.00	0.18	0.09
Drugs & Alcohol	<18	0.45	0.00	0.00
	18-24	1.71	2.06	0.00
	25-34	0.09	0.81	0.00
	>35	0.27	0.18	0.00
	Missing	0.09	0.00	0.00
Alcohol & Drink Spiking	<18	0.00	0.00	0.00
	18-24	0.81	0.27	0.00
	25-34	0.18	0.00	0.00
	>35	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Missing	0.09	0.00	0.00
Drugs, Drink Spiking & Alcohol	<18	0.00	0.00	0.00
	18-24	0.18	0.00	0.00
	25-34	0.00	0.00	0.00
	>35	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Missing	0.09	0.00	0.00
Not Intoxicated	<18	0.81	0.54	0.00
	18-24	4.94	7.72	0.09
	25-34	0.36	1.89	0.00
	>35	0.27	0.63	0.00
	Missing	0.00	0.36	0.27

The vast majority of clients accessing the services of the COZ were local residents (n= 796; 71.45%; see Table 5.6). However, 267 clients were not local residents. This indicates that a number of local resources are being utilised for clients outside this area. However, this is lower than would be expected considering the Study Area is a popular tourist destination.

Table 5.6 Distribution of Address Details of COZ Clients (n=1,114)

Client Address	Percent	Frequency
Local	71.45	796
Queensland	8.44	94
Interstate	10.50	117
Overseas	5.03	56
Unknown	4.58	51
Total	100.00	1114

On occasions, COZ clients would access the service voluntarily (n= 304; 27.29%), however, more often they were referred to the COZ by another person (n= 795; 71.36%; see Figure 5.5). Venues also referred a large number of COZ clients (n= 181; 16.25%). Additionally, a small percentage of clients were actively sort out by COZ workers in hotspot locations and invited to the COZ for assistance (n= 46; 4.13%).

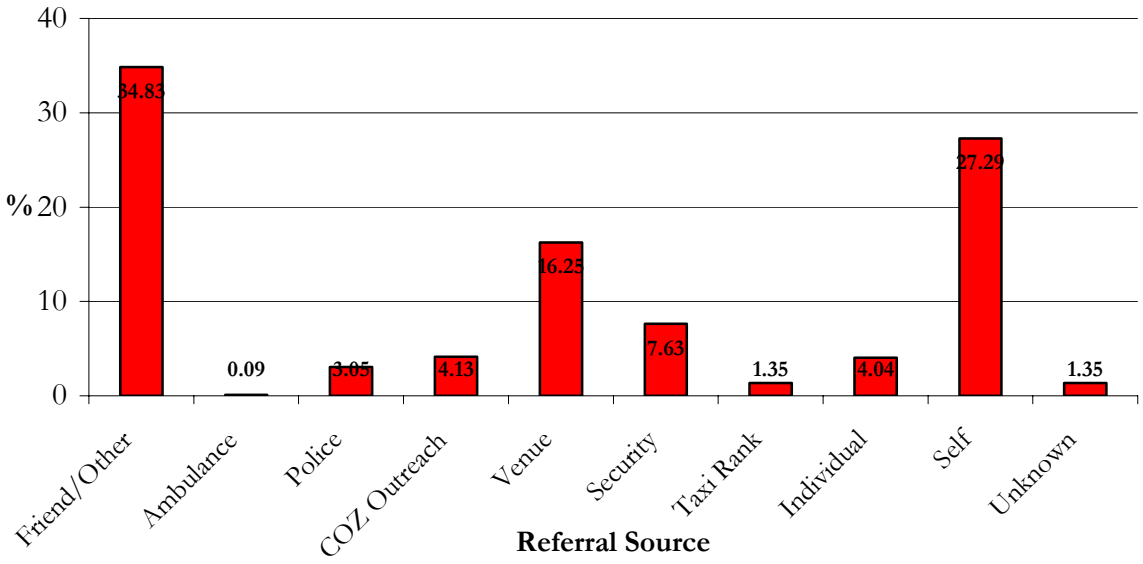


Figure 5.5 Distribution of Referral Sources for COZ Clients as % (n= 1,114)

Location

The location of the majority of incidents was unknown (n= 520; 46.68%). Of those locations that were known, the distribution between street locations (24.33%) and venue locations (23.07%) were relatively even. Due to the high level of missing data, it is difficult to draw conclusions regarding the location of the incidents for clients utilising the COZ.

Time

Day

Recall that data for 579 clients was not collected for day. Therefore, the total number of clients for the day analyses was 535. It is important to note that data was not collected for Sunday night/Monday morning in 2001, therefore the data for 2001 and 2002 will be analysed separately. As indicated by Figure 5.6 and 5.7, Friday/Saturday and Saturday/Sunday accounted for most clients accessing the COZ. More specifically, in 2001 Saturday/Sunday accounted for the highest number of clients, whereas for 2002 Friday/Saturday and Saturday/Sunday were relatively even.

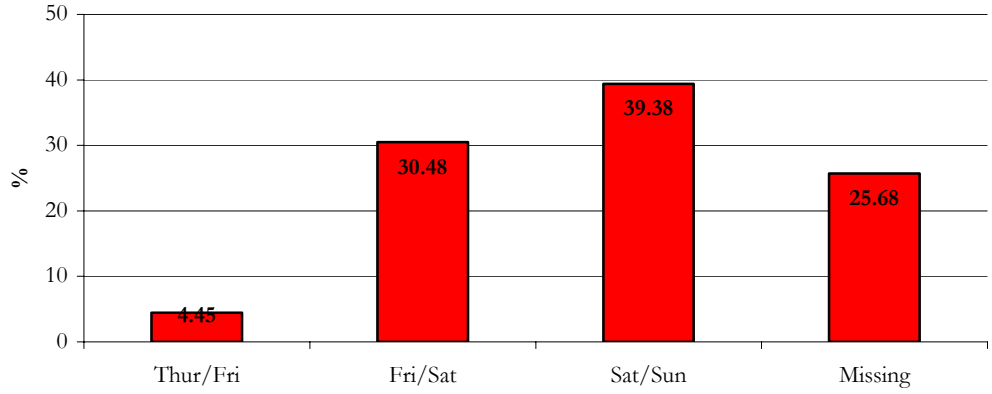
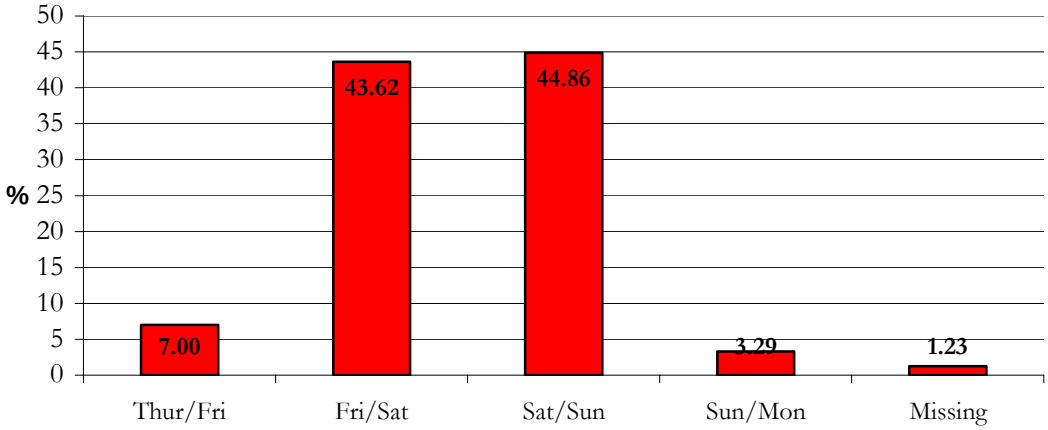


Figure 5.6 Distribution of Clients Over Days in Jul-Dec 2001 by Percent (n= 292) -Above

Figure 5.7 Distribution of Clients Over Days in Jan-Jun 2002 by Percent (n= 243) – Below



This pattern was quite consistent across injuries and intoxication status (see Appendix 5.2 & 5.3). The trends for the assault levels are not surprising as a similar pattern was observed in the police data. The elevated rates of COZ clients on Friday/Saturday and Saturday/Sunday across presenting problems also coincides with increases in crime identified in the police data. It is possible that similar situational factors such as recreational trends may account for both rates. Additionally, patterns of intoxication by alcohol and drugs may be directly related to

crime rates. Of course, illegal drug use, in itself, is a crime. From the available data, however, it is impossible to draw definitive conclusions. Furthermore, as the COZ does not operate on the other weeknights, trends across the entire week cannot be compared with the trends in the police data. Despite this, it is likely that these days would service fewer clients, thus accounting for the absence of the COZ on these days.

Hour

Recall, data for 579 clients was not collected for hour. Therefore, the total number of clients for the hour analyses was 535. Overall, this data indicated that the majority of clients accessed the COZ services between midnight and 3am (see Figure 5.8).

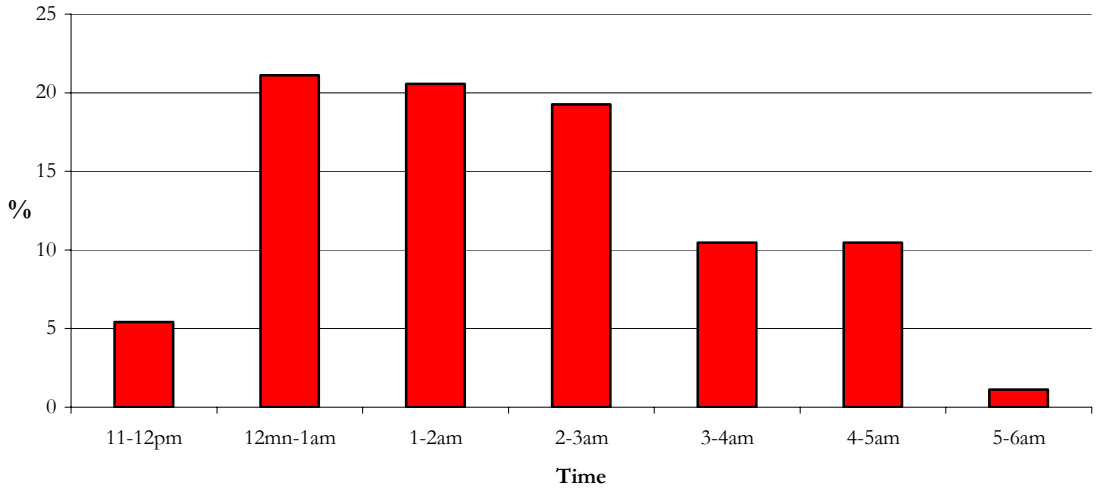


Figure 5.8 Distribution of COZ Clients Over Hour as a Percent (n= 535)

When injuries were examined, it was evident that assault-related injuries at the COZ peaked at the same time that assaults peaked in the police data, that is, 1am to 3am (see Figure 5.9).

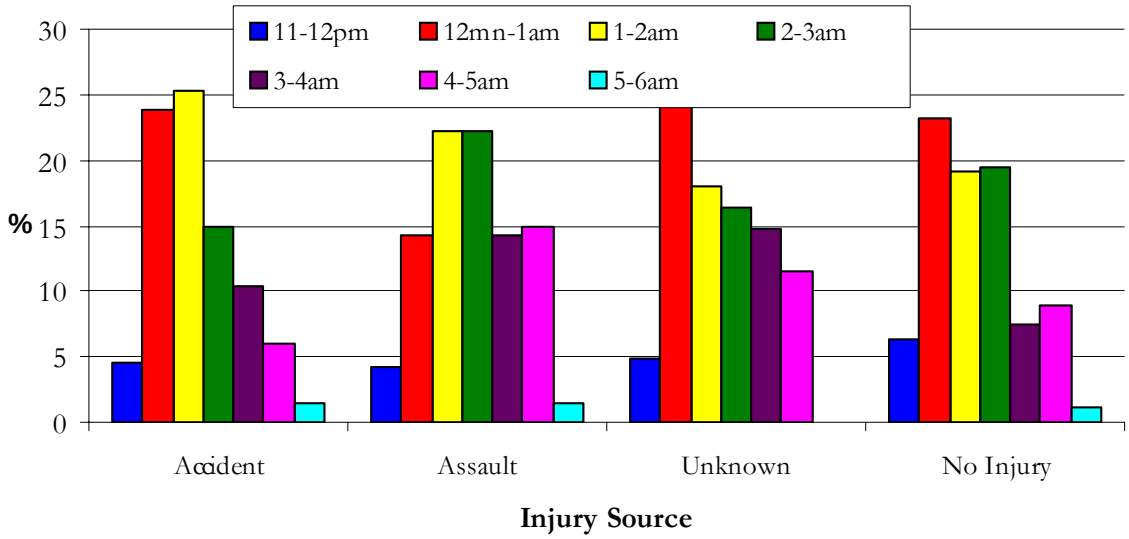


Figure 5.9 Distribution of Injuries Over Hour as a Percent (n= 535)

In relation to intoxication status, the cell sizes were generally too small for trends to be identified (see Appendix 5.4), however, it was apparent that clients presenting with alcohol intoxication peaked between midnight and 3am and clients presenting with intoxication from drugs peaked between 2am and 3am (see Figure 5.10).

The peak time for clients presenting with intoxication from drugs coincides with the 1am to 3am peak for drug offences in the police data.

It is important to note that the majority of crimes perpetrated against the person were identified in the police data as peaking between 1am and 3am. Therefore, it is possible these trends in alcohol and drug intoxication may be associated with the peaks for crimes against the person. However, as stated previously, conclusions regarding causation cannot be drawn from this data, whereby similar situational factors may account for both trends.

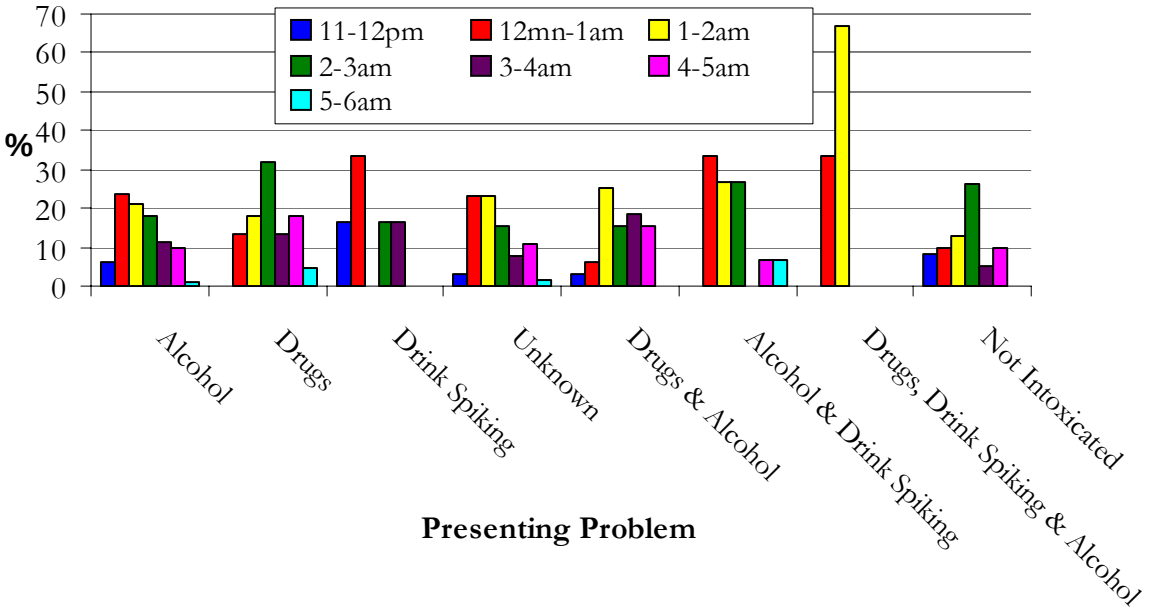


Figure 5.10 Distribution of Intoxication Status Over Hour as a Percent (n= 535)

Events

Recall, data was not available for events in 1999, therefore the following analyses had a sample size of 1,048. The vast majority of clients present to the COZ in periods when there were no events occurring. This finding was expected, however, due to the large differences in total time encompassed across event-free weekends over the year as opposed to specific events, which may last only a few days. For specific events only, Schoolies accounted for the majority of clients presenting at the COZ (see Figure 5.11).

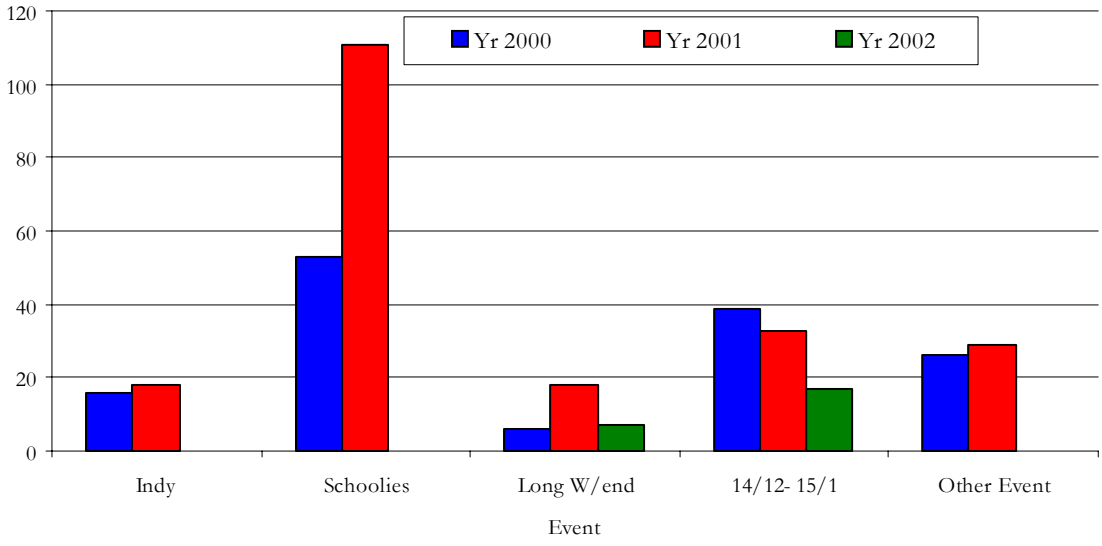


Figure 5.11 Distribution of COZ Clients Over Events as Counts For Each Year (n=373)

Interestingly, Schoolies accounts for more client presentations than all of the holiday period, which includes Christmas and New Year. The trends for intoxication status and injuries across events were relatively similar to the overall trends for these presenting problems (see Appendix 5.5 & 5.6). Alcohol, for example, accounted for the highest proportion of presentations in for each event. Interestingly, although Schoolies accounted for the highest number of clients, the proportion of individuals accessing the services with no injuries was very high in the Schoolies period. The proportion of no injuries in the Schoolies and the holiday period were higher than the proportion for the other events. Therefore, it does not appear that within the Schoolies period, the types of injuries that clients are presenting with are more serious than the other events. Across injuries, however, Schoolies accounts for a larger proportion of all injury types than any other event (see Appendix 5.7); although this may be due to the larger number of COZ clients presenting in this period overall. Comparing presentations across events, it is evident that Schoolies accounts for a much higher rate of presentations for alcohol and the combination of drugs and alcohol (see Appendix 5.8). At the same time, however, Schoolies also accounts for the highest rate of non-intoxicated clients. Although the percentages for drink spiking and the combination of drink spiking very high, this is due to the small sample size for this presentation. Therefore, similar to injuries, this may be accounted for by larger number of COZ clients presenting in this period overall.

There are a number of interpretations for the elevated rates during Schoolies. First, it may be due to the fact that there are higher rates of these behaviours during this event, compared to any other event. However, these rates would also have to be qualified against the number of individuals in the Study Area during these events. Second, the data may underestimate these behaviours in other events because, due to the ages of school-leavers, these people may be more likely to use the services of the COZ. Individuals of older ages, in contrast, may address similar problems in a different way. To illustrate, older individuals may deal with incidents of assault and intoxication by driving to the hospital, reporting it to the police or going home. School-leavers, however, are less likely to have a licence or friends with licences to get to these other services. Additionally, school-leavers may prefer to address incidents at the COZ as a precaution to avoid their parents being informed of their behaviour. In short, these trends need to be investigated in greater detail before definitive conclusions can be drawn.

Summary

The Chill Out Zone data provides an insight into the patterns of assault and drug and alcohol use 'on the streets'. Consequently, COZ data is likely to reflect incidents that are not formally reported to official authorities. Despite this, some trends in the COZ data were consistent with the trends in the police data. To illustrate, similar to the elevations of COZ clients in November, this month was identified in the police

data as accounting for the highest number of crimes. In the COZ data, this appears to be largely related to the Schoolies event in November. Whether Schoolies can account for the inflation of crime in November in the police data is an hypothesis that would require further exploration. Within the COZ database, Schoolies did account for an elevated rate of injuries related to assault, when compared with the other events. Nevertheless, overall Schoolies only accounted for a little over 10% of the injuries related to this crime.

In addition to similar monthly trends with the police data, the distribution of clients with assault-related injuries over days and times matched the days and hours with the highest rates of assaults in the police data. The peak times for client presentations for intoxication from alcohol and drugs were also similar to the trends for the majority of crimes in this area as indicated in the police data. While this may be accounted for by similar situational factors playing a causal role in both of these behaviours, they may be related more directly. Following from this, approximately two thirds of clients with assault-related injuries were intoxicated with alcohol. However, as the majority of clients were intoxicated with alcohol across all injuries, this may not indicate that alcohol has a causal relationship with assaults. Consistent with this, research indicates that the relationship between alcohol and assault is complex (Zhang, 1997).

The vast majority of clients presenting to the COZ were intoxicated with alcohol. Although this may be a true reflection of the characteristics of these clients, anecdotal evidence suggests that drugs are very common in the COZ and are often related to assaults. An underestimation of the number of clients recorded as using drugs does not seem implausible as clients may underreport drug use due to its illegal status. Compounded with the small sample size for drug-taking behaviour in the COZ, it is difficult to draw conclusions regarding the similarities with the trends in the police data for drugs. Inspection of the hospital data may provide a more accurate reflection of problematic drug-taking behaviour.

CHAPTER 6: ANALYSIS OF THE GOLD COAST HOSPITAL DATA

Coding

The Gold Coast Hospital database was comprised of 22,721 patients, utilising the service between 1 January, 2003 and 30 April, 2004. Gratefully, the hospital was able to provide the most contemporary data, therefore data from 2004 was included in the analyses. Due to resource constraints, this was not possible for any of the other services. The diagnoses of these patients were diverse. Consequently, the diagnoses were grouped into categories based on the source and severity of the injury. For comparative purposes, and for consistency, the classification of injuries in the hospital data was made in conjunction with the existing classifications utilised for the ambulance data. The categories utilised included: attempted/successful suicide, adverse or toxic effects of alcohol, adverse or toxic effects of drugs, traumatic injuries, minor injuries, medical illnesses and other diagnoses.

Injuries were classified as attempted/successful suicides based on a patients' admission for a toxic effect of carbon monoxide. Due to the fact that the database did not contain information specifying the circumstances of the injuries, it is difficult to determine whether all patients admitted due to a toxic effect of carbon monoxide were actually attempting suicide. Similarly, patients with other diagnoses may have been attempting suicide. Therefore, the category of attempted/successful suicide can only be treated as an estimation of true attempted/successful suicides.

Injuries were classified as adverse or toxic effects of alcohol based on a patients' admission for either a toxic, poisoning or adverse effect of alcohol or ethanol. Injuries were classified as an adverse or toxic effect of drugs based on a patients' admission for either a toxic, poisoning or adverse effect of a drug that **could be misused.** The drugs identified as potentially being misused included: NSAID; 4-aminophenol derivatives, nonopiod analgesics, antipyretic and/or antirheumatic drugs; analgesics; opium; heroin; opioids; methadone; synthetic narcotics; narcotics; cannabis and/or derivatives; lysergide (LSD); hallucinogenic or recreational drugs; barbiturates; benzodiazepines; anticonvulsants, sedatives &/or hypnotics; tricyclic & tetracyclic antidepressants; monoamine-oxidase-inhibitor antidepressants; antidepressants; amphetamines & stimulants; psychotropic drugs; methanol; tobacco & nicotine. Drugs were also included if they were recorded as 'drugs, medicants & biological substances', substances or 'drugs & medicants'. These drugs were then classified into recreational drugs or prescribed drugs based on whether the drug could be prescribed for patients for medical purposes. Methadone was classified as a recreational drug due to its use as an alternative to heroin (Brands, 2004; Dolan, 2003). The drugs that were not determined to be potentially misused were classified as 'other injuries'. It is important to note that injuries associated with prescription

drugs that could be misused may be accidental and therefore may not be an indication of an intentional misuse of such drugs.

Injuries were classified as traumatic injuries based on a patients' admission for a relatively severe injury that could be related to an assault. The types of injuries classified as traumatic injuries included fractures, contusions, open wounds, physical abuse, sexual abuse, dislocations, multiple bruises/stitches, crushes, loss of consciousness and concussion (Alvi, 2003; Fullarton, 1987; Hardman, 2002; Klenk, 2003; Kyriacou D.N., 1999; Moreno, 1986; Wenden, 1998; Zargar, 2004). Traumatic injuries were further classified according to the location of the injury, including the head (such as scalp, skull and head injuries), face/neck (such as ear, eye, jaw, head muscle, mouth and cheek injuries), concussion, brain, spinal, body (encompassing all other parts of a body not included in the previous categories), physical abuse (as recorded in the database), sexual abuse (as recorded in the database) and other (where a specific location was not specified). The decision to classify traumatic injuries according to the location of the injury was made due to the fact that assaults are commonly associated with injuries to the face/neck (Alvi, 2003; Fullarton, 1987; Hardman, 2002; Klenk, 2003; Wenden, 1998; Zargar, 2004). Importantly, due to the absence of contextual information related to the injuries, the source of these injuries cannot be ascertained. Therefore, it is possible that many of the traumatic injuries may have been associated with accidents as opposed to assaults.

Injuries were classified as minor injuries based on a patients' admission for injuries that were less likely to be associated with assaults. Minor injuries were also less severe than injuries classified as traumatic. The types of injuries identified as minor injuries included: sprains, strains, foreign bodies, abrasions, burns, tears and minor bone injuries. Minor injuries were further classified according to the nature of the injury, including bites (as recorded in the database), foreign bodies (as recorded in the database), muscular/dislocations (including injuries to ligaments, sprains, strains, dislocations and minor bone injuries), superficial wounds (including tears, abrasions and burns) and other injuries (those that could not be classified in one of the previous categories). It is important to note that some of these injuries may be related to crime.

The category medical illness was reserved for diagnoses associated with a medical condition, such as angioneurotic oedema. Injuries that did not fall under one of the previous categories were classified as other injuries.

The entire hospital database was subsequently divided into several sub-databases, creating a database with all injury classifications and one database for each of the following injuries: adverse/toxic effect of alcohol, adverse/toxic effect of a drug, traumatic injuries and minor injuries. Each of these databases was further divided into separate databases according to temporal variables: one database encompassed

all times and days, one database only included patients admitted on Friday, Saturday and Sunday and one database was limited to patients admitted on Friday, Saturday and Sunday between 10pm and 6am. The weekend period was selected due to the fact that these days were indicated by the police database as being associated with the highest levels of most crime types. The specific time period was selected due to the fact that this time was demonstrated in the police database as being characterised by the highest levels of most crime against the person, including the highest rates of serious assaults, common assaults, sexual assaults and robbery, as well as good order offences. Within these databases, analyses were conducted to identify trends across months, days, admission times (see Police time data classifications), hours, gender and age (i.e. <18, 18-25, 26-30, 31-35, 36-40, 41-50, >50). In total, the ages of 31 patients were unknown. However, age was only analysed at the most specific level (Friday, Saturday and Sunday between 10pm and 6am) for the alcohol, drug, traumatic injury and minor injury databases. At this level, the ages of three patients were unknown, whereby all missing ages were from the traumatic injury database. In total, the gender of 19 patients was unknown. Similar to age, gender was only analysed at the most specific level (Friday, Saturday and Sunday between 10pm and 6am) for the alcohol, drug, traumatic injury and minor injury databases. At this level, the gender of six patients was unknown, whereby three were missing from the traumatic injury database and three were missing from the minor injury database.

Analysed Outcomes

Introduction

Recall, the hospital database was comprised of patients admitted during a 16 month period between 1 January, 2003 and 30 April, 2004. Of all 22,721 patients, 16,200 patients were admitted to the hospital in 2003 and 6,521 were admitted to hospital in 2004. As illustrated in Figure 6.1, the pattern was similar across both years.

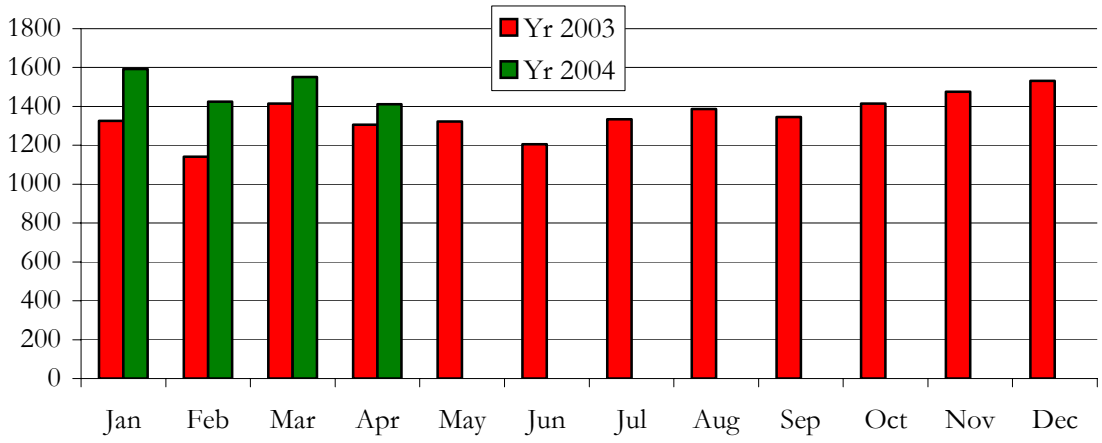


Figure 6.1 Distribution of Patients over Months as a Count (n= 22,721)

This figure indicates that admissions were relatively even across months, with a slight peak in December. A similar pattern was observed in the traumatic data (see Appendix 6.1). The minor injury data was slightly different, whereby these injuries peaked at various points throughout the year, although December also displayed high rates (see Appendix 6.2).

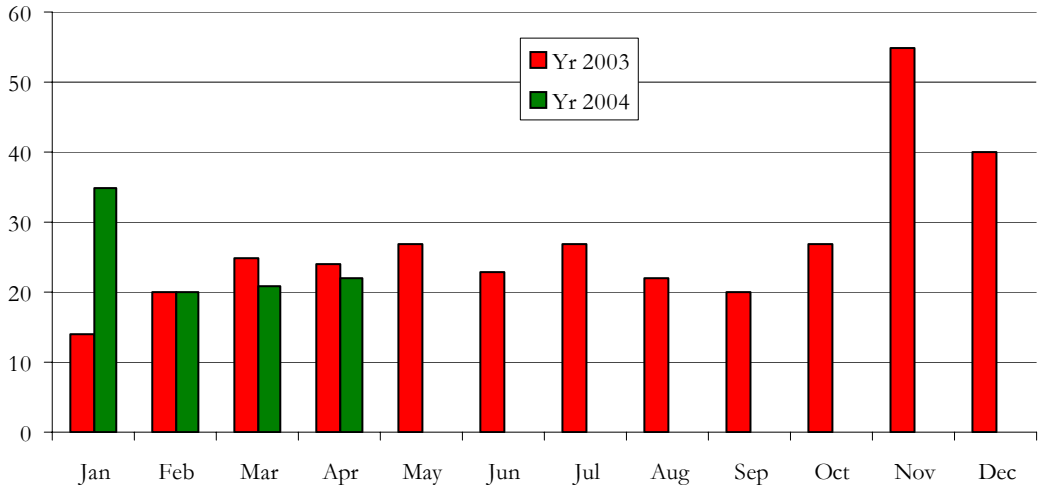


Figure 6.2 Distribution of Patients over Months for Adverse/Toxic Effect of Alcohol as a Count (n=430)

The drug and alcohol data, appeared to differ slightly, whereby both of these injuries peaked in November, with high rates in December (see Appendix 6.3 & Figure 6.2).

This peak was most pronounced in the alcohol data. Interestingly, this peak in November was also apparent in the both COZ data and the police data. Consequently, similar factors may be accounting for all of these peaks, such as recreational patterns or seasonal patterns. Alternatively, these variables may be related more directly, such as alcohol increasing the likelihood of crime being perpetrated. However, these ideas require further exploration. Furthermore, research has not established clear evidence of causation between these two variables (Zhang, 1997).

Within the month of November, it can be seen from Figure 6.3 that the number of admissions did rise during the Schoolies period (21 November to 30 November), however, not substantially.

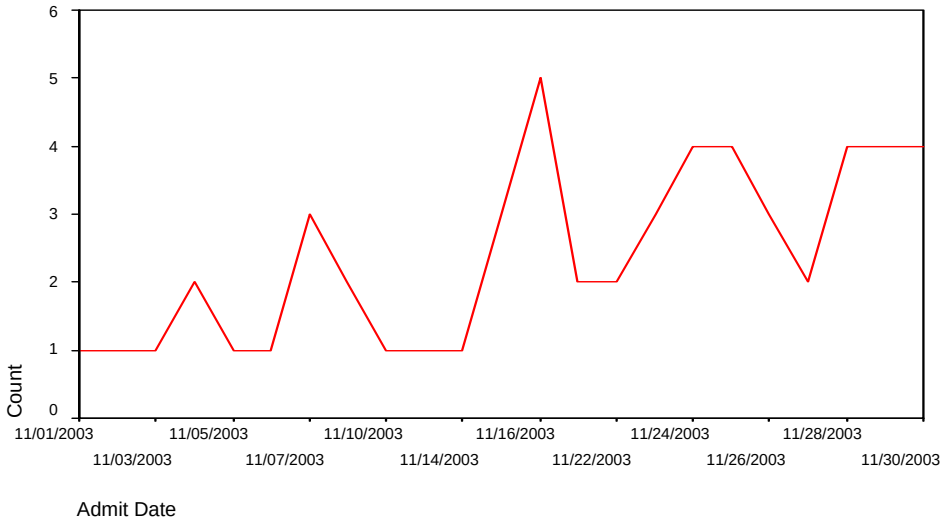


Figure 6.3 Distribution of Alcohol Admissions in November, 2003

The peaks tended to be spread through days of the month. Although many of these peaks were on the weekends, not all were. Therefore, by itself, Schoolies cannot explain the increase in alcohol admissions in November.

Despite slight variations across client patterns over the years, the following analysis will report the data cumulatively. However, event data and trends in injuries and intoxication status over days will be examined over the years.

The Entire Hospital Database

Type of Injury

Of all 22,721 patients admitted over the 16 month period, the most common presenting problem at the Gold Coast Hospital was traumatic injuries (n = 13166; 57.9%), followed by minor injuries (n = 6945; 30.6%). The least common presenting problem was attempted/successful suicide (n = 28; 0.1%; see Table 6.1).

Table 6.1 Distribution of Presenting Problems (n = 22,721)

Diagnosis	Frequency	Percent
Attempted/Suicide	28	.1
Adverse/Toxic Effect of Alcohol	430	1.9
Adverse/Toxic Effect of Drug	1061	4.7
Traumatic Injury	13166	57.9
Minor Injury	6945	30.6
Medical Illness	52	.2
Other	1039	4.6
Total	22721	100.0

Participants

A larger proportion of patients were male (n = 14043; 61.8%) than female (n = 8659; 38.1%), with the gender of 19 patients (0.1%) unavailable. The ages of patients ranged between zero and 104 (*M* = 33.35 years). In descending order, the most common age of patients was under 18 years (n = 5709; 25.1%), 18 to 25 years (n = 4800; 21.1%) and over 50 years (n = 4248; 18.7%; see Table 6.2).

Table 6.2 Distribution of Patients' Age (n = 22,721)

Age	Frequency	Percent
<18	5709	25.1
18-25	4800	21.1
26-30	2236	9.8
31-35	1912	8.4
36-40	1477	6.5
41-50	2308	10.2
>50	4248	18.7
Total	22690	99.9
Missing	31	0.1
Total	22721	100.0

Time

The percentage of patients admitted to hospital was relatively even across days, with the highest percentage of patients admitted on Sunday (n = 3980; 17.5%) and Saturday (n = 3739; 16.5%; see Figure 6.4).

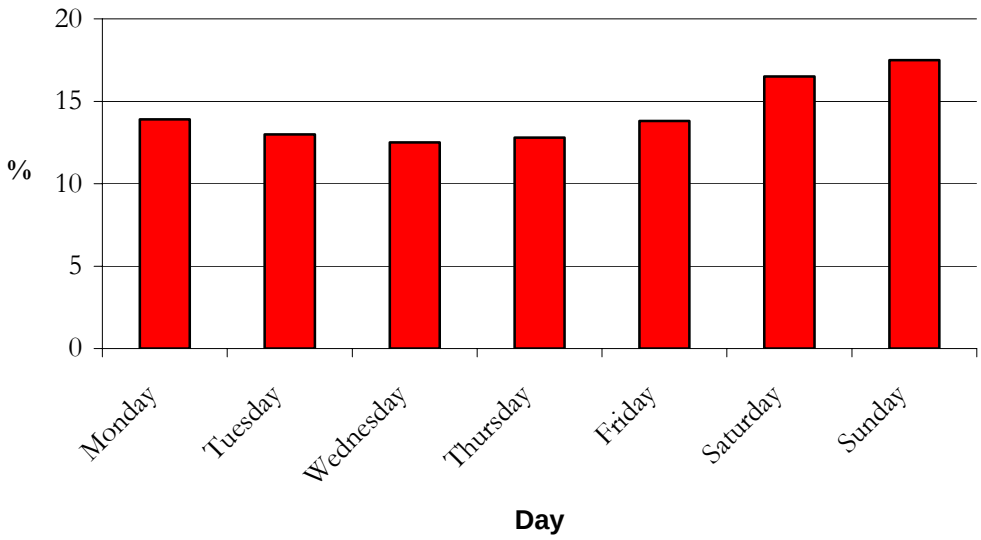


Figure 6.4 Distribution of Patients Across Days as a Percentage (n= 22,721)

The day with the highest percentage of a specific injury varied across injury types (see Figure 6.5), these will be discussed in more detail below.

Importantly, although attempted/successful suicides appeared to decline substantially on Thursday and peak on Friday, these patterns are an artefact of the infrequency of these injuries that results in small differences in counts being exaggerated in percentages. More data is necessary to identify trends in attempted/successful suicides. Similar cautions need to be taken when interpreting the pattern of admissions for medical illnesses across days.

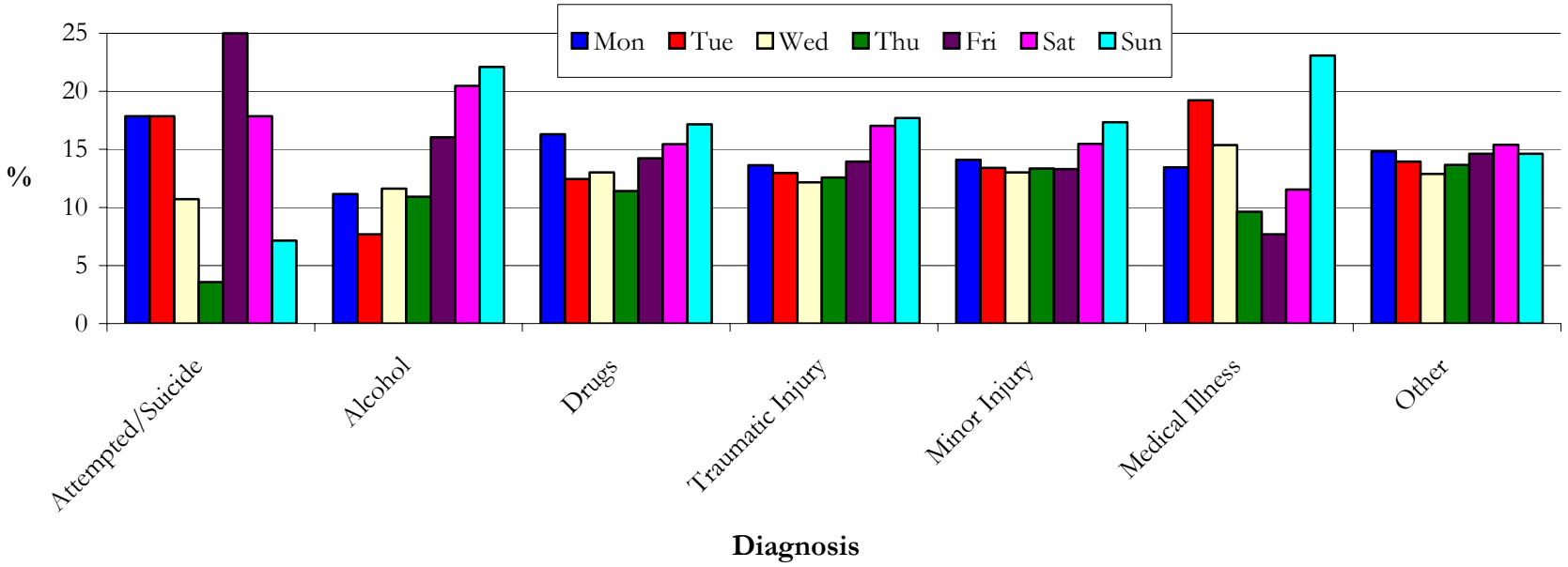


Figure 6.5 Distribution of Patients For Types of Injuries Across Days as a Percentage (n= 22,721)

Adverse/Toxic Effect of Alcohol

The total number of patients admitted to hospital due to an adverse/toxic effect of alcohol was 430. Over the 16 months, 430 admissions of the total 22,721 admissions amounts to only 1.9%. However, this could be accounted for by more serious injuries taking precedence over an adverse/toxic effect of alcohol and therefore these alcohol-related injuries may not be recorded. Consequently, these statistics need to be treated with caution as they are likely to be an underestimation of the true rates. The total number of patients admitted to hospital due to an adverse or toxic effect of alcohol was 430. Alcohol admissions started to rise on Friday (n = 69; 16%) and peaked on Saturday (n = 88; 20.5%) and Sunday (n = 95; 22.1%; see Figure 6.6).

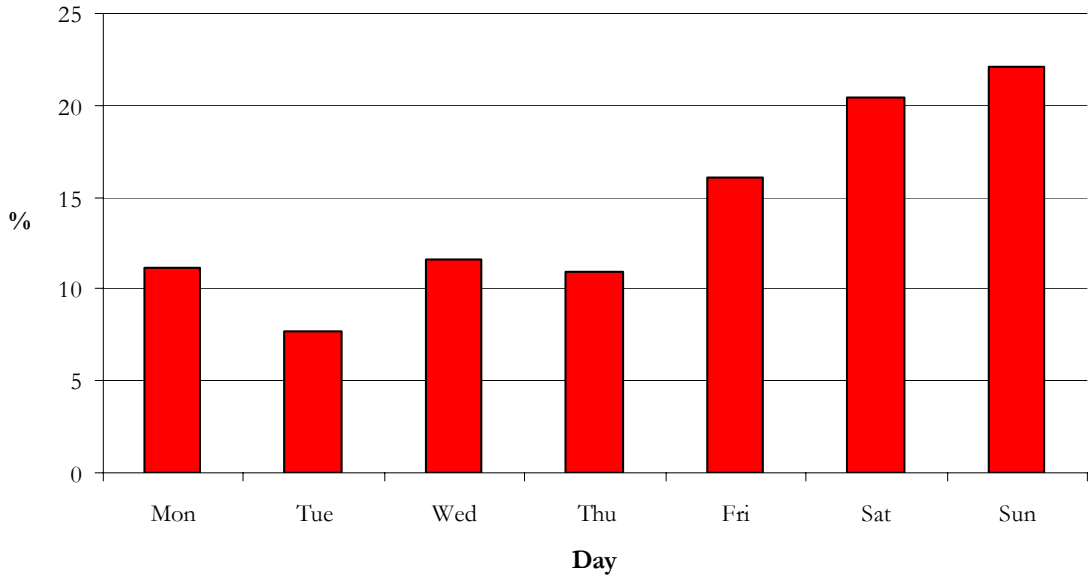


Figure 6.6 Toxic/Adverse Effect of Alcohol by Day as a Percentage (n= 430)

This is not surprising due to weekends being a common time for socialising in venues where alcohol is typically consumed, such as parties, nightclubs, pubs and restaurants. Interestingly, the pattern for admissions for alcohol across days is similar to the pattern for good order offences, sexual assaults and both serious and common assaults. With the current data available, it is impossible to determine from these patterns whether alcohol is related to these crimes or whether similar situational factors account for both adverse/toxic effects of alcohol and good order crimes and assaults.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday

For Friday, Saturday and Sunday only (n = 252), patients were admitted for adverse/toxic effects of alcohol at higher rates between 1am and 3am (34.92%; see Figure 6.7).

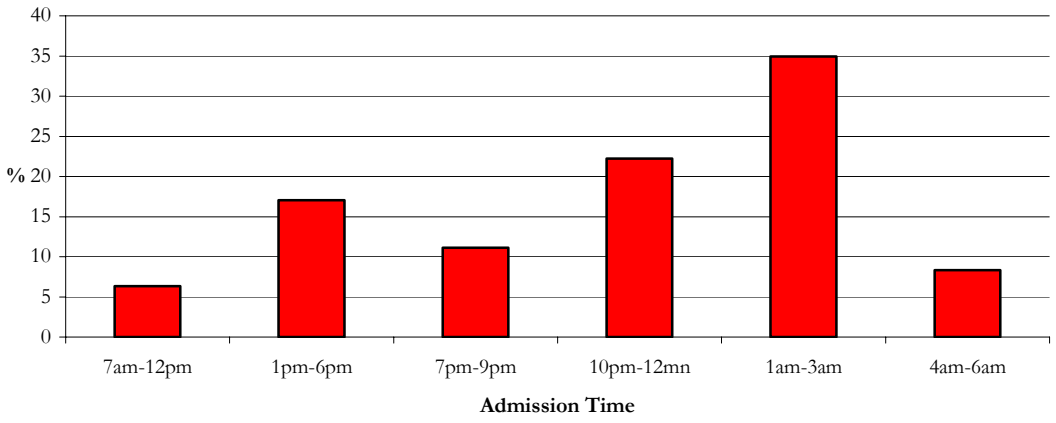


Figure 6.7 Toxic/Adverse Effect of Alcohol by Admission Time as a Percentage (n= 252)

These times were also demonstrated to be the peak times for good order offences, sexual assaults and both serious and common assaults in the police data. However, as stated previously, the causal factors for these patterns are unclear from the available data. Additionally, most crimes in the police data peaked over these days. Consequently, definitive conclusions cannot be drawn.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday Between 10pm and 6am

For Friday, Saturday and Sunday between 10pm and 6am (n = 165), a slightly larger percentage of patients admitted for adverse/toxic effects of alcohol were female (55.15%). This is an interesting finding, as it may indicate that females seek assistance for excessive alcohol consumption more readily than males, or more worryingly, and contrary to popular belief, that females appear to be drinking alcohol to dangerous levels as much, if not more, than males. The age of patients ranged from 15 to 89 (*M* = 25.91). In relation to age categories, the age range with the highest admissions for adverse/toxic effects of alcohol were, in descending order, 18 to 25 years (56.36%), followed by under 18 years (15.15%). The distribution of admissions for adverse/toxic effects of alcohol is relatively equal across all other age categories (see Table 6.3).

Table 6.3 Toxic/Adverse Effect of Alcohol: Age (n= 165)

Age	% of Toxic/Adverse Effects of Alcohol	% of Toxic/Adverse Effects of Alcohol
<18	25	15.15
18-25	93	56.36
26-30	10	6.06
31-35	11	6.67
36-40	7	4.24
41-50	9	5.45
>50	10	6.06
Total	165	100.00

The high percentage of admissions for individuals underage is also an interesting finding. When examining age and gender combined, females aged between 18 and 25 account for the largest percent of admissions for alcohol (36.36%), followed by males aged between 18 and 25 years (20%; see Figure 6.8). Therefore**,** almost twice as many females aged between 18 and 25 years were admitted for adverse/toxic effects of alcohol compared to males aged between 18 and 25 years. In sum, it appears that young females that are much more likely to drink alcohol to dangerous levels, than males and females from any other age category.

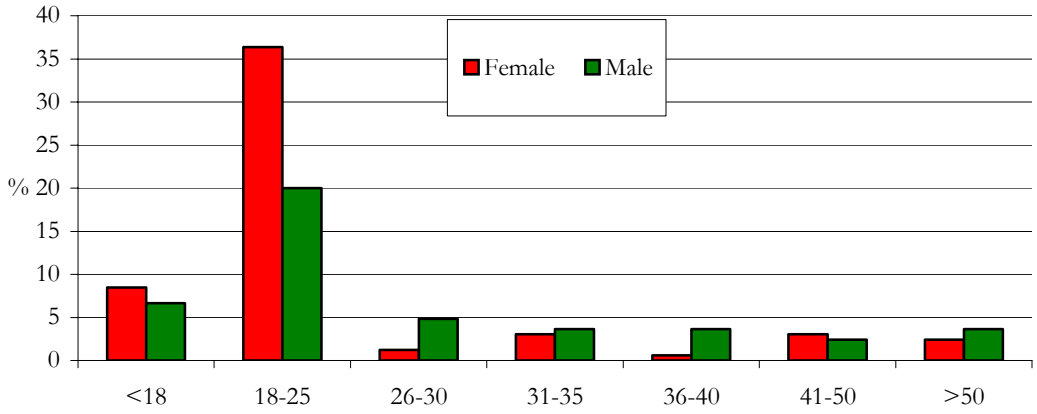


Figure 6.8 Distribution of Age and Gender Across Alcohol Admissions (n= 165)

In sum, admissions for adverse/toxic effects of alcohol peak on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, with the most common times between 1am and 3am. Although these patterns are similar to those of sexual assaults, serious and common assaults and good order offences, it is possible that common situational factors account for both trends, as well as the possibility that excessive levels of alcohol may play a causal role in those offences. Females aged between 18 and 25 years appear to drink to dangerous levels much more frequently than individuals of any other age.

All Adverse/Toxic Effects of Drugs

Over the 16 months, the total number of patients admitted with an adverse/toxic effect of a drug was 1061. Of all admissions for adverse/toxic effects of drugs, 84 admissions were for recreational drugs (7.9%), 497 admissions were for prescribed drugs (46.8%), and not enough information was available for 480 admissions (45.2%). The distribution of adverse/toxic effects of drugs was relatively even across days (see Table 6.4).

Table 6.4 Distribution of Adverse/Toxic Effect of Alcohol Across Days (n= 1061)

Day	Frequency	Percent
Monday	173	16.3
Tuesday	132	12.4
Wednesday	138	13.0
Thursday	121	11.4
Friday	151	14.2
Saturday	164	15.5
Sunday	182	17.2
Total	1061	100.0

However, recreational drugs appeared to peak on Friday and Saturday and prescribed drugs peaked on Sunday and Monday (see Figure 6.9).

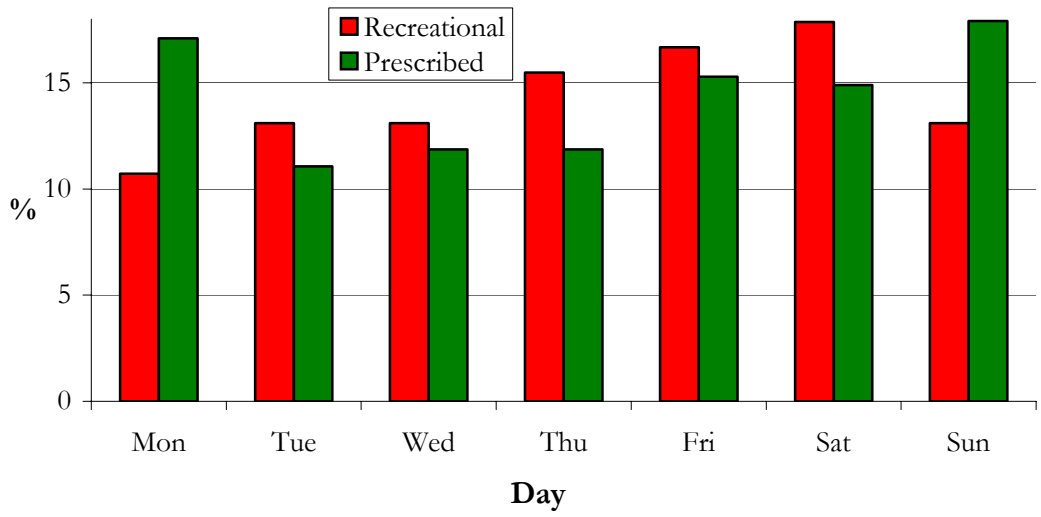


Figure 6.9 Distribution of Type of Drug by Days as a Percentage (n = 581)

This may be an indication of recreational drugs being used more commonly for social activities on the weekend, such as raves. This may also account for the lowest rates on Monday (10.71%), which may act as a 'recovery day'. Additionally, caution must be taken interpreting these findings because the sample size was quite small for recreational drugs. Prescribed drugs, on the other hand, may exhibit a different pattern because individuals could use these drugs for different purposes, including attempted suicides, recreational purposes or the adverse or toxic effect may have been accidental. With the available data it is difficult to determine the motive behind the drug use.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday

For Friday, Saturday and Sunday only (n = 497; 218 not enough information), the peak times for admissions for adverse/toxic effects of drugs was 1pm to 6pm, with recreational drugs also high between 7am and 12pm (see Figure 6.10).

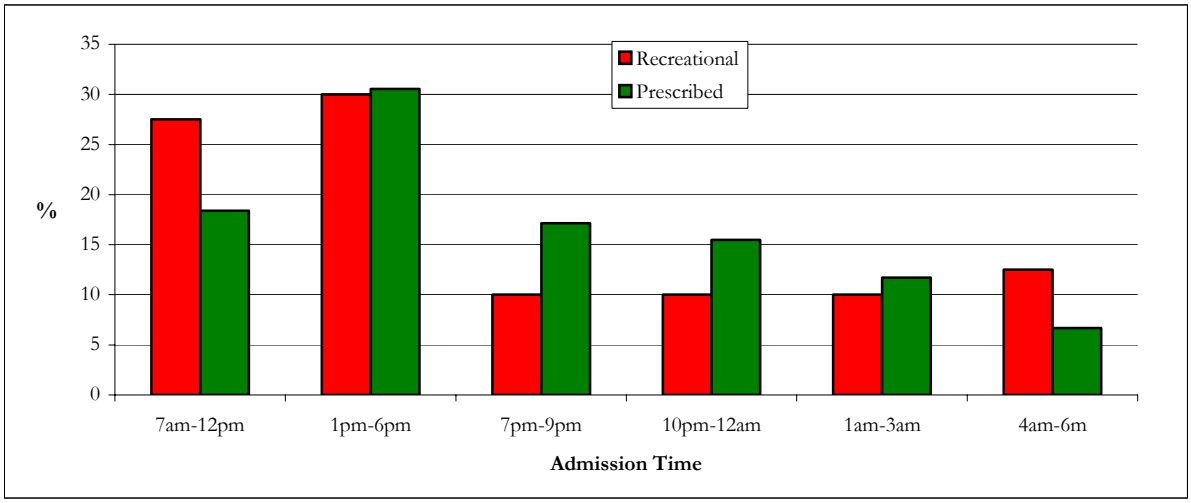


Figure 6.10 Distribution of Type of Drug by Admission Time as a Percentage (n= 279)

These time periods tended to be associated with property crime more than good order offences and assaults in the police data. However, drug offences were also high between 7am and 6pm and sexual assaults were also high between 1pm and 6pm. It is impossible to determine the relationship with drug use and crime from the available data. Additionally, this period did not include Monday, which was a key day for admissions for prescribed drugs.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday Between 10pm and 6am

For Friday, Saturday and Sunday between 10pm and 6am (n = 182; 88 not enough information), the distribution of admissions for recreational drugs was similar for males (n = 7; 46.15%) and females (n = 6; 53.85%). In contrast, for the same period, a larger number of females were admitted for prescribed drugs (n = 53; 65.43%) than males (n = 28; 34.57%; see Figure 6.11).

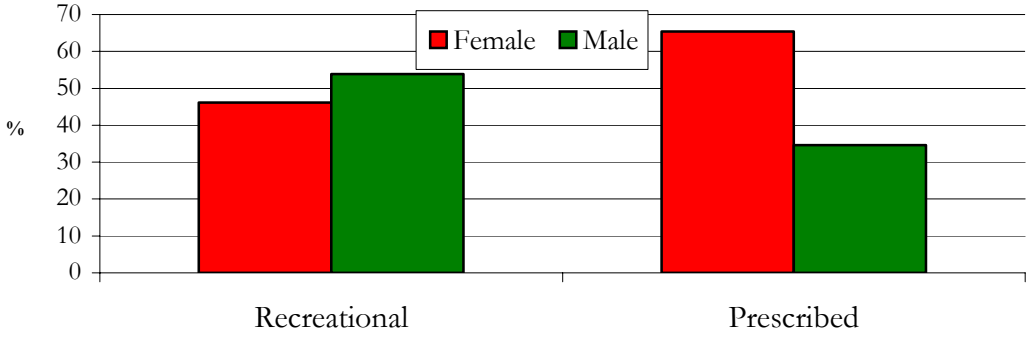


Figure 6.11 Distribution of Type of Drug by Gender as a Percentage (n= 94)

Therefore, it appears that females misuse prescribed drugs at a higher rate than males. For recreational drugs, however, the rates are similar across gender. Importantly, the sample size for recreational drugs was only 13 and therefore it is difficult to ascertain trends across gender. The age of patients ranged from one to 100 (*M* = 30.68). In regards to age categories, the distribution of admissions for adverse/toxic effect of drugs were higher for patients aged between 18 and 25 years. This was the case for both recreational and prescribed drugs (see Figure 6.12).

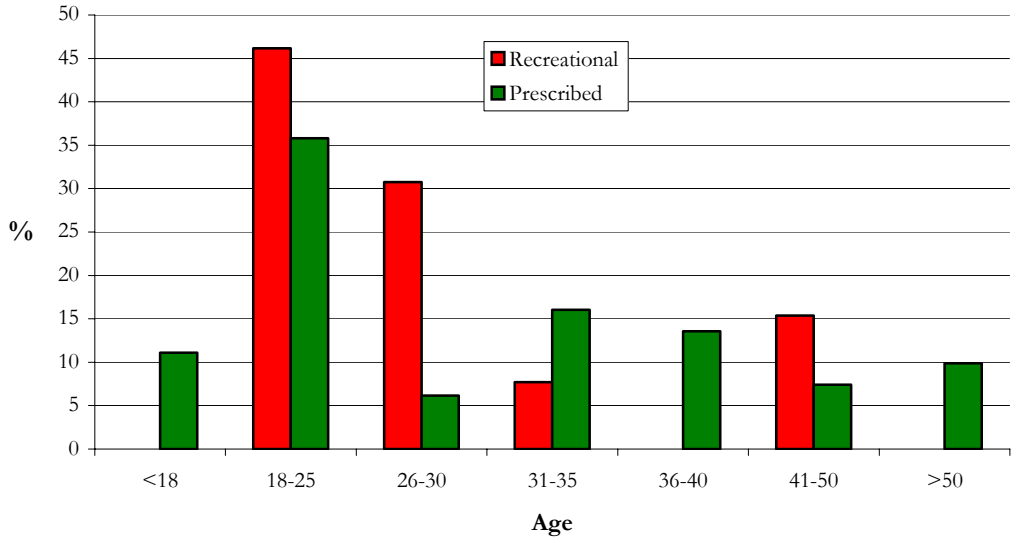


Figure 6.12 Distribution of Type of Drug by Age as a Percentage (n= 279)

When examining age and gender combined, females aged between 18 and 25 account for the largest percent of admissions for prescribed drugs (see Figure 6.13). For recreational drugs, males aged between 18 and 25 years accounted for the largest percent of admissions (20%).

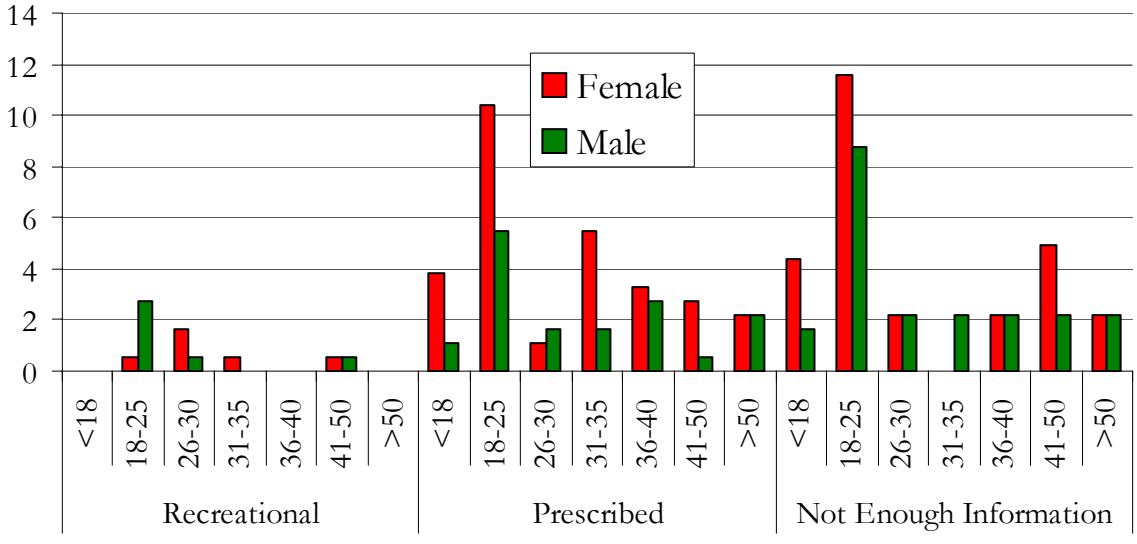


Figure 6.13 Distribution of Age and Gender Across Drug Admissions as a Percentage (n= 279)

In sum, admissions for adverse/toxic effects of drugs were slightly higher for recreational drugs on Friday and Saturday and highest for prescribed drugs on Sunday and Monday. The peak time periods for adverse/toxic effects of drugs were between 7am and 6pm. This period of time is more associated with property offences, drug offences and sexual assaults than common and serious assaults and good order offences. Patients admitted for an adverse/toxic effects of a drug tended to be aged between 18 and 25 years. While the distribution of gender over recreational drugs was quite even, females were admitted for prescribed drugs at a higher rate than males.

Traumatic Injuries

Over the 16 months, the total number of patients admitted to hospital for traumatic injuries was 13,166. The traumatic injury that was most common among patients was injury to the body (71.3%), followed by facial/neck injuries (11.4%; see Table 6.5).

Table 6.5 Distribution of Type Of Traumatic Injury (n= 13,166)

Type of Traumatic Injury	Frequency	Percent
Head	1217	9.2
Facial/Neck	1505	11.4
Loss of Consciousness	154	1.2
Brain Injury	73	.6
Spinal	202	1.5
Body	9384	71.3
Other	621	4.7
Other: Physical Abuse	4	.0
Other: Sexual Abuse	6	.0
Total	13166	100.0

Traumatic injury admissions peaked on Saturday and Sunday (see Table 6.6). Interestingly, both common and serious assaults and sexual assaults also peaked on Saturday and Sunday in the police data. Therefore, it is possible that some of the traumatic injuries may have been related to assaults.

Table 6.6 Distribution of Traumatic Injury over Days (n= 13,166)

Day	Frequency	Percent
Monday	1796	13.6
Tuesday	1706	13.0
Wednesday	1601	12.2
Thursday	1655	12.6
Friday	1835	13.9
Saturday	2241	17.0
Sunday	2332	17.7
Total	13166	100.0

Consistent with this, traumatic injuries to the head and face/neck also peaked on Saturdays and Sundays, whereby both the head and face/neck are typically injured during assaults (Alvi, 2003; Fullarton, 1987; Hardman, 2002; Klenk, 2003; Wenden, 1998; Zargar, 2004). Other traumatic injuries did not exhibit such a clear pattern on the weekend (see Figure 6.14). The frequency of concussion, brain injury, physical abuse, and sexual abuse were too low to identify trends. It is important to note that the peaks of head and facial/neck injuries may also be accounted for by injuries related to leisure activities undertaken on the weekends, such as sport, rather than assault. However, it is likely that a portion of the traumatic injuries were the result of assaults.

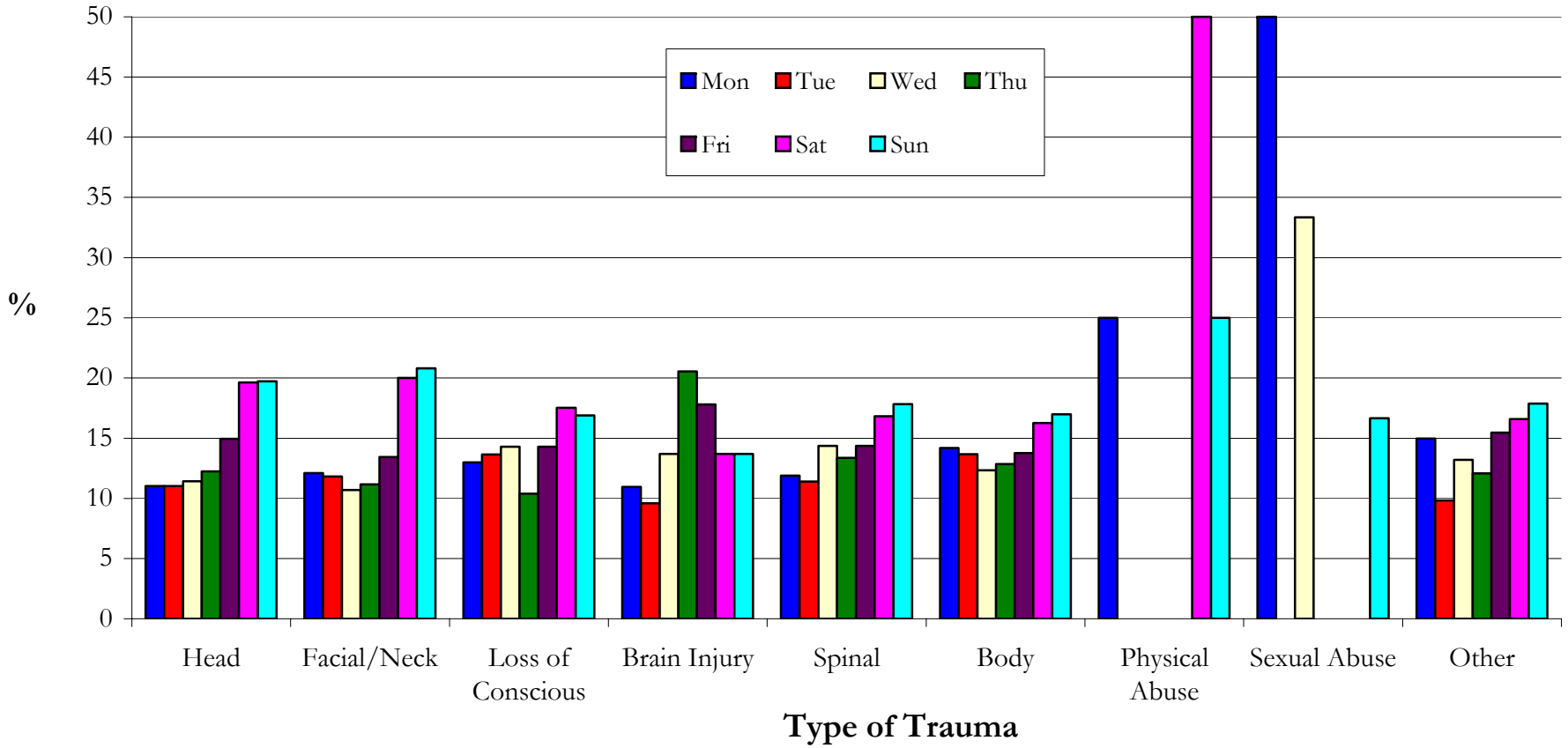


Figure 6.14 Distribution of Distribution of Type of Trauma Over Day (%)

Friday, Saturday and Sunday

For Friday, Saturday and Sunday only (n = 6408), the most common admission time for traumatic injuries was between 1pm and 6pm (40.3%; see Table 6.7).

Table 6.7 Distribution of Traumatic Injuries by Admission Time

Admission Time	Frequency	Percent
7am to 12pm	1867	29.1
1pm to 6pm	2584	40.3
7pm to 9pm	779	12.2
10pm to 12mn	526	8.2
1am to 3am	382	6.0
4am to 6am	270	4.2
Total	6408	100.0

This was consistent across types of trauma, with the exception of sexual abuse, which only had a sample size of one (see Figure 6.15). The peak times for assault and other offences against the person in the police data, between 10pm and 3am, did not appear to be times of elevated levels of any type of trauma. However, head and facial/neck did maintain quite high levels of injuries between these times. Importantly, this may be a result of assaults or other accidents, such as motor vehicle accidents, but it is likely that a portion of these injuries were a consequence of assaults.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday Between 10pm and 6am

For Friday, Saturday and Sunday between 10pm and 6am (n = 1178), patients admitted to hospital for traumatic injuries were disproportionately males (73%). During these periods, 315 females were admitted for traumatic injuries (26.7%) and the gender was unknown for three patients (.3%). This was the case for all types of traumatic injuries except spinal injuries (see Figure 6.16), whereby females exhibited higher rates. This may be an indication of more males being involved in assaults or other high risk activities. The age of patients ranged from zero to 104 (*M* = 30.9)

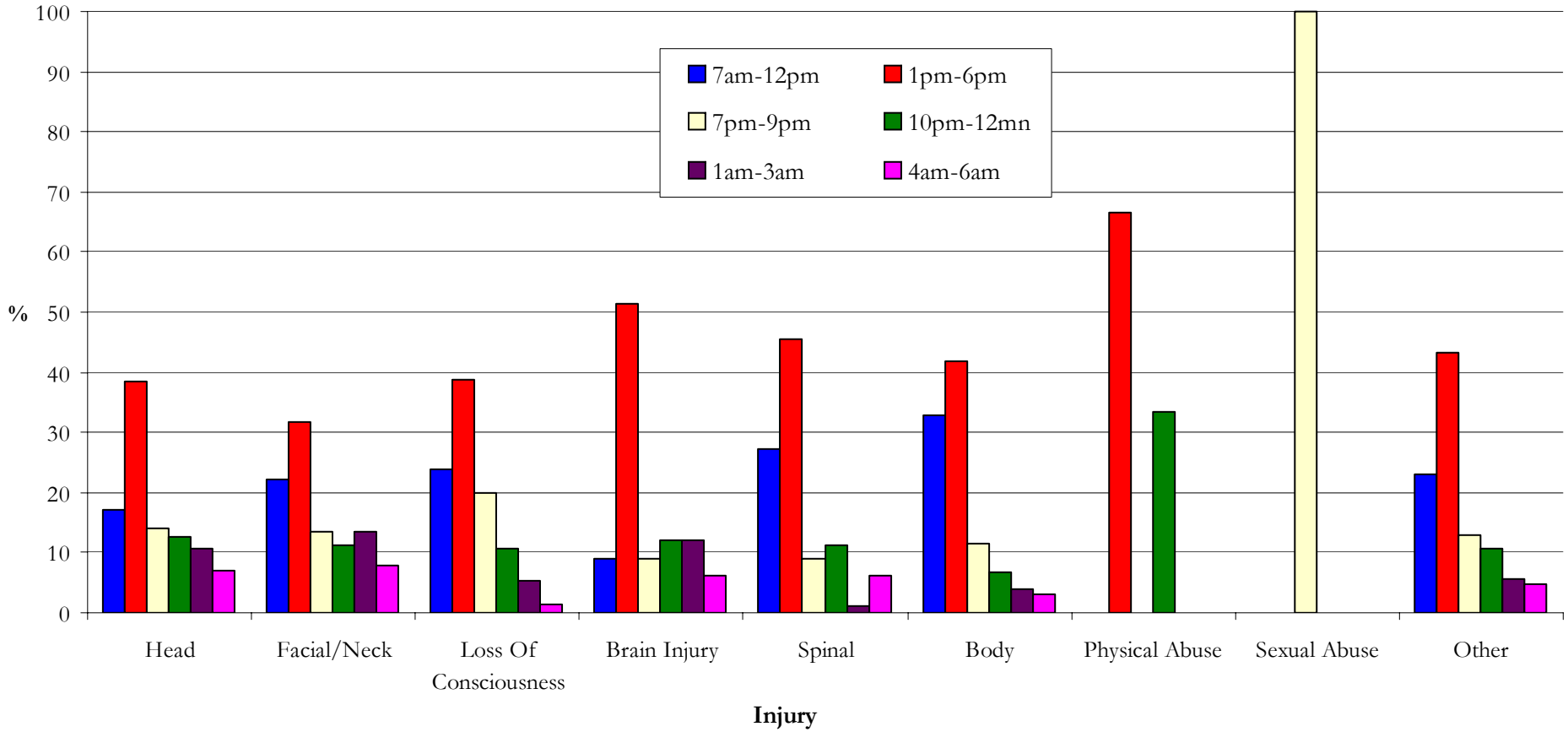


Figure 6.15 Distribution of Distribution of Type of Trauma Across Admission Times as a Percentage (n= 6408)

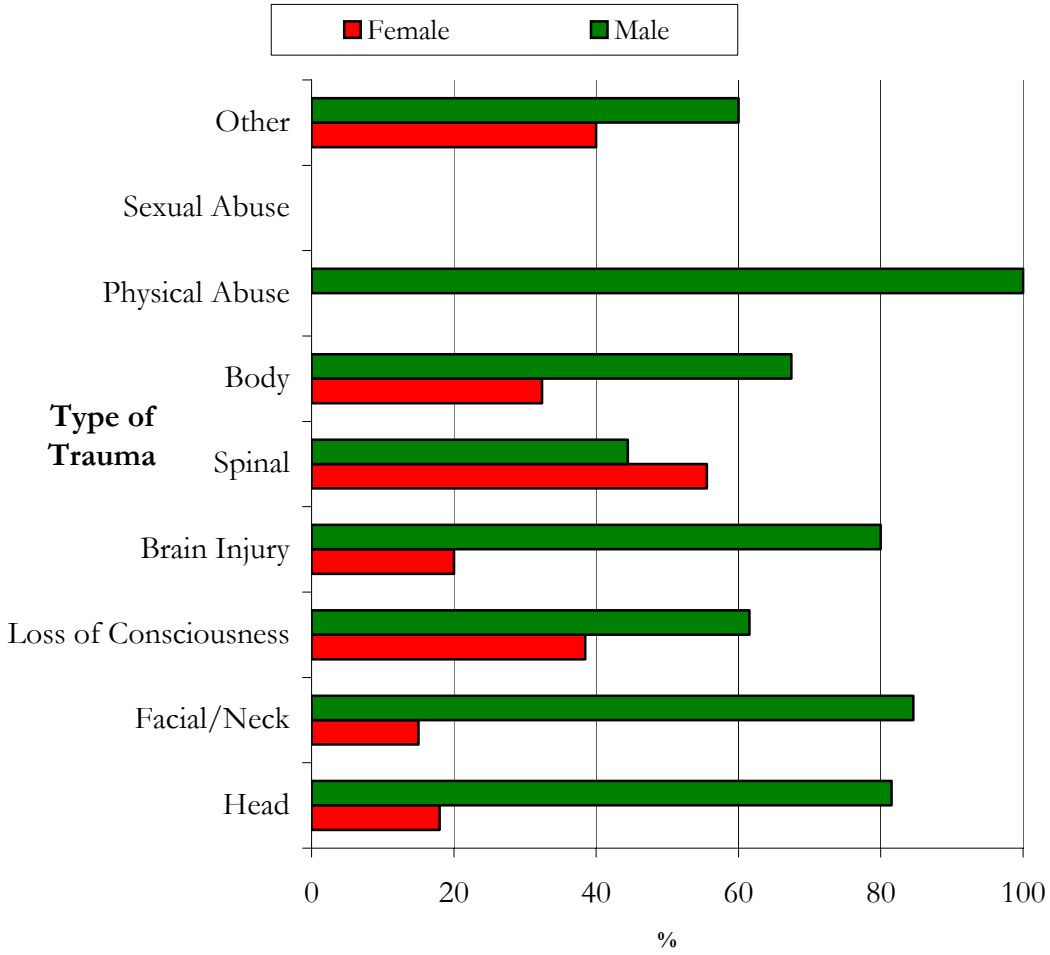


Figure 6.16 Distribution of Type of Trauma by Gender as a Percentage (n= 1175)

In regards to age categories, patients admitted to hospital for traumatic injuries were disproportionately aged between 18 and 25 years (38%). This pattern was consistent across types of traumatic injury, with the exception of spinal injuries. However, due to the small sample size of spinal injuries, loss of consciousness and brain injuries, the trends of these injuries may not be representative of the typical age trends for these injuries. When examining age and gender combined, male aged between 18 and 25 years accounted for the largest percent of trauma (31.32%; see Figure 6.17).

While males aged between 18 to 25 years may be involved in high levels of assaults, as indicated by the COZ data, they may also involved in other high risk activities which may have resulted in traumatic injuries.

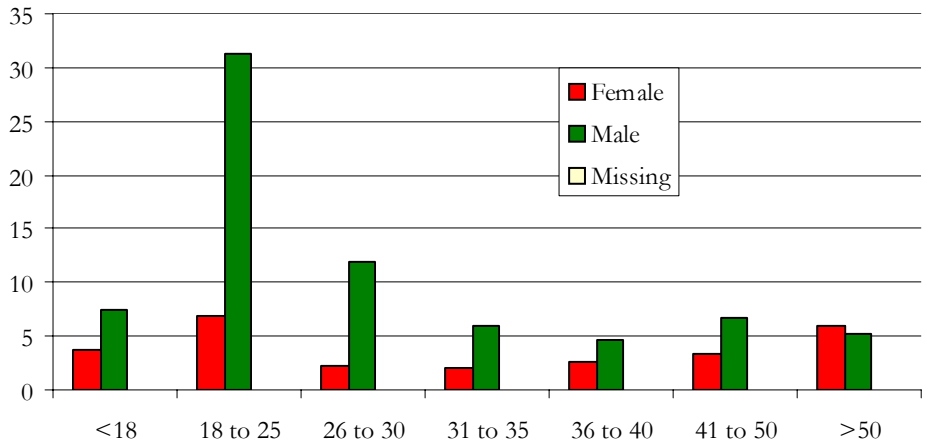


Figure 6.17 Distribution of Age and Gender Across Traumatic Injuries as a Percentage (n= 1175)

In sum, patients with traumatic injuries were typically admitted on Saturday and Sunday, tended to be males and were most often aged between 18 and 25 years. The weekly trends are similar to patterns exhibited in police data for assaults. Additionally, the temporal and demographic trends were also similar to the assault patterns identified in the COZ data. It is likely that a portion of these traumatic injuries were a result of assault, however, even an estimation of the percentage cannot be ascertained from the available data. Additionally, as the hospital receives patients from a much wider area than the Study Area and Surfers Paradise, it is impossible to determine how many patients received their injuries in Surfers Paradise. Nevertheless, anecdotal evidence from the hospital does suggest that many patients with assault-related injuries receive these injuries in Surfers Paradise.

Minor Injuries

Over the 16 months, the total number of patients admitted to the Gold Coast Hospital for minor injuries was 6,945. The type of minor injury that patients were admitted for more frequently was muscular/dislocations (56.1%) followed by superficial wounds (25.5%; see Table 6.8).

Table 6.8 Distribution of Type of Minor Injury

Type of Minor Injury	Frequency	Percent
Bites	315	4.5
Foreign Bodies	777	11.2
Muscular/Dislocations	3894	56.1
Superficial Wounds	1770	25.5
Other	189	2.7
Total	6945	100.0

Minor injuries peaked on Sunday (17.4%), with high rates also exhibited on Saturday (15.5%). Overall, however, the distribution was quite even across days (see Table 6.9).

Table 6.9 Distribution of Minor Injury Across Days

Day	Frequency	Percent
Monday	979	14.1
Tuesday	931	13.4
Wednesday	904	13.0
Thursday	928	13.4
Friday	923	13.3
Saturday	1075	15.5
Sunday	1205	17.4
Total	6945	100.0

Although this trend is similar to the patterns for traumatic injuries and assaults, the nature of the minor injuries are less likely to be related to assaults. This highlights the importance of taking caution when relating injury patterns to assault patterns. In regards to the specific types of minor injuries, bites, muscular/dislocations and minor wounds all peaked on Sunday (see Figure 6.18).

This may be a reflection of leisure activities, such as going to the beach and playing sport, rather than crime patterns. Other minor injuries peaked on Wednesday and Thursday and admissions for foreign bodies were relatively even across the week. It is difficult to determine why these minor injuries had different patterns, however, it may be that these injuries were related to more routine activities.

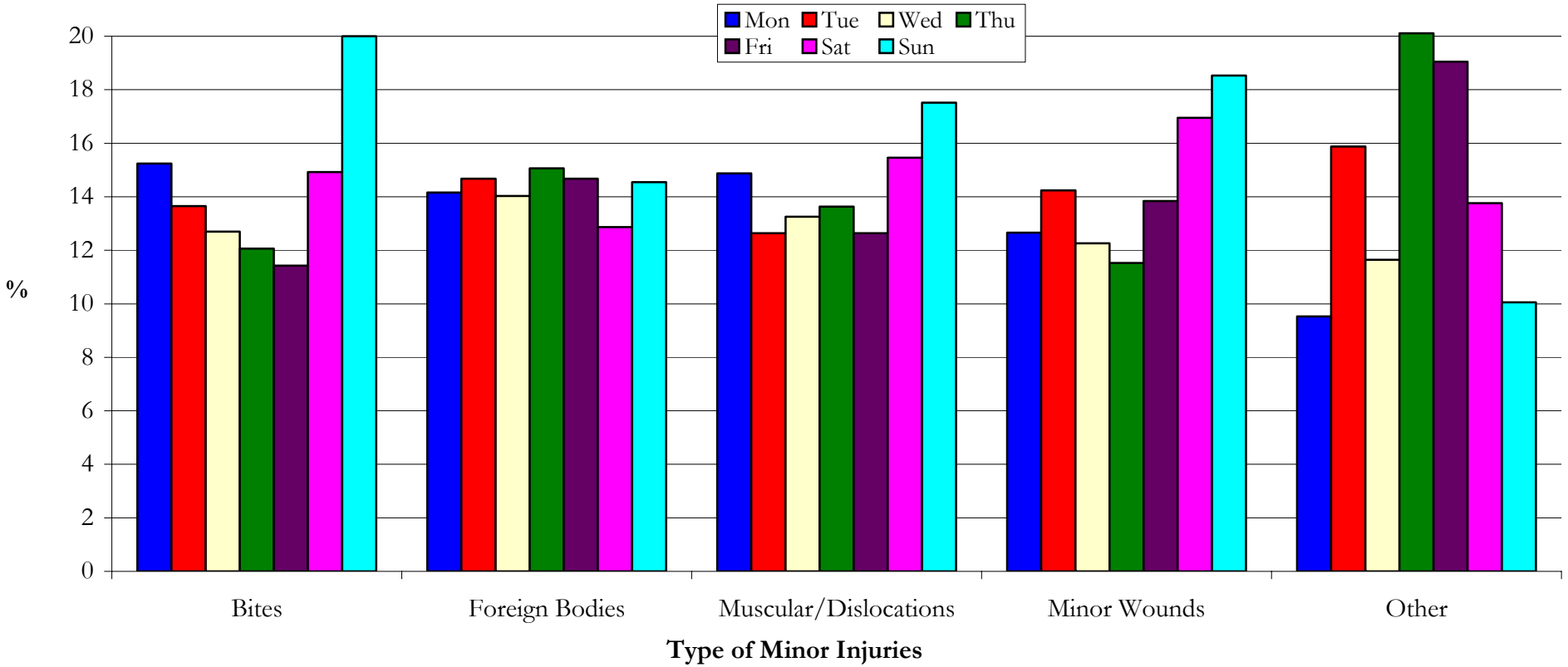


Figure 6.18 Distribution of Type of Minor Injuries by Day (%)

Friday, Saturday and Sunday

For Friday, Saturday and Sunday only (n = 3203) the most common admission time for minor injuries was between 1pm to 6pm (39.4%) and 7am to 12pm (33.7%; see Table 6.10).

Table 6.10 Distribution of Admission Times for Minor Injuries

Admission Times	Frequency	Percent
7am to 12pm	1079	33.7
1pm to 6pm	1262	39.4
7pm to 9pm	420	13.1
10pm to 12mn	204	6.4
1am to 3am	128	4.0
4am to 6am	110	3.4
Total	3203	100.0

This pattern was similar for all types of minor injuries (see Figure 6.19) and is close to the time trends in the traumatic data.

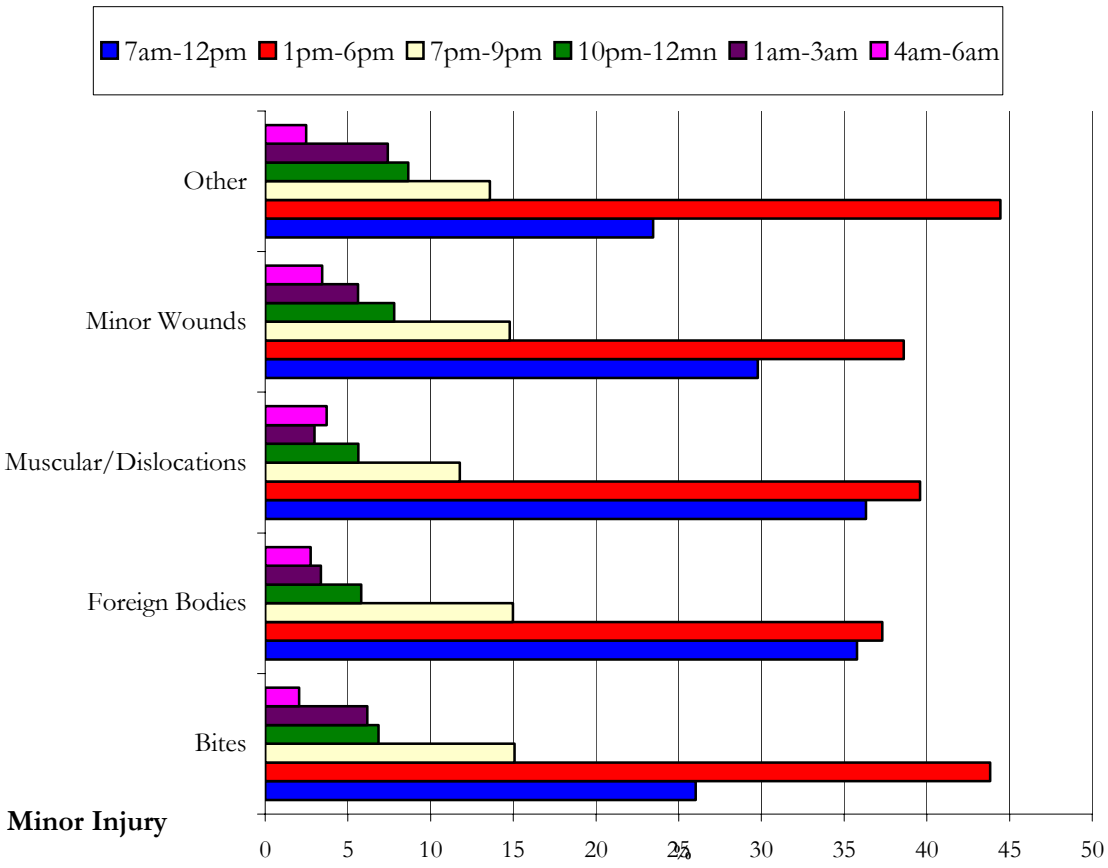


Figure 6.19 Distribution of Type of Minor Injuries by Admission Times as a Percentage (n= 3203)

Friday, Saturday and Sunday Between 10pm and 6am

For Friday, Saturday and Sunday between 10pm and 6am (n = 442), the majority of patients admitted with minor injuries were male (64.7%). Females accounted for 34.6% of all minor injury patients, with the gender missing for three (.7%) of patients. In regards to bites, however, rates were similar for both males and females, and females had higher rates of other minor injuries (see Table 6.11).

Table 6.11 Distribution of Type of Minor Injury by Gender (n= 442)

Gender	Bites	Foreign Bodies	Muscular/Dislocation	Minor Wounds	Other
Female	12	9	82	41	9
Male	10	30	136	105	5
Missing	0	0	1	1	1
Total	22	39	219	147	15

This may indicate that males are more involved in the types of activities that result in foreign bodies, muscular/dislocations and minor wounds, such as sport. The age of patients ranged from 0 to 96 (*M* = 31.7). For the same period of time, the highest proportion of minor injuries were sustained by individuals aged between 18 and 25 years (see Figure 6.20).

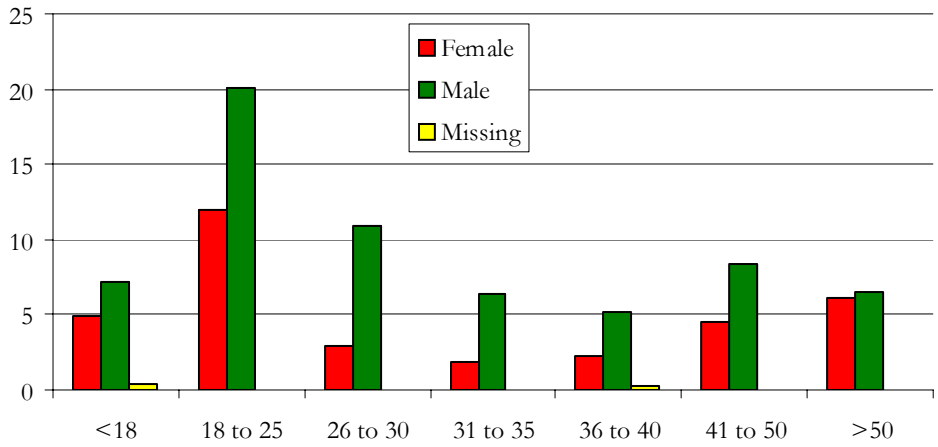


Figure 6.20 Distribution of Age and Gender by Minor Injury (n= 442)

When examining age and gender combined, male aged between 18 and 25 years accounted for the largest percent of minor injuries (20.1%). This may indicate that people males between 18 and 25 years are involved in the types of activities that result in bites, foreign bodies, muscular/dislocations and minor wounds to a greater extent than any other age group, such as sport and going to the beach.

In sum, the trends for minor injuries were similar to the trends for traumatic injuries. This highlights the difficulty with drawing conclusions about the relationship between traumatic injuries and crime.

Summary

The hospital database was divided into separate databases according to injury type, including adverse/toxic effects of alcohol, adverse/toxic effects of drugs, traumatic injuries and minor injuries. Each of these databases was further divided into separate databases according to temporal variables that were selected due to the association of those periods with the highest rates of serious assaults, common assaults, sexual assaults and good order offences in the QPS data. Admissions for recreational drugs were difficult to interpret due to small sample sizes. However, the trend for recreational drugs did increase over the week and peaked on the weekend, suggesting a possible link to recreational patterns. The admission patterns for alcohol and traumatic injuries were similar to those of sexual assaults, common assaults, serious assaults and good order offences. However, it is pertinent to note that the majority of crime reported in the police data also peaked on these days. Although it is possible that common situational factors account for both injury trends and crime trends or, the similarities may be coincidental,. it is also possible that some of these injuries are related to crime. However, it is also likely that many of the trends in admissions can be accounted for by recreational patterns, rather than crime patterns. This was highlighted by the trends of minor injuries. Although minor injuries were classified accordingly due to their unlikely relationship with crime, the trends of traumatic injuries and minor injuries were very similar. Interestingly, similar to the police and COZ data, November and December were identified as the peak months for admission. This may indicate a link between crime, drug and alcohol use and these hospital admissions. However, it may be that similar variables account for both patterns. This peak was most pronounced in the alcohol data, and although Schoolies may partially account for this, some peaks in November for alcohol admissions did occur outside the Schoolies period. Due to the fact that all of the hospital data necessarily relies on individuals accessing the hospital services, the sample is limited. Within the timeframe of the hospital data, many individuals may have had adverse effects of alcohol or drugs or have been involved in some form of assault without presenting to a hospital. In fact, it is quite likely that many individuals involved in crime, especially assaults and use of illegal drugs, may have chosen not to use the hospital services. Instead, these individuals may have gone home, been arrested or utilised other services such as the Chill Out Zone or the Surfers Paradise Sexual Assault Service. Additionally, the hospital data did not contain information pertaining to the address of patients or the location of injury incidents. As the ambulance service provides postcodes for both the patients' residence and incident location, this database may provide a more holistic understanding of the injuries investigated in the hospital database.

CHAPTER 7: ANALYSIS OF AMBULANCE DATA

Coding

The ambulance database utilised for all analyses contained data reflecting patients' actual problems onsite, as opposed to the 'called in' data, which may not reflect the true problems. The entire ambulance database contained injuries from many locations (see Appendix 7.1). For the purpose of the current report, data was included for patients whose injury location fell under the following postcodes: 4215, 4218 and 4217. Recall, the 4215 postcode encompasses: Australia Fair, Chirn Park, Keebra Park, Labrador, Southport, Southport Bc, Southport Park and Sundale. The 4218 postcode includes: Broadbeach, Broadbeach Waters. Cypress Gardens, Florida Gardens, Mermaid Beach, Mermaid Keys, Mermaid Waters, Miami Keys, Moana Park, Nobby Beach, Pacific Fair, Q Supercentre, Rialto and Rio Vista.[15] The 4217 postcode includes: Benowa, Bundall, Bundall Bc, Bundall Dc, Chevron Island, Gold Coast Mc, Isle Of Capri, Main Beach, Paradise Island, Paradise Waters, Sorrento, Surfers Paradise and The Spit. It is the 4217 postcode that includes the Study Area and the surrounding neighbourhoods. Limited to these postcodes, the ambulance database was comprised of 2,1947 patients, utilising the service between 1 July, 2002 and 31 December, 2003. Unfortunately, more specific pick-up locations cannot be ascertained for the ambulance data.

Similar to the hospital database, patients' injuries were categorised according to the type of injury sustained. The injury classifications included: attempted/suicide, toxic effect of a drug, traumatic injury, minor injury, medical illness, non-trauma condition, psychiatric condition, not applicable, unknown, and other. Injuries were classified into these categories based on the classification system outlined in the ambulance service instruction booklet for patient documentation forms ("Patient documentation forms," 2003). The ambulance data did not provide information on patients that utilised their services due to an adverse/toxic effect of alcohol. Consequently, information pertaining to the use of ambulance resources for this purpose was unavailable.

Injuries were classified as attempted/successful suicide if the injury was specified as a hanging. Although other injuries sustained by patients may have been a result of a suicide attempt, contextual information was not available which provided this data. Therefore, similar to the hospital data, the category of attempted/successful suicide can only be treated as an estimation of true attempted/successful suicides.

15 ("http://www1.auspost.com.au/postcodes/," 5/8/2004)

Injuries were classified as a toxic effect of a drug if the injury was classified as either a recreational drug poisoning/overdose or a prescribed drug poisoning/overdose. As the data did not differentiate between drugs that could be misused and drugs that could not be misused, it is impossible to determine the proportion of injuries that resulted from a misuse of prescribed drugs.

Injuries were classified as traumatic injuries based on a patients' admission for a relatively severe injury that could be related to an assault and traumatic injuries that may be related to other crime, such as driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol. These injuries included unconsciousness, post unconsciousness, road vehicle accidents, assaults, stabbings, gunshots, other penetrating injuries, falls between levels, crushes, blunt trauma and immersion. With the exception of immersion and consciousness-related injuries, all of these injuries were classified as traumatic injuries in the ambulance classification system. Immersion was classified as an environmental injury, however, it was determined to fit the criteria for a traumatic injury for the purpose of this report. Similarly, although unconsciousness and post unconsciousness were classified as non-trauma cerebral injuries, these injuries were determined to fit the criteria for a traumatic injury for the purpose of this report. The traumatic injuries were further classified into eight categories: unconscious (including unconsciousness and post unconsciousness), road vehicle accidents (as classified by the ambulance service), assaults (including stabbings and assaults as classified by the ambulance service), gunshots (as classified by the ambulance service), other penetrating injury (as classified by the ambulance service), falls/crushes (including falls between levels and crushes), blunt trauma (as classified by the ambulance service) and immersion (as classified by the ambulance service). Due the absence of contextual information, aside from gunshot wounds and assaults, it is impossible to determine whether some of these traumatic injuries were actually associated with assaults or other crime.

Injuries were classified as minor injuries if the injuries sustained were less severe and less likely to be associated with assaults. Injuries classified as minor injuries included injuries such as burns/scalds, electrical injuries, falls on one level, fallen on, bites/stings, bites/wounds, foreign body-airway, foreign body- other, asphyxiation and envenomation. These injuries were further classified into four categories: minor wounds (burns/scalds, electrical injuries, fallen on, falls on one level), bites (bites/stings, bites/wounds, envenomation), foreign bodies (foreign body-airway, foreign body- other) and other injuries (other injuries not previously classified). Similar to the hospital data, some of these minor injuries may be related to crime.

Patients were classified as having a medical illness if they were suffering from a non-trauma condition associated with a specific diagnosis, such as cancer, asthma or a stroke, as opposed to a medical symptom, such as chest pains. Patients were classified as having a non-trauma condition according to the criteria in the ambulance

booklet, such as chest pains or labour. Non-trauma conditions excluded all medical illnesses. Patients were classified as having a psychiatric condition if their diagnosis was recorded as psychiatric in nature. Patients were classified as having an unknown injury if the injury was recorded as unknown. In total, there were 154 unknown injuries. Patients' injuries were classified as not applicable if the ambulance was used for a request for service that did not involve injuries. All other injuries were classified as 'other injuries'.

Similar to the hospital database, the ambulance database was divided into several sub-databases, creating a database with all injury classifications and one database for each of the following injuries: adverse/toxic effect of a drug, traumatic injuries and minor injuries. Each of these databases was further divided into separate databases according to days, whereby patients admitted on Friday, Saturday and Sunday were subjected to further analyses. Recall, the weekend period was selected due to the fact that these days were indicated by the police database as being associated with elevated levels of most crime types. Within these databases, analyses were conducted to identify trends across days, gender, age (see Police data classifications) and location. The ambulance data did not provide information pertaining to the time of admission. Therefore, trends over admissions times was not possible. In total, the age of 126 patients (0.6%) was unknown. However, age was only analysed at the most specific level (Friday, Saturday and Sunday) for the drug, traumatic injury and minor injury databases. At this level, the ages of four patients were unknown from the drug database (1%), the ages of 14 patients were unknown from the trauma database (0.7%) and the ages of four patients were unknown from the minor injuries database (0.49%). In total, the gender of 652 patients was unknown. Similar to age, gender was only analysed at the most specific level (Friday, Saturday and Sunday) for the drug, traumatic injury and minor injury databases. At this level, the gender of 11 patients (2.9%) were unknown from the drug database, the gender of 58 patients (2.8%) were unknown from the traumatic injury database and the gender of 27 patients (2.9%) were unknown for the minor trauma database. It must be remembered that data collection for the Chill Out Zone was conducted by practitioners who may be unable to collect all data due to the nature of crisis intervention and constraints in both resources and time. The ambulance service, in contrast, must comply with key performance indicators and subsequently are required to collect certain data.

Analysed Outcomes

The Entire Ambulance Data

Of all 21,947 patients, the injury that required the assistance of the ambulance service most frequently was non-trauma conditions (n = 12,288), followed by traumatic injuries (n = 4214; see Table 7 1).

Table 7.1 Distribution of Injury

Injury	Percent	Frequency
Attempted/Suicide	0.04	9
Drugs	3.44	754
Traumatic Injury	19.20	4214
Minor Injury	9.47	2078
Medical Illness	6.40	1405
Non-Trauma Conditions	1.36	299
Psychiatric	0.45	99
Unknown	55.99	12288
Other	3.65	801
Total	100.00	21947

The least common injury requiring the services of the ambulance was attempted/successful suicide (n = 9). Of all the patients, 10,616 were female (48.4%) and 10679 were male (48.7%). The gender of 652 patients (3%) was unknown. The highest percentage of patients was aged over 50 years, with a mean age of 51.67 years (see Table 7.2).

Table 7.2 Distribution of Age

Age	Frequency	Percent
<18	2376	10.8
18-25	2170	9.9
26-30	1184	5.4
31-35	1185	5.4
36-40	1087	5.0
41-50	2209	10.1
>50	11610	52.9
Total	21821	99.4
Missing	126	.6
Total	21947	100.0

The percentage of patients requiring the ambulance service across days was quite evenly distributed (see Figure 7.1). However, the day with the highest percentage of a specific injury varied across different injury types (see Appendix 7.2). These will be discussed in more detail later. Similar to the hospital database, the frequency of attempted/successful suicides is too rare for meaningful trends to be identified (n = 9).

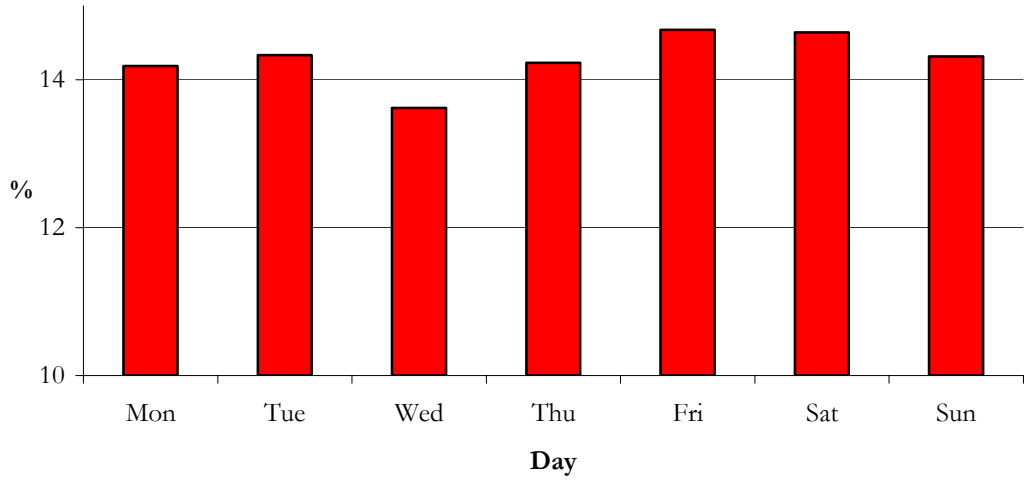


Figure 7.1 Distribution of Patients Across Days

Location

The location of the patient or injury was disproportionate in the 4215 postcode (n = 21,871; 99.4%). The 4217 postcode accounted for just 76 injuries/patients (0.35%) over the 18 months and the 4218 postcode accounted for just 54 injuries/patients over the 18 months (0.25%) (see Table 7.3). The extremely small sample sizes for the 4217 and 4218 postcodes were unexpected. Discussions with ambulance personnel suggested that the disproportionate amount of injuries located in the 4215 postcode may reflect a large number of patients being transported between private hospitals, or from a medical facility to a hospital. Due to the large differences in sample sizes, only limited comparisons can be made between the areas. Additionally, only general trends can be identified for the area which contains the Study Area; the 4217 postcode.

Table 7.3 Injury Location Postcode

Postcode	Frequency	Percent
4215	21817	99.4
4217	76	.3
4218	54	.2
Total	21947	100.0

The 4217 Postcode: The Surfers Paradise Area

Type of Injury

The total number of patients injured in the 4217 postcode was 76 (0.3%). Over the 18 month period of data collection, patients injured in the 4217 postcode amounts to under one patient per week. The injury that required the ambulance service most frequently in the 4217 postcode was non-trauma conditions (55.95%), followed by traumatic injuries (19.21%; see Table 7.4).

Table 7.4 Distribution of Injuries Across Postcodes

Postcode	Attempted/ Suicide	Drug	Traumatic Injury	Minor Injury	Medical Illness	NA	Non-Trauma	Ψ	NK	Other
4215.00	0.04	3.44	19.21	9.47	6.40	0.45	55.95	2.97	0.71	1.37
4217.00	0.00	3.95	19.74	7.89	5.26	0.00	61.84	0.00	0.00	1.32
4218.00	0.00	1.85	12.96	11.11	9.26	0.00	64.81	0.00	0.00	0.00

The least common injury requiring the services of the ambulance was attempted/successful suicide (0.04%). It is evident from Table 7.4 that a similar trend in injury distribution was found across all postcodes.

Participants

Of all the 76 patients in the 4217 postcode, 44 were female (57.9%) and 31 were male (40.8%). The gender of one patient was missing (1.3%; see Table 7.5).

Table 7.5 Distribution of Gender Across Postcodes

Location Postcode	Female	Male	Missing
4215	48.3%	48.7%	3.0%
4217	57.9%	40.8%	1.3%
4218	50.0%	46.3%	3.7%

This pattern was different to the other two postcodes, whereby for the 4218 and 4215 postcodes, gender was relatively evenly distributed. The ages of patients from the 4217 postcode ranged from zero to 93, with a mean age of 54.43 years. The highest percentage of patients was over 50 years (53.95%), followed by 18-25 years (11.84%). It is evident from Figure 7.2 that this age pattern was relatively similar across postcodes.

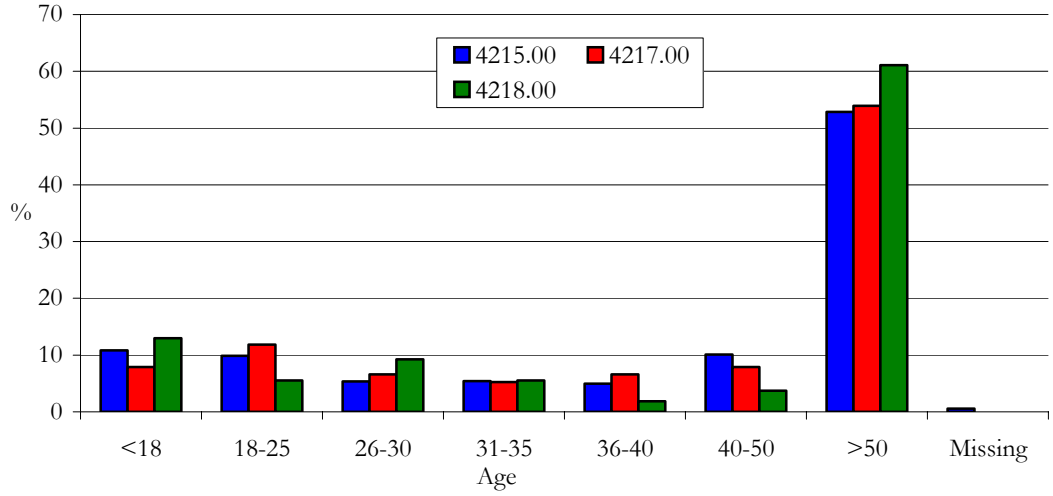


Figure 7.2 Distribution of Age Across Postcodes

In regards to age and gender combined, the vast majority of patients were females aged over 50 years (see Figure 7.3).

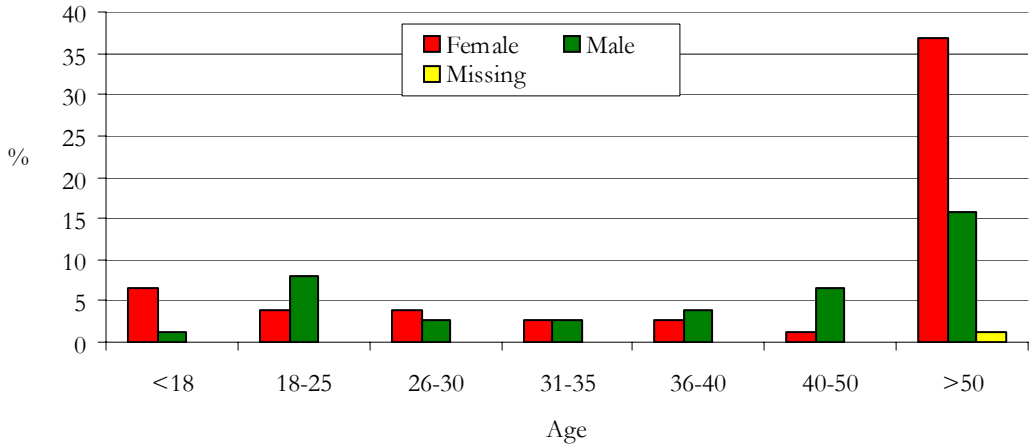


Figure 7.3 Distribution of Age and Gender Across Postcode 4217 (n= 76)

Although the majority of clients resided in the local Surfers Paradise area (35.53%) or another Gold Coast (25%), approximately 40% of patients did not (see Table 7.6).

Table 7.6 Distribution of Patients' Address

Patient Address	Frequency	Percent
Overseas	3	3.95
Interstate	7	9.21
Brisbane	3	3.95
Logan	1	1.32
Beenleigh	1	1.32
Other Gold Coast	19	25.00
Local Surfers Paradise	27	35.53
Unknown	8	10.53
Other QLD	7	9.21
Total	76	100.00

Summary

Due to the small sample size of the 4217 postcode, very few conclusions can be drawn regarding this data. However, one conclusion that can be drawn is that, contrary to expectations, the 4217 postcode does not appear to be using a substantial amount of the ambulance resources. Of those who are utilising the service, the data is more suggestive of an older female population requiring assistance for non-trauma conditions. This contrasts with the expectations of the services in this area being utilised by individuals sustaining injuries related to crime. Although few conclusions could be drawn regarding the Study Area postcode, due to the plethora of data available for the 4215 postcode, a number of inferences can be made from this postcode for the relationship between injury patterns in that postcode and crime.

Overall Conclusion: Administrative Data

The preceding crime profile was informed by the data provided by the Gold Coast Police Service. Data from the Sexual Assault Support Service, the COZ, GCH and QAS were compared to the QPS statistics to identify the physical and psychological costs of the high levels of crime in the Study Area.

An important limitation to the current crime profile was the quality of the databases used to draw information from. To illustrate, different statistics were collected across databases, hindering comparisons. To illustrate, gender and age data was not available in time for these demographics to be analysed for the police data. Similarly, the ambulance did not provide vital information pertaining to the time of incidents. Furthermore, the Sexual Assault Support Service, the Hospital and the Ambulance do not specifically identify the location of the incident specifically. Although this data was available from the QPS, much of the data pertaining to building names and street numbers were missing. This limited analyses and the accuracy of identifying crimes perpetrated in the Study Area and streets within the Study Area. Therefore, the following conclusions must be qualified by these limitations.

Comparisons With the Wider Community

The data provided by the QPS indicated that, although geographically small, the Study Area accounted for high levels of crime in Surfers Paradise and the surrounding neighbourhoods. In comparison to the Gold Coast District, however, it was clear that for the majority of crimes, the Study Area only accounted for a small portion of crime in the wider district. The crimes that were most problematic, in relation to rates for the Gold Coast District were common assault, serious assault, 'other theft' and robbery. Of these four offences, 'other theft' was the only offence that was identified as one of the four most frequent crimes in the Study Area. Therefore, although individually, rates of common assault, serious assault and robbery do not constitute a substantial proportion of crime perpetrated in the Study Area, these crimes account for a high proportion of crime in the broader Gold Coast district.

Although the Study Area was identified as having high levels of assaults, in comparison to the Gold Coast District, the QAS data indicated that the vast majority of patients requiring the ambulance service were from the 4215 postcode[16], which excludes the Study Area and the surrounding neighbourhoods. In terms of the postcode that encompasses the Study Area, less than one patient was picked up per week across the 18 month period.

16 Recall, the 4215 postcode includes Australia Fair, Chirn Park, Keebra Park, Labrador, Southport, Southport Bc, Southport Park and Sundale.

Therefore, it does not appear that the high levels of assaults are utilising concomitant QAS resources. Unfortunately, data was not available for similar comparison for the GCH and SASS statistics. Due to the fact that the COZ was only located in the Study Area, comparisons outside this area were not possible.

Incident Locations

Analysing the police data cumulatively, it was discovered that the streets that accounted for the highest rates of crime were the Esplanade, Cavill Avenue and Orchid Avenue. The sites that accounted for the greatest percentage of crime committed in the Study Area were, in descending order, the street, recreational sites, shops and the beach. The majority of all offences against the person, drug offences and good order offences were committed on the streets. Therefore, the visibility of assaults and good order offences may account for the anecdotal evidence that these crimes are very common, when assaults collectively account for under 10% and good order offences account for 1% to 2% of crime in the Study Area.

In contrast to the police data, statistics from the SASS indicated that the most location for sexual assaults were the victims' own residence, with a relatively small number of assaults committed in public places. The difference in incident locations may be due to the fact that many of the assaults reported to the SASS were not reported to the police. Due to large amounts of missing data, conclusions could not be drawn regarding the location of incidents in the COZ. Unfortunately, data from the SASS, COZ, QAS and GCH did not specify street incident street locations to compare with the streets identified in the QPS data.

Key Months, Days and Times

Specific months, days and times accounted for a large proportion of crime. In relation to months, although there was a reasonable amount of crime committed across the year, November and December were the peak months for most crimes across the three years. These months were also identified as peak months for clients in the COZ and admissions for adverse/toxic effects of alcohol in the GCH data. Although events such as Schoolies could be suggested as contributing to this rise, definitive conclusions cannot be drawn without additional data regarding the age of perpetrators. Additionally, the GCH data indicated that Schoolies alone did not account for the rise of alcohol admissions. As there are reasonable levels of crimes across the year, crime needs to be addressed across all months. However, as the collated results indicate that strategies need to be implemented to address the escalation of crime and injury in the November and December period.

In relation to day, the vast majority of offences against the person, good order offences and drug offences were perpetrated on the weekends. Although many

property crimes also peaked on the weekends, these crimes were more evenly distributed over days. Due to the fact that COZ data is only collected on the weekends, it is impossible to extrapolate trends in these behaviours across the week. Despite this, the highest number of clients was seen on Friday/Saturday, Saturday/Sunday. Similarly, patients at the GCH with head/facial injuries, and adverse effects of recreational drugs or alcohol also peaked on the Saturday and Sunday. As traumatic injuries to the head and face/neck are typically injured during assaults (Alvi, 2003; Fullarton, 1987; Hardman, 2002; Klenk, 2003; Wenden, 1998; Zargar, 2004), it is possible that some of the traumatic injuries to the facial/neck regions may have been related to assaults. Therefore, in relation to day trends, not only does the data indicate that offences against the person and assault-type injuries increase on the weekends, but also that high consumption of drugs and alcohol also tend to increase on these days.

Regarding temporal patterns, the peak times for all crime identified in the police data was between 1pm to 6pm and 10pm to midnight. However, for offences against the person, drug offences and good order offences, the peak times were between 1am and 3am. Interestingly, assault-related injuries at the COZ peaked at the same time that assaults peaked in the police data, that is, 1am to 3am. Additionally, head and facial/neck injuries in the GCH maintained quite high levels between 1-3am, although the peak time for these injuries was between 1pm and 6pm. However, it is possible that the head and facial/neck injuries occurring during the day may be more related to accidents and sporting injuries, as opposed to assaults; although this cannot be determined from the current data.

Regarding drugs and alcohol, the COZ data indicated that between midnight and 3am was the peak time for clients presenting with intoxication from alcohol and between 2am and 3am was the peak time for intoxication from drugs[17]. These times also correspond with the peak times for offences against the person, drug offences and good order offences in the police data. Similar to this, the peak time for admissions for adverse/toxic effects of alcohol at the GCH was between 1am and 3am. For the adverse/toxic effect of recreational drugs, however, the peak time at the GCH was 1-6pm. Due to the fact that the COZ does not operate at these times, this data cannot be compared with the COZ statistics. Interestingly, however, this time corresponds with increases in property crime, rather than crimes against the person.

Collated, the temporal data indicates that assaults and injuries related to assaults tends to increase between 1am and 3am in the police, COZ and GCH data. With regards to alcohol, it appears that crimes against the person and good order offences tend to peak at the same times associated with high alcohol injuries at the GCH and

17 Due to the likelihood that drug use would be underestimated in the COZ data as a result of its illegal status, the patterns between drug use can only be tentative.

COZ. From this, it is difficult to determine whether alcohol has a causative role in these crimes or whether similar factors may be accounting for both of these peaks, such as recreational patterns or seasonal patterns. In the COZ data, it was indicated that approximately two thirds of the clients who presented with injuries related to assaults were also intoxicated by alcohol. However, as the majority of clients were intoxicated with alcohol when they presented to the COZ, the majority of clients who presented with assaults, accidents, no injuries and unknown injuries were all more likely to be intoxicated with alcohol, compared to individuals who were not intoxicated or who were intoxicated by any other substance/combination of substances. Consequently, the relationship between assaults and alcohol require further exploration. Consistent with this, research has not established clear evidence of causation between these two variables (Zhang, 1997). With regard to developing strategies to address these temporal patterns, it is important to note that similar the trends were identified across the surrounding neighbourhoods and Surfers Paradise for months, days and time. Consequently, it may be that variables that influence these patterns are not unique to the Study Area.

Increasing Crime in the CBD precinct of Surfers Paradise

Several crimes were identified as increasing in the police data, including common assault, good order offences and 'other offences'. Therefore, strategies need to target these crimes. Unfortunately, due to an absence of complete data over several consecutive years for the SASS, COZ, GCH and QAS, these patterns could not be examined in relation to their associated psychological and physical injuries.

In sum, the Study Area is responsible for a large portion of crime committed within the surrounding neighbourhoods. Typically, this crime constitutes 'other theft'. Several temporal patterns appear to be consistent across databases with regards to crime, alcohol and drug-taking behaviour, and related injuries. Firstly, peaks appear to occur in November, rates are typically highest on weekends and for many injuries rates appear to be higher between 1am and 3am. Therefore, situational patterns related to these months, times and days are important to investigate. Although common assault is increasing, common and serious assaults are high in the Study Area in comparison to the rates in the Gold Coast District, these crimes constitute under 10% of all crime perpetrated in the Study Area. Therefore, the visibility of assaults and good order offences may account for the anecdotal evidence that these crimes are very common.

The following chapter now turns to data that reflects perceptions about the crime and safety of Surfers Paradise as opposed to the administrative data, which has given a factual account of incidents, related to crime and its related costs. Questionnaire surveys, focus groups, and interviews have provided the qualitative and quantitative data for the following analysis of the perceptions of crime and safety in Surfers Paradise.

CHAPTER 8: PERCEPTION OF CRIME AND SAFETY: SURVEYS

Surfers Paradise Resident Survey

Participant profile

The majority of Surfers Paradise residents reported that they primarily used the Surfers Paradise CBD precinct for business and entertainment during the day, suggesting that not all residents of Surfers Paradise who responded to this survey were retirees (Fig. 8.1). In fact, only 41.4% of the respondents described themselves as retired, the remainder being evenly distributed over a range of occupations.

The age range was between 18 and 93 years with a mean age of 61 years, not yet retirement age. Expectedly most did not work during the night-time, but more used the area for entertainment at night than did not, again suggesting that residents are not avoiding the area.

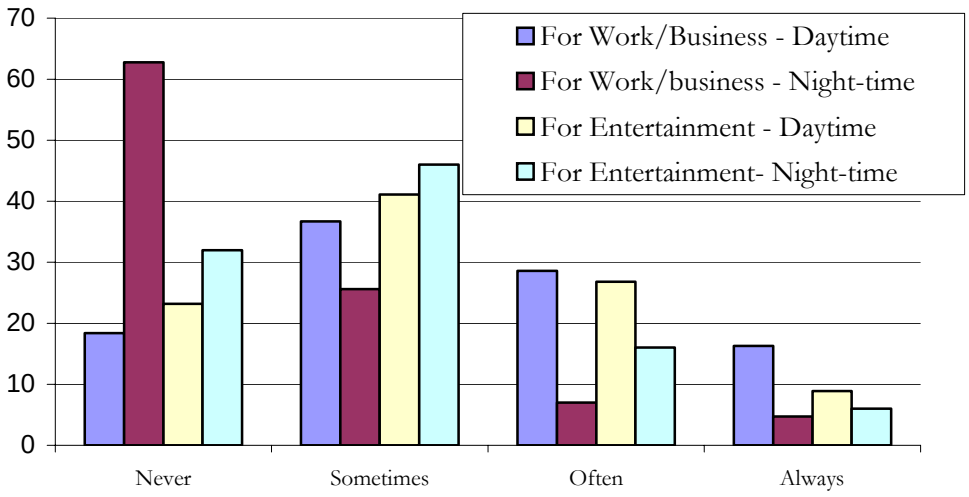


Figure 8.1 Surfers Paradise Residents Reported Usage of Surfers Paradise (%)

Ninety-five percent of the respondents lived in the 4217-postcode area of Surfers Paradise with the time domiciled in the suburb ranging from one to 45 years. The mean number of years lived in Surfers Paradise was 12.5 years, reflecting a reasonably stable residential sample. Fifty-nine percent of the respondents were male and 40.3% female.

Perception of Personal and Situational Safety

With regard to their own safety, most residents often felt safe in Surfers Paradise during the day, although this feeling decreased later in the evening, and only 27.7% sometimes felt safe after midnight as shown in Fig 8.2.

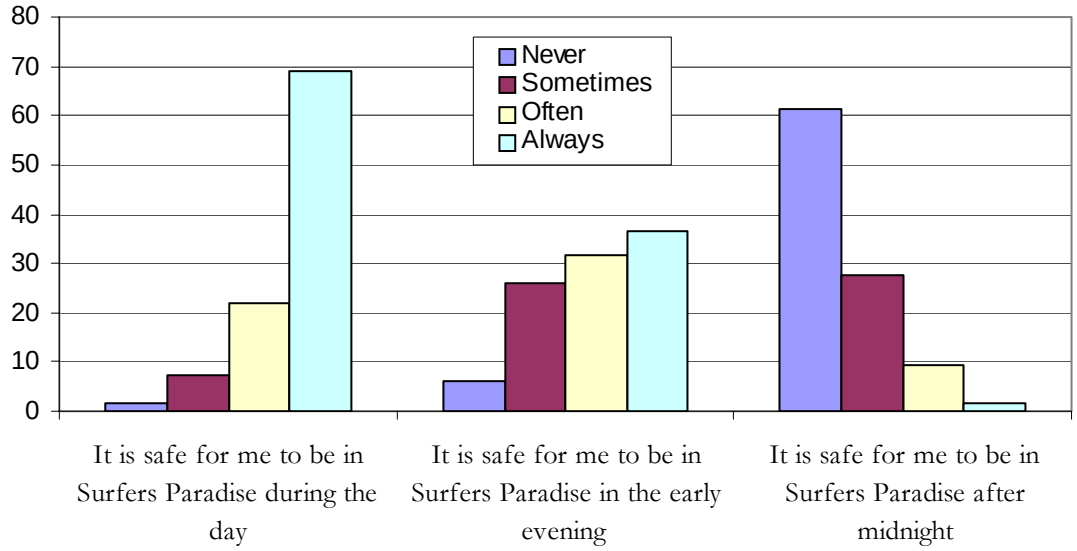


Figure 8.2 Surfers Paradise Residents Reported Levels of Safety in Surfers Paradise at Different Times (%)

With regard to the safety of areas and property in the precinct of Surfers Paradise, the residents reported different results for the day and night (Fig 8.3).

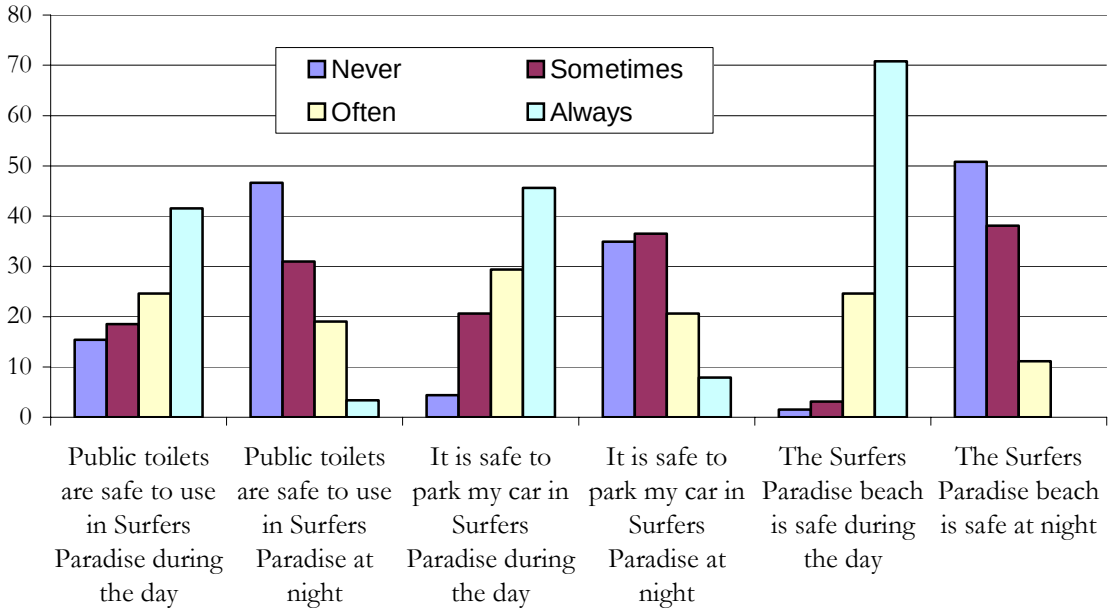


Figure 8.3 Surfers Paradise Residents Perception of Safety of Different Amenities at Different Times (%)

On the other hand, Surfers Paradise residents interestingly reported that the area was sometimes safe for tourists, families and young adults at night time, but not so much for the elderly or the disabled (Fig 8.4).

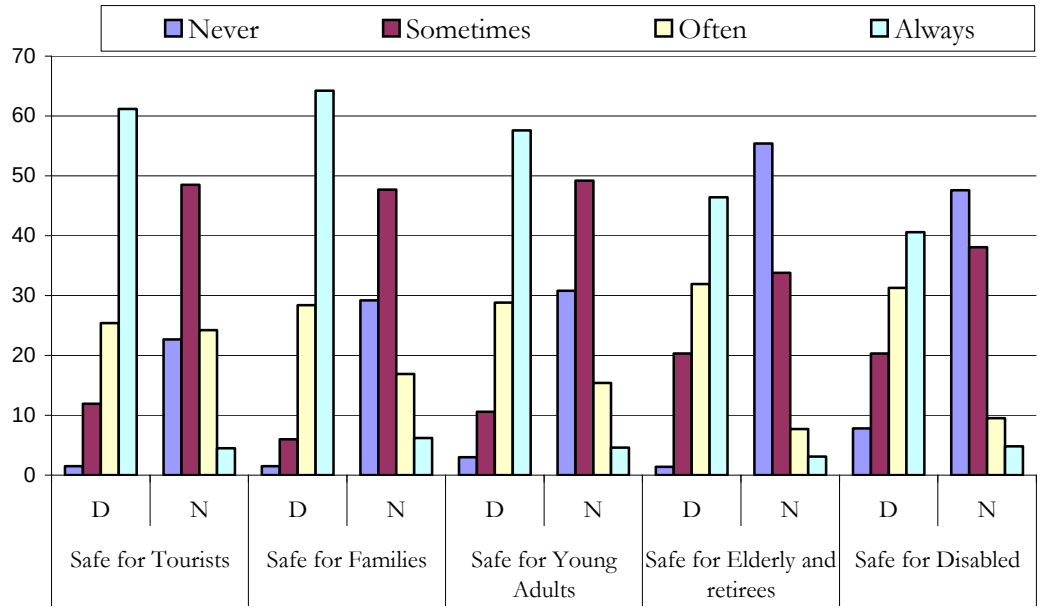


Figure 8.4 Surfers Paradise Residents' Perception of Safety in Surfers Paradise for Others (%)

As illustrated in Fig 8.4 some respondents thought that families and tourists were often or always safe at night-time. This might be because they are referring to different hours of the night-time, or it may be that these respondents who live in Surfers Paradise believe that people are not threatened at night-time.

Perception of Causes of Problems in Surfers Paradise

When asked who caused most of the problems in Surfers Paradise, the residents reported that alcohol and the individual were the primary causes (21%), and that young people contributed significantly as well (18%) (Fig 8.5) Interestingly there was not a significant difference between these causes and the impact of drugs (14%) and visitors from Brisbane or outside the Gold Coast (14%). When asked about the levels of crime and whether they were rising or not from two years ago or from five years ago, the Surfers Paradise residents were equivocal in their response. In each case, about a third did not know if there had been changes whereas 50.7% thought crime was worse than last year, 60.3% thought it was worse than two years ago, and 65.3% reported it being worse than five years ago.

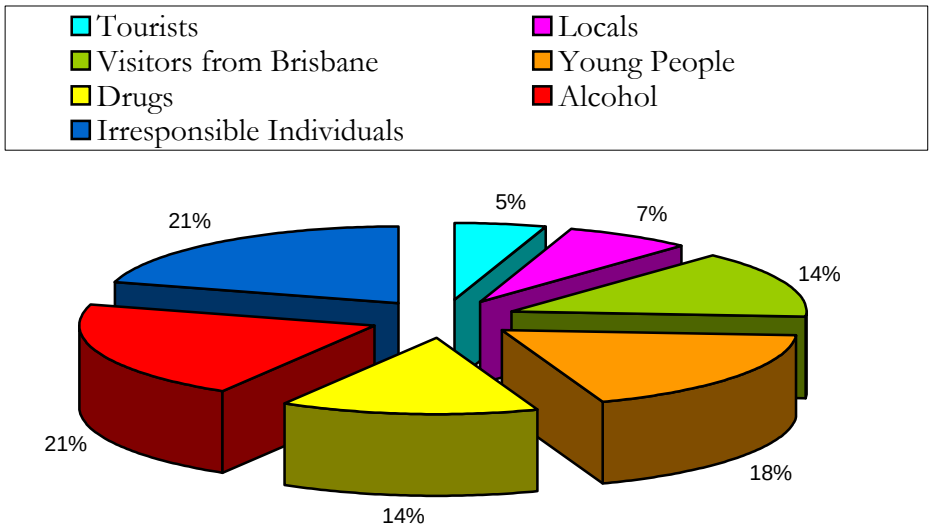


Figure 8.5 Surfers Paradise Residents View of Causes of Most problems in Surfers Paradise (%)

Personal Experiences of Crime

Statistically there were no differences in the response to the questions about the source of crime perceptions between the age groups or the gender groups within the Surfers Paradise resident respondents. This suggests that the following results are probably indicative of the wider population given that all ages and both genders were well represented in this sample. This question asked what the respondents were basing their feelings of being safe or unsafe in Surfers Paradise. Had they heard about unsafe events, seen them or experienced them? The responses were measured on a Likert scale of 1 to 4 ranging from strong disagreement through to strong agreement.

The mean scores are reported in Fig 8.6 and clearly indicate that none of the responses reached the level of agreement (M= 3), where 1 = strong disagreement and 4 = strong agreement). This suggests that respondents have neither personally experienced the unsafe events they fear, nor heard about them from family or friends' experiences. In fact, of the single question about personal experience, 72.3% of respondents disagreed that they had had any personal experience of any of the unsafe things in Surfers Paradise. The remaining 27.7% who had personally experienced something unsafe in Surfers Paradise were only 19 respondents in total. Of those who were reporting from personal experience, a higher percentage was males.

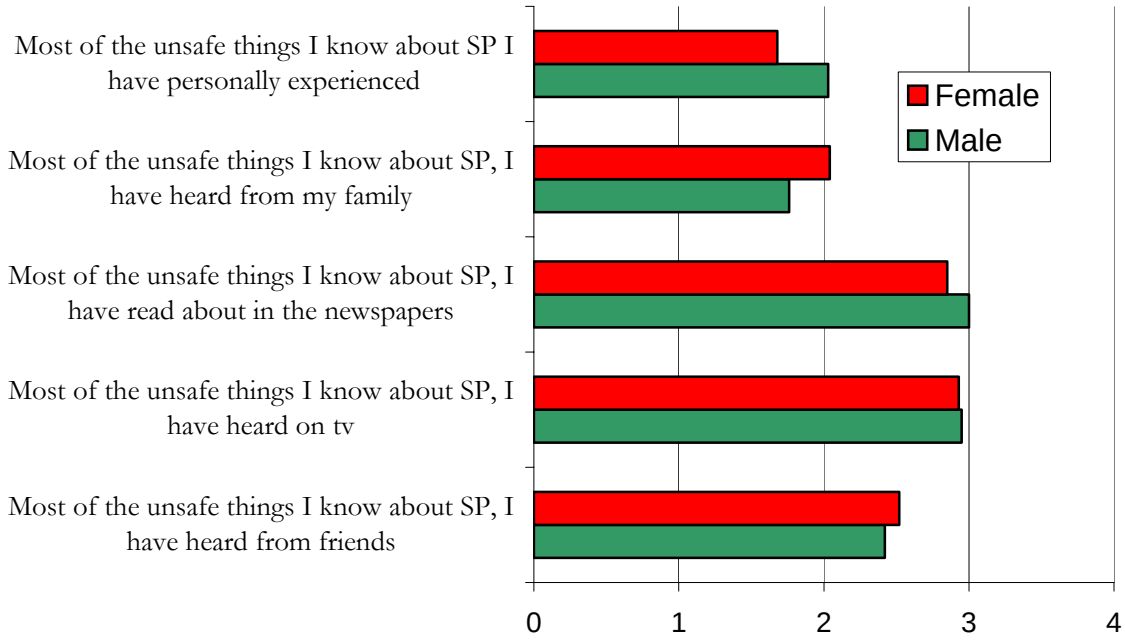


Figure 8.6 Sources of Information Influencing Surfers Paradise Residents' Perceptions of Safety in Surfers Paradise

Only information from the media via either newspapers or the television, as the influential source, almost reached agreement level, and therefore may have had some influence on the respondents. Nevertheless, it appears from these outcomes, that perhaps other factors are also influencing the concerns and fears that residents have about the perceived *unsafeness* of Surfers Paradise. Recent work in the field of fear of crime has posited that it is often not the experience of crime or related disorder that fuels fearful reactions, but rather the extent of vulnerability experienced by people, especially their subjective assessment of their own vulnerability (Killias & Clerici, 2000). A study of Swiss subjects aged between 18 and 84 recently concluded that physical vulnerability played an important and consistent role in the genesis of the fear of crime.

When the subjects rated their own vulnerability in a hypothetical situation, it was most highly correlated with self-confidence, and then with physical shape and disabilities, and the least correlated with weight. These findings suggest that when people feel *confident* personally in an environment they may well also feel less fearful of crime. If they are confident that others can support them, that guardians are in place and efficient, and that there is a reciprocity of assistance amongst their community, it is likely that they feel more confident, and therefore less vulnerable and fearful of crime. If the Surfers Paradise resident responses to the source of their fear of crime are viewed in the light of these contemporary empirical findings, it is possible that vulnerability similarly plays a role in their perceptions. It would explain why the respondents reported that families, tourists and young people were reasonably safe in Surfers Paradise at night-time. These people are probably

perceived as being less vulnerable, as confident in their numbers and groups as they move through the public spaces, and aware that they have support and back-up from people they know.

Social Capital of Surfers Paradise Residents

Further support is lent to the likelihood of feelings of vulnerability being the most important factor in the Surfers Paradise residents' fear of crime, when their responses to the questions about social capital are examined. Recalling that social capital is defined as including both networks (high levels of participation in local community groupings) and norms (high levels of trust and reciprocity amongst community members). The structural dimension identifies networks of social relations, while the normative dimension includes norms of trust, reciprocity and unity. Networks may be large or small and formal or informal. An important distinction is between informal and formal networks. Informal networks include social relations between families, partners, friends and neighbours while formal networks comprise relationships at work, within community groups such as churches, within the community generally, and with formal bodies such as businesses or government (Western, 2002, p.13).

The results, displayed in Fig 8.7 suggest that Surfers Paradise residents did not reach agreement about trusting formal authorities to make Surfers Paradise safer, and this in itself would be enough to make residents feel vulnerable and less confident in their area. (1 = Strong disagreement and 4 = strong agreement). Only the Surfers Paradise Management Association is reported as doing a good job of promoting Surfers Paradise. Notably the gender difference in response levels of trusting the GCCC to make Surfers Paradise safer is statistically significant with men less trusting that local government are ensuring safety in the respondent residential area[18].

The Surfers Paradise Police are perceived to be neither trusted to make the precinct of Surfers Paradise safer, nor to be doing so at the time of this survey. Given that trust in the ability of Police to act as guardians of communities is considered a significant factor in social capital and fear of crime, these results are particularly important for the development of strategies to address perceptions of safety. A similar response to the capacity of the Surfers Paradise police to ensure feelings of safety and confidence was expressed in the focus groups, confirming that the absence of confidence in the capacity of the Police's protective strategies and crime prevention, might be influencing how people perceive the environment of Surfers Paradise.

18 At the time this survey was conducted, there was a different Division & Councillor and Mayor in power. Since that time, new incumbents have taken moved into these positions and may have effected some changes that are not measured by this report.

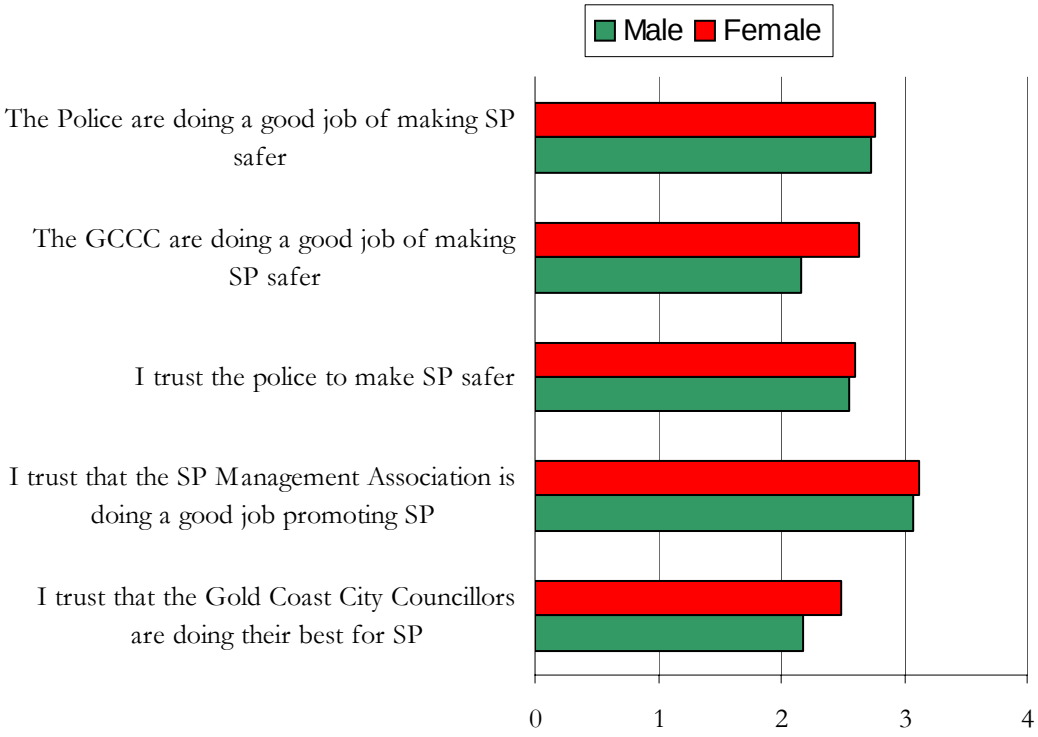


Figure 8.7 Surfers Paradise Residents' Reported Levels of Trust in Organisations making Surfers Paradise Safer (%)

When age was factored into these social capital questions, there was also a statistically significant difference between groups, with younger people and elderly people reporting lower levels of trust that police are making Surfers Paradise safer than the middle-aged respondents. The number of years that respondents had lived in Surfers Paradise however, did not make a difference.

With regard to the dimensions of social networks within the community of Surfers Paradise, most respondents generally reported feeling safe in their own home during the day (97.1%), in their own street (91.3%) and amongst their neighbours (97.1%). Overall, 84.8% of respondents claimed they enjoyed living in the Surfers Paradise.

However, when respondents were asked if their values about community were similar to others, the results suggested that the connection with each other was not as strong. As Fig 8.8 indicates, the only group who reached some level of agreement (M= 3, where 1 = strong disagreement and 4 = strong agreement) were the female respondents who reported they shared the same community values as the Police.

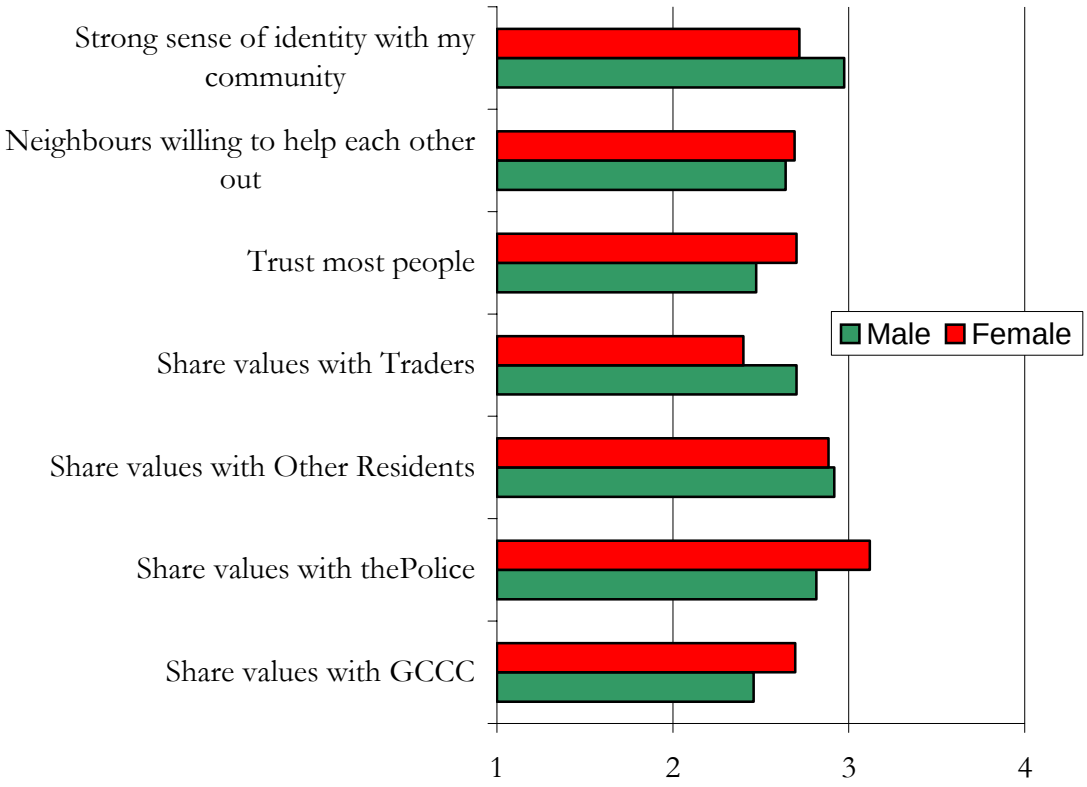


Figure 8.8 Surfers Paradise residents' Perceptions of Shared Values with Others

The only significant differences within the resident group responses were for the number of years residents had lived in Surfers Paradise. The longer they had been domicile in the area, the less likely the residents were to feel they shared similar community values with other residents.

The shorter the time lived in Surfers Paradise, the more residents believed they shared similar values. Overall, a quarter (26.9%) of the respondents did not agree that they had a strong sense of identity with their community of Surfers Paradise.

When asked what differences might divide people living in the same communities, the respondents identified the differences between the younger and older generations as being the most probable cause, followed by differences in religion and ethnic background (Fig 8.9).

The inherent differences between men and women were perceived as contributing the least to community disharmony, and in fact, neither age nor gender of the respondent affected these results, suggesting that perceptions of those people who choose to live in Surfers Paradise are harmonious when it comes to life-style values and beliefs

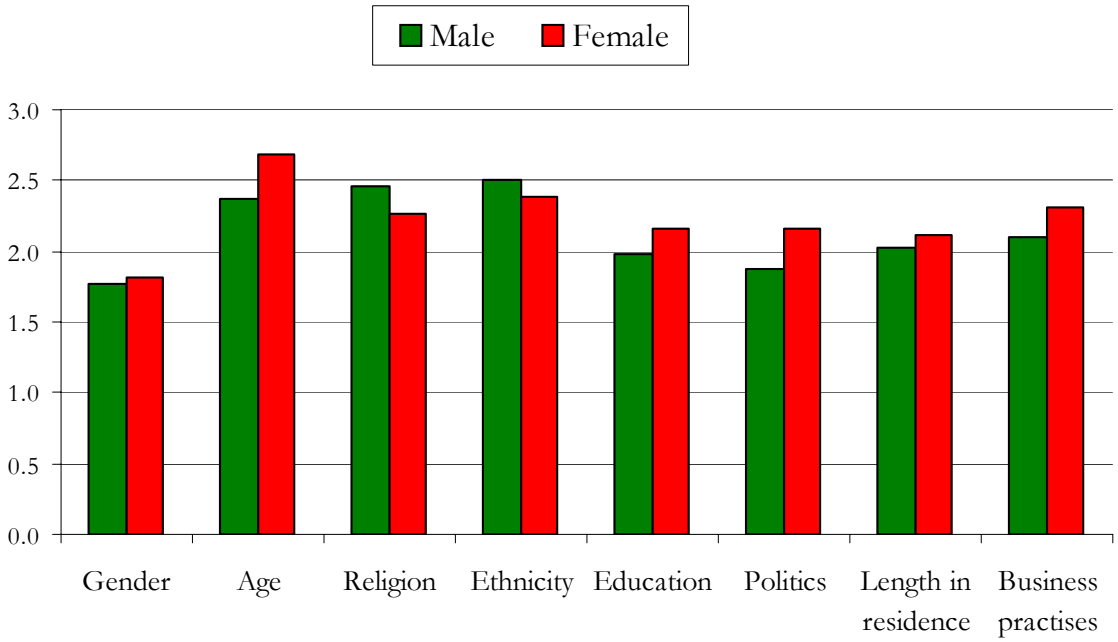


Figure 8.9 Surfers Paradise Residents' Perceptions of Issues That Divide Communities

Safe Amenity of Surfers Paradise

With regard to the amenity of the Surfers Paradise precinct, the residents responded that there were too many nightclubs serving alcohol (64%), and to a lesser extent, too many restaurants serving alcohol (38.5%). However, of the total residential sample, 19.4% agreed that there should be longer trading hours for Surfers Paradise businesses and 22.7% that the CBD area of Surfers Paradise should be a 24-hour entertainment precinct, suggesting that it may be the number of licensed premises that is the main issue, rather than alcohol alone.

Surfers Paradise Traders Survey

Participant Profile

The majority of traders in the Surfers Paradise CBD precinct reported that they used the Surfers Paradise area mainly during the daytime for the purpose of conducting their business (Fig 8.11). Interestingly though, there was not a significant difference between the number of traders, who never used the area at night-time, and those who only used it occasionally or often.

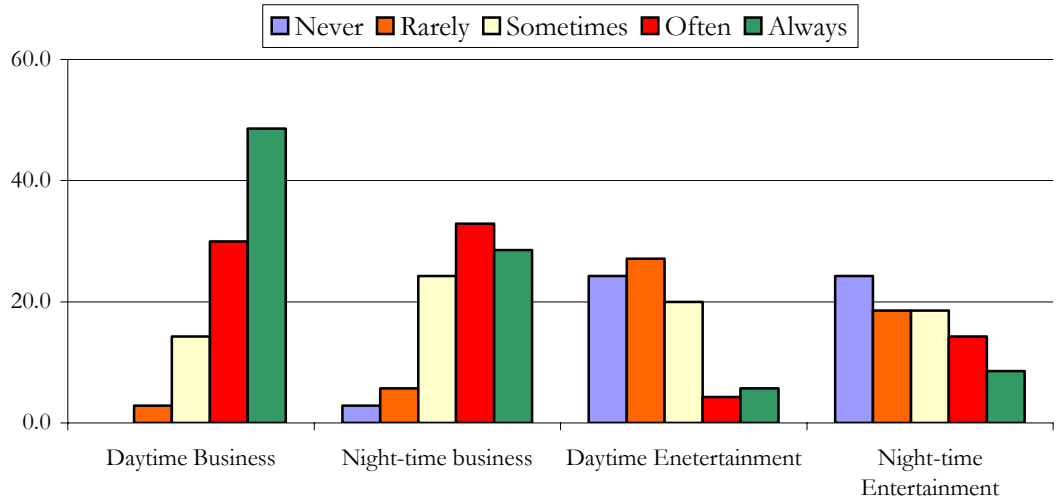


Figure 8.11 Traders' Reported Usage of Surfers Paradise (%)

Those traders who reported always using Surfers Paradise at night-time for entertainment however, differed significantly from the others. It is likely that this group was probably the younger of the sample group, although this was difficult to ascertain due the amount of missing data for the age variable[19].

Of the Surfers Paradise trader sample, 58.6% were female and 38.6% were male (2.9% missing data). The respondents had been trading in a variety of businesses in the precinct of Surfers Paradise for a period of under one year ranging through to 25 years, with a median time in trade of 5.92 years. Given that Surfers Paradise generally has a high turnover of businesses, this median length of time for the respondents suggests that the survey attracted the interest of those who have spent longer conducting business in Surfers Paradise. Consequently this sample group might have

[19] This may have been an aberration of the survey structure as the age question was placed on the back page of the questionnaire away from other demographic questions Tabachnick & Fidell (2001) suggest that any missing data point over 5% must be considered, although they concede that there are no firm guidelines for how much missing data can be tolerated for a sample of any given size. Patterns of missing data are more important than the amount missing, and the 'missingness' is considered seriously because of its potential to affect the generalisability of the results (p.58). Deletion of the cases is considered to be the worst of all options because of the distortion to dependent variable outcomes. Therefore, all responses to other questions on the Traders survey were retained.

had had a greater interest in the economic future of Surfers Paradise, and they might also have been reasonably successful.

Surfers Paradise Traders' Perception of Personal and Property Safety

With regard to their own safety, the majority of traders (75%) 'always' felt safe in Surfers Paradise during the day, whereas only 35.3% always felt safe in the early evening, and this dropped to 10.9% for the feeling of safety after midnight (Fig 8.12). Nevertheless, it is important to note that of all the traders, 62.5% felt 'sometimes' or often safe after midnight in Surfers Paradise. Given that the traders have a reasonably thorough knowledge of the area and are privy the "street gossip", it is important to note that almost 2/3rds report feeling safe on the streets of Surfers Paradise late at night.

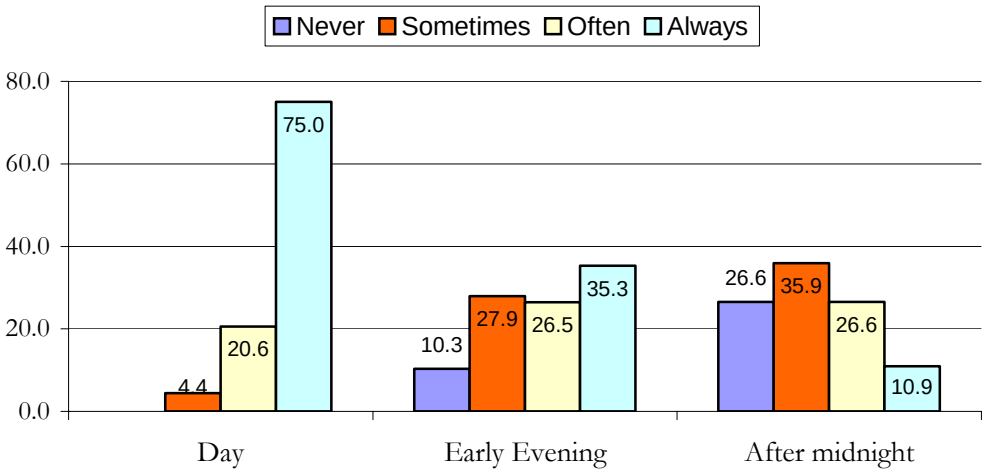


Figure 8.12 Surfers Paradise Traders' Perception of personal safety in Surfers Paradise

When asked if they believed Surfers Paradise was safe for the clients who used their trade or business, this sample group reported that their clients were very safe during the day. However, when asked about specific groups of clients, visitors or locals using Surfers Paradise for a variety of functions at different times of the days, the outcomes were different. Rated from 1 = Never safe, 2 = Sometimes, 3 = Often and 4 = Always, it is evident from Fig 8.13 that only a few of the situations reach a level considered to be often safe: (that is M = 3 or above).

Figure 8.13 Surfers Paradise Traders' Perception of Safety of Others in Surfers Paradise

When ranked according to the mean response, it is clients and tourists who are perceived as often being safe in Surfers Paradise. In contrast, it is only sometimes safe for traders' clients to park their cars in Surfers Paradise, or even less so to use the public toilets. These activities perceived as the least safe are distinguishable from the others in that they rely on using buildings or services, rather than simply occupying public space. This augers well for the development of strategies, since changing the situational aspects of the car parks or toilets can raise the actual level of safety and the perception that they can be used safely.

Traders' Perception of Causes of Problems in Surfers Paradise and Safe Amenity

With regard to the perceived causes of crime in Surfers Paradise, the traders reported that, of the people involved, most problems were caused by young adults, and the least trouble by the tourists. However, the response to the young adults needs to be taken in conjunction with the 91.2% of traders who equally agreed that they wanted Surfers Paradise to be made safer for young people (Fig 8.14).

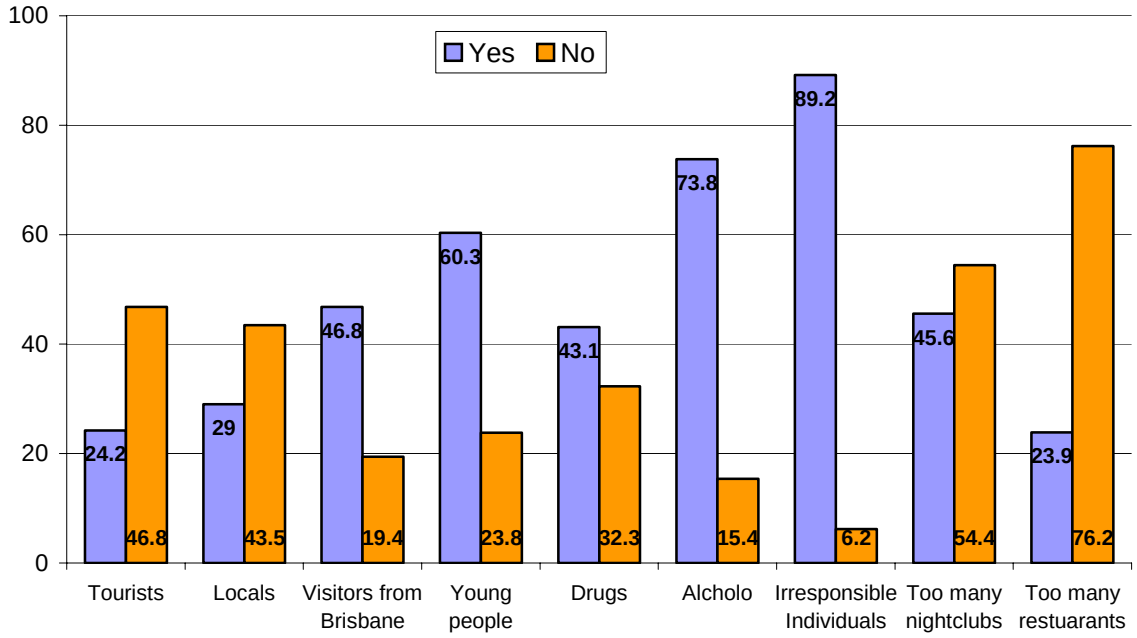


Figure 8.14 Surfers Paradise Traders' Perception of Causes of Most problems in Surfers Paradise

There was a strong agreement that the individual was ultimately responsible for problems caused in Surfers Paradise, but that alcohol (73.8%) and drugs (43.1%), when asked as individual factors, contributed significantly. Interestingly, although alcohol was identified as a main contributor to the problems of Surfers Paradise, there was equivocal response to whether or not there were too many nightclubs serving alcohol. This may indicate that traders perceive alcohol coming from other sources contributing to street disorder.

When asked if crime had increased over the past, one-third (30.2%) of respondents agreed that it had worsened over the last year, while 26.2% and 39.3% agreed that the levels of crime in Surfers Paradise were worse than two years and five years ago respectively.

Traders Perception of the Impact of Crime and Safety on Surfers Paradise

Traders were asked whether certain factors in Surfers Paradise kept visitors away from the CBD precinct. Some of these related directly to the safe amenity of Surfers Paradise, some to the convenience and accessibility of the area, and others to personal taste in the shopping in Surfers Paradise. This question was asked because there were common themes in the initial briefings from some stakeholders that people do not visit Surfers Paradise because it is perceived to be unsafe, particularly by overseas tourists who are exposed to select media stories about the Gold Coast, and Surfers Paradise in particular. As illustrated in Fig 8.15 below, of those traders who considered the factors to be influential in keeping people away from Surfers Paradise, the lack of safety in Surfers Paradise, was rated as one of the highest contributors, while difficult access to Surfers Paradise was rated the lowest.

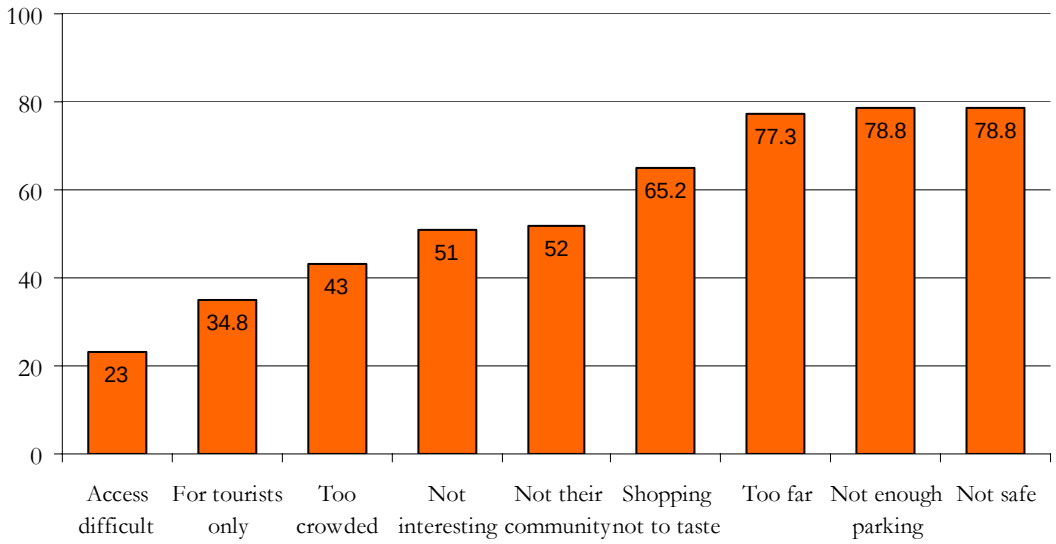


Figure 8.15 Surfers Paradise Traders' Reasons for Gold Coast Locals not Visiting Surfers Paradise

Not enough parking rated equally to the lack of safety in Surfers Paradise, suggesting that both the safety and the amenity of the Surfers Paradise precinct may be influencing the perception of traders' clients (whether local, interstate or foreign), and keeping them away.

With regard to the performance and efficacy of authorities to protect and ensure safety in Surfers Paradise, traders did not agree, on average, that these agencies were doing their best. That is, the mean response did not reach agreement (M = 3). (Respondents rated their response from 1 to 4, from Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree). Equally, the Surfers Paradise traders' trust in authorities was not rated at an agreement level, although females' perception that Police were doing a good job of making Surfers Paradise safe came close.

Statistical multivariate analysis revealed that the differences between the male and female mean responses and the length of time they had spent in business significantly impacted on these impressions [$F(40, 77.69) = 1.783$, $p = .015$][20]. That is, depending on the number of years in business and the gender of the trader, respondents were more likely to disagree or agree with the efforts agencies were making in bettering the safety profile of Surfers Paradise. For example, Fig 8.16 clearly indicates that the longer respondents were in business, the less likely they were to trust that the GCCC councillors were doing their best for Surfers Paradise.

[20] Analysed in SPSS 11.5 utilising General Linear Modelling Multivariate Analysis

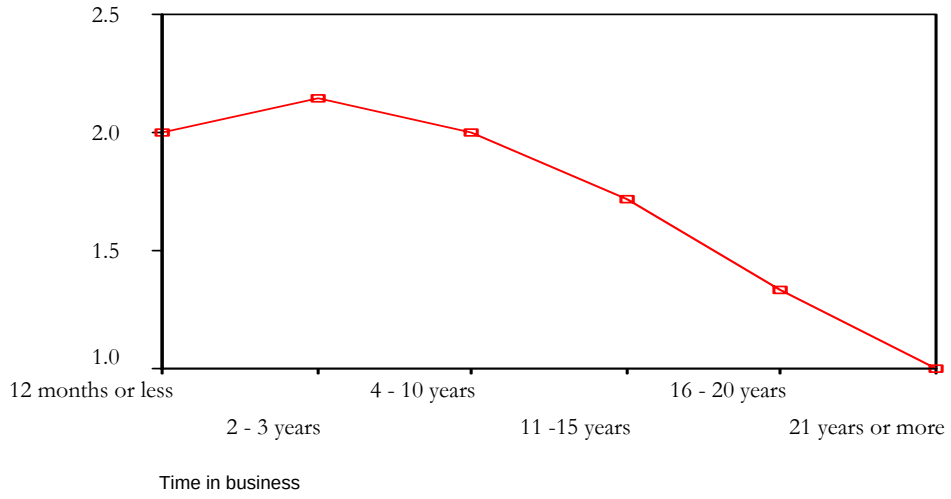


Figure 8.16 Surfers Paradise Traders' Response To Trusting That GCCC Councillors' Doing Their Best For Surfers Paradise, By Length Of Time In Business

Time in Business: Measured similarly on a Likert scale of 1 to 4, (1 being strong disagreement with trusting the organisation or individuals), a different pattern regarding the level of trust respondents had in the GCCC doing a good job of making Surfers Paradise safer (Fig 8.17). In this case, the longest time spent in business returned to a level of trust similar to those only in business in Surfers Paradise for less than a year. The highest level of trust was from those respondents who represented the median range of time in business in Surfers Paradise. The variations in these responses might also represent the different experiences traders might have had under different Gold Coast Councils, and may be as much a reflection of the community philosophy of the council of the day, rather than the of erratic changes in the core business of local governance.

Figure 8.17 Surfers Paradise Traders' Response To Trusting GCCC is Doing its Best For Surfers Paradise, By Length Of Time In Business

Because the same response pattern was not noted for the Councillors (Fig 8.16) it is possible that the latter are responses based on the personality of the incumbent Councillor and his/her ability to represent the area.

With regard to the issue of Police doing a good job of making Surfers Paradise safer, the Surfers Paradise traders overall did not reach agreement. (Fig. 8.18)

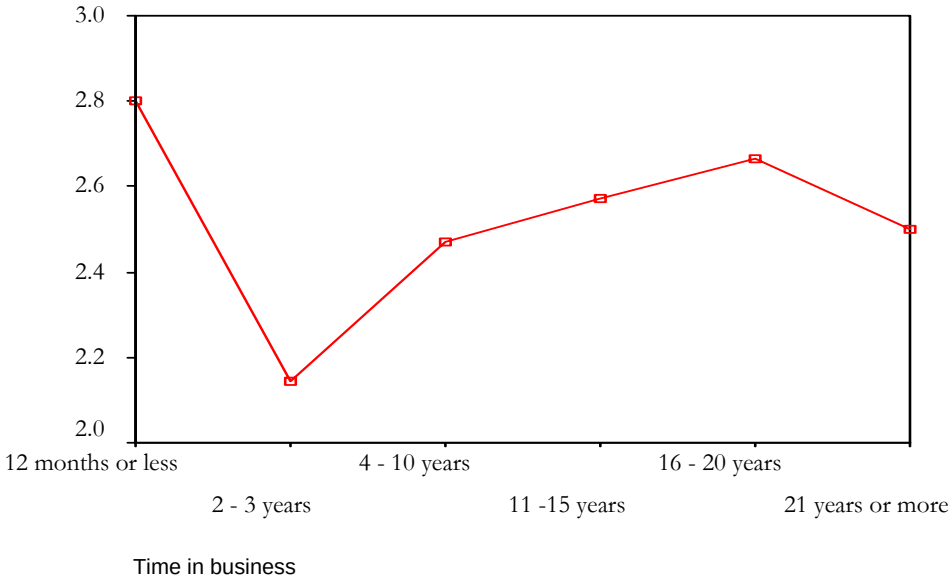


Figure 8.18 Surfers Paradise Traders' Response To Trusting Police are Doing a Good job of Making Surfers Paradise Safer, By Length Of Time In Business

In fact, respondents who had been working in Surfers Paradise for 2 or 3 years reported the lowest level of trust. Those in business less than a year cam closest to agreement, but overall their reported responses indicate traders perceive that Police do not do a good job of making Surfers Paradise safer. This indicates that respondents, despite the variations depending on time in business in Surfers Paradise, did not agree, on average, that the Police were doing a good job ensuring the safety of the CBD precinct. Expectedly, older traders who had been in business the longest displayed a lower level of trust, perhaps an indication of their increasing vulnerability as they age.

Gender: Males and females perceive the efficacy of authorities to make Surfers Paradise safer differently, as shown in the responses of both genders to the questions about trusting agencies.(Fig. 8.19). Consistently, female respondents reported higher levels of agreement than males. This may be because females traditionally report higher levels of fear of crime, and therefore are generally more aware of efforts to decrease crime and increase safety by authority or organisations (Ditton et al., 2004). Their heightened attentiveness to personal safety might therefore account for why they reported higher levels of agreement that Police, businesses and the SPMA were doing well in their efforts to make Surfers Paradise safer, whereas males rated more highly in their disagreement.

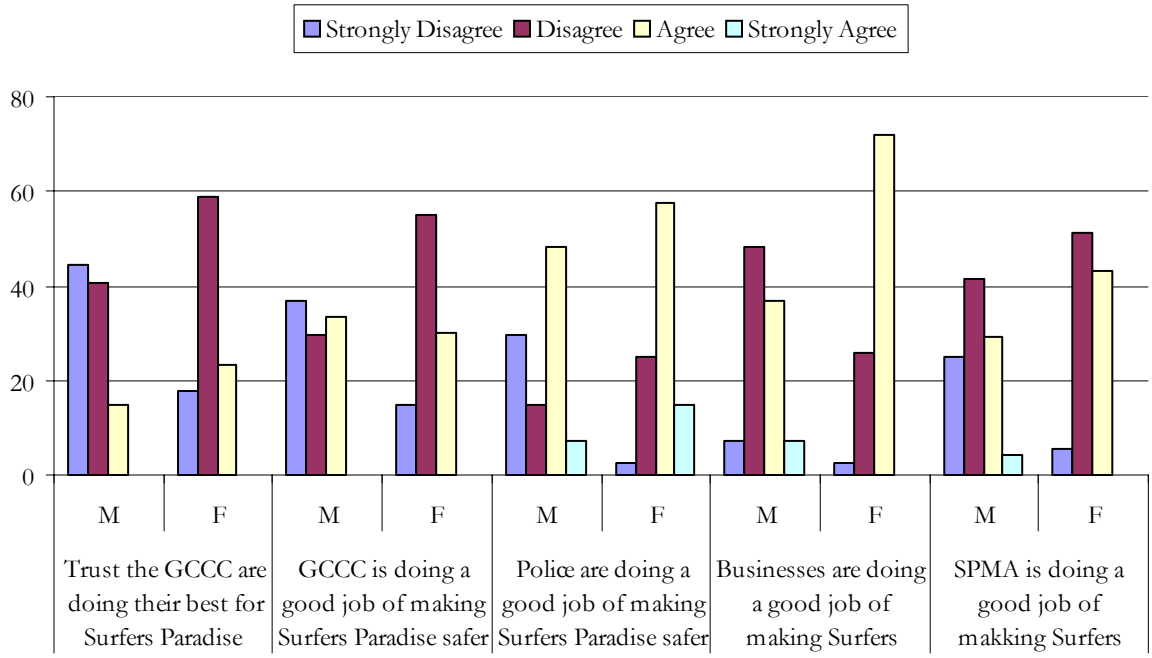


Figure 8.19 Surfers Paradise Traders' Confidence that Authorities are Efficient in Making Surfers Paradise Safer, by Gender

Of all the agencies, the GCCC was perceived to be performing the least well in their efforts, with men strongly disagreeing that the GCCC was doing a good job. Of concern was the perception by 34.3%, over one-third of the traders, that Police were not performing as expected. Although traditionally the public tend to report some lack of confidence in Police (ABS, 2003), this response from the traders is higher than the Queensland state average in which 25.3% of respondents reported either 'not very much confidence' (21.4%) or 'no confidence at all' (3.9%) in the Queensland Police. The difference is more pronounced considering that 13.4% of the Surfers Paradise traders 'strongly disagreed' that the Gold Coast police were doing a good job of making Surfers Paradise safer.

Social Capital Amongst Surfers Paradise Traders and Businesses

In relation to the investment that traders have in the community of Surfers Paradise, most respondents reported that they would be willing to personally help make Surfers Paradise safer, 55.4% agreeing and 26.2 % strongly agreeing. As Table 8.1 indicates, in general about 2/3rds of the trader population agreed that their community values were the same as others. However, some responses varied from this. For example, there was a lack of congruence with the GCCC community values reported by 40.9% of the traders.

Table 8.1 Surfers Paradise Traders' Responses to Social Capital

Social Capital Measurement	Don't Agree %	Agree %
I enjoy working amongst people of different lifestyles	3	97
I enjoy working in Surfers Paradise	12.5	87.5
Surfers Paradise is unique: it is different to anywhere else	22.1	77.9
My community values and the GCCC community values are the same	40.9	49.2
My community values and the Police community values are the same	27	73
Our community should welcome ideas from the outside	4.9	95.1
My community values and the residents of Surfers Paradise are the same	33.9	66.1
My community values and the business traders in my area are the same	35.6	64.4
Most business people in Surfers Paradise can be trusted	35	65
People around here are really willing to help each other out	34.4	65.7
I trust the people in the street I work in	24.2	75.8
I trust the Police in the area where I have my business	21	79
I feel a strong sense of identity with the Surfers Paradise business community	33.9	66.1
I am well informed about local affairs	37.1	62.9
Rather than staying separate, all groups should blend in our community	22.2	77.8

Many traders believed that Surfers Paradise was a unique place (77.9%) and that it was different to anywhere else. Most agreed that they enjoyed working in the precinct (87.5%). When asked how they perceived their community values in relation to those of other traders, the police, the GCCC or Surfers Paradise residents, the traders responded with agreement in some areas, but not in others. Most valuable was the 95.1% trader response to welcoming new ideas from outside their community. This augurs well for the acceptance of strategies and tasks that will eventuate out of the Strategic Safety Plan.

Gold Coast Resident Survey

Participant Profile

This survey was designed to measure the differences in perceptions that might exist between local residents and traders of the Surfers Paradise CBD precinct, and residents at the other Gold Coast locations living in the hinterland and north and south of Surfers Paradise. General discussions with local Surfers Paradise residents and business people initially indicated that perhaps Gold Coast locals were not using Surfers Paradise for a number of reasons, safety and the fear of crime being two prime ones. Therefore, the Gold Coast Residents Survey was distributed to six suburban areas around the Gold Coast, and was made available through the GCCC libraries as far south as The Pines Shopping Centre at Tugun, north as far as Helensvale, and west to Nerang. In addition, the questionnaire was posted on the GCCC website for three weeks over the Easter 2004 holiday period. Table 8.2 below shows the distribution of the completed surveys.

Table 8.2 Distribution of Gold Coast Resident Respondents

Suburb	Frequency	Percent
Ashmore	4	.8
Benowa	4	.8
Biggera Waters	6	1.6
Broadbeach	6	1.6
Broadbeach Waters	6	1.6
Bundall	4	.8
Chevron Island	4	.8
Coombabah	4	.8
Coomera	19	6.4
Currumbin Waters	4	.8
Elanora	4	.8
Elonora	4	.8
Honeywell	4	.8
Nerang	30	10.4
Nerang	4	.8
Palm Beach	48	17.6
Robina	52	19.2
Runaway Bay	34	12.0
South Tweed	4	.8
Southport	14	4.8
Surfers	4	.8
Wongawallan	4	.8
Total	**267**	**100.0**

The highest percentage of returned surveys were from Robina, with Palm Beach only just under that number. Both Nerang and Runaway Bay had similar returns. In essence, with this distribution of surveys, most of the Gold Coast was covered, albeit with small response sets. Gender was equitably distributed with a 50% representation of males and females, and the ages of respondents ranged from 12 years to 87 years, with a median age of 49 years. This sample population had been living at their present address between one and 51 years, with a mean of 14.3 years residency on the Gold Coast.

Gold Coast Residents' Perceptions of Surfers Paradise

Expectedly, when asked how often they visited Surfers Paradise, the results were significantly different to the two other surveys. Fig 8.20 illustrates that very few people in the outlying areas visit Surfers Paradise for business, but some do for entertainment both during the day and during the night-time.

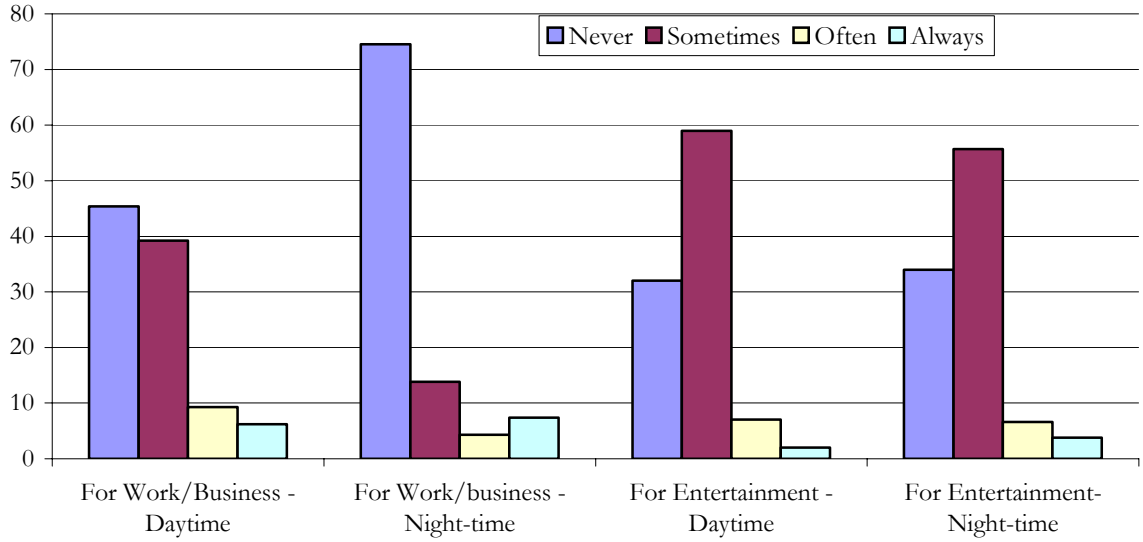


Figure 8.20 Frequency of Visits to Surfers Paradise by Local Gold Coast Residents

When asked what prevented them from visiting Surfers Paradise more often, the Gold Coast residents identified parking as the main deterrent (Fig 8.21). This confirms the predictions made by the Surfers Paradise Traders about why visitors might not come to the CBD precinct of Surfers Paradise. In contrast to the other surveys however, the Gold Coast resident respondents indicated that shopping choices that did not reflect their taste also deterred them from going to Surfers Paradise.

Significantly, Gold Coast residents ranked 'not safe' the fourth most frequent deterrent behind lack of amenity and interest, suggesting that even if there were suitable attractions in Surfers Paradise, they may still not visit the precinct because of concerns about safety and security.

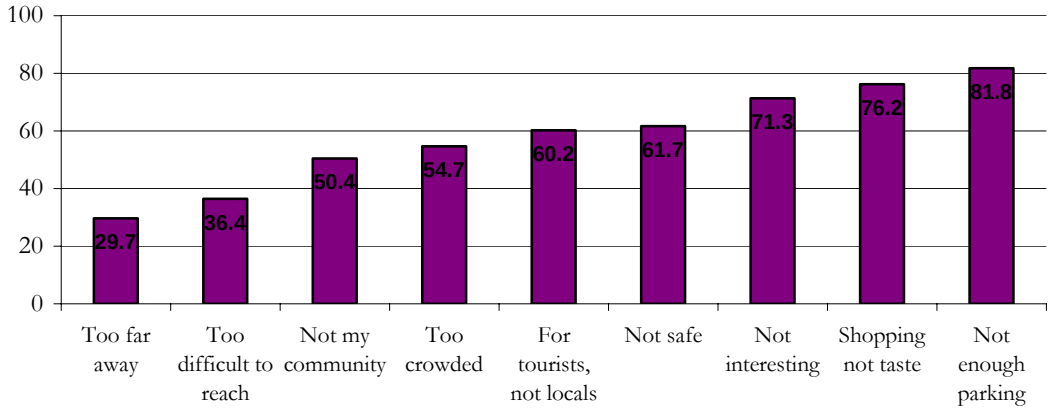


Figure 8.21 Local Gold Coast Residents' Reasons for not Visiting Surfers Paradise

Nevertheless, despite the parking problems and the unsuitable tourist-oriented shopping in Surfers Paradise, the Gold Coast residents perceived the location and accessibility of Surfers Paradise as the least likely reasons to put them off visiting.. In fact, when asked if they would like to visit Surfers Paradise more often, 64% wanted to do so during the day-time and 63% during the night-time. 58% reported they would like to use the restaurants of Surfers Paradise more often, and 41% the nightlife in general. This is a substantial proportion of the sample and highlights the need for the marketing and promotion of Surfers Paradise to be directed locally as well as interstate and internationally.

In a pattern similar to the other survey respondents, the Gold Coast residents agreed the primary factors involved in the problems of Surfers Paradise as alcohol (84%), drugs (64%) and irresponsible individuals (87.2%). However, almost half of the respondents were not sure if the crime levels in Surfers Paradise were worse than one year, 2 years or five years ago, suggesting that this group are either not as interested in the media reports about the problems of Surfers Paradise, or they are not as informed as the local Surfers Paradise residents about the safety issues affecting the CBD precinct. With regard to how the respondents knew about crime in Surfers Paradise, there were some similarities, but also some differences. As Fig 8.22 shows, most of the Gold Coast resident sample had heard about crime in Surfers Paradise through either TV or the newspapers. However, more Gold Coast residents had personally experienced being unsafe in Surfers Paradise than residents of Surfers Paradise had themselves. In fact, 40% of the local Gold Coast residents reported this experience, and although it could be argued that Gold Coast respondents were more likely to answer the survey if they had personal experience of crime, the same could be equally said of the Surfers Paradise resident sample. Rather, this result may indicate that Surfers Paradise residents are more aware in their home community and therefore do not take as many risks, or it might mean that residents from areas outside Surfers Paradise visit the precinct for the entertainment offered, and unwittingly become victims of crime themselves.

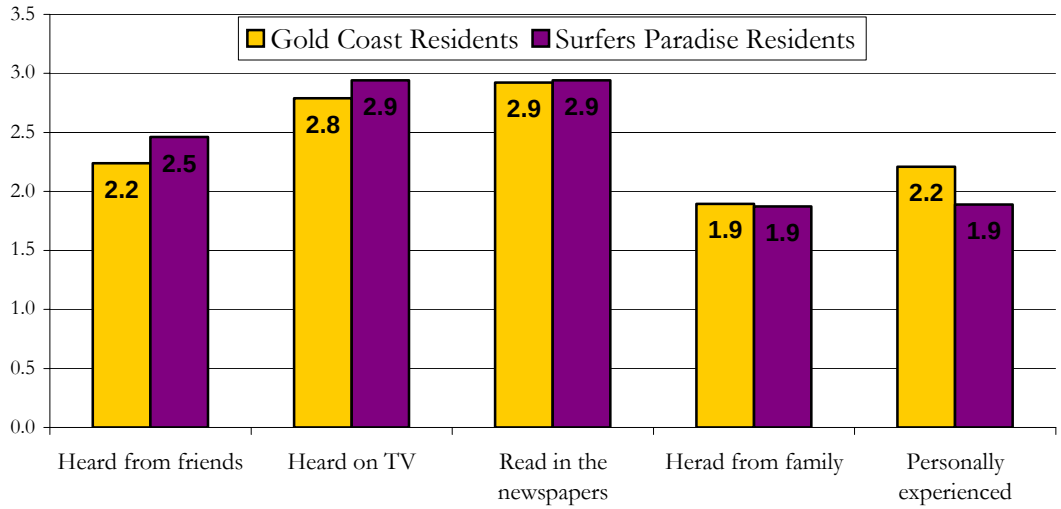


Figure 8.22 Sources Influencing Perceptions of Safety in Surfers Paradise - Gold Coast vs. Surfers Paradise Residents

Of interest is that none of the responses above actually reached agreement on average. With regard to the level of trust that Gold Coast residents had that authorities were making Surfers Paradise safer, a higher percentage agreed that the Police were effective in their efforts (57.7%) than was the GCCC (42.16%) (Fig 8.7). The difference in shared values with the Surfers Paradise residents is not unexpected given that the life-style choices for the residential areas differ substantially between Surfers Paradise and the hinterland for example.

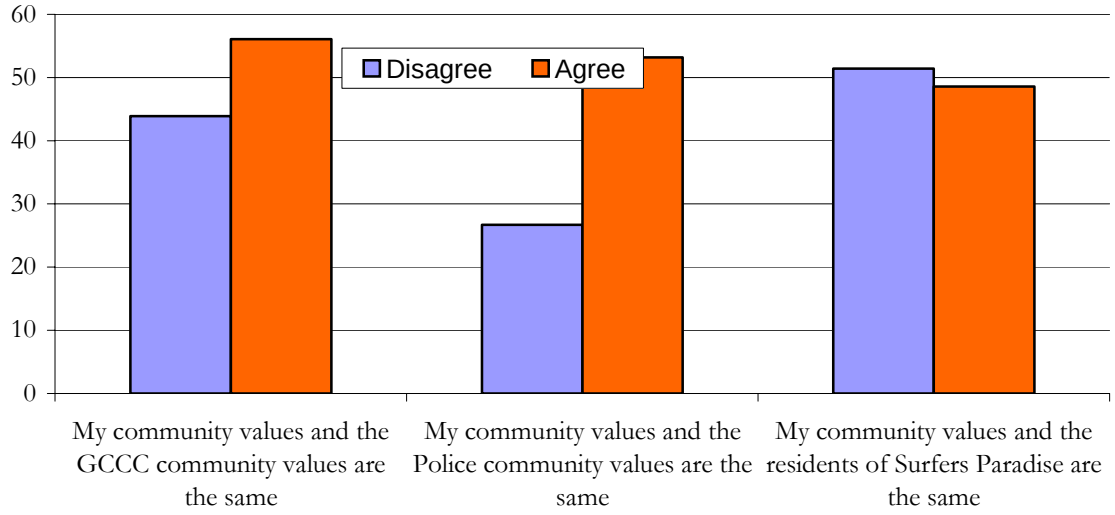


Figure 8.23 Gold Coast Residents' Reported Levels of Community Values

The Gold Coast residents also reported higher levels of feeling safe in their communities than the Surfers Paradise residents did. As indicated in Fig 8.24, Gold Coast residents agreed more strongly that they could walk down their street safely at night, than could Surfers Paradise residents (SD = Strongly Disagree, D = Disagree, A = Agree and SA = Strongly Agree).

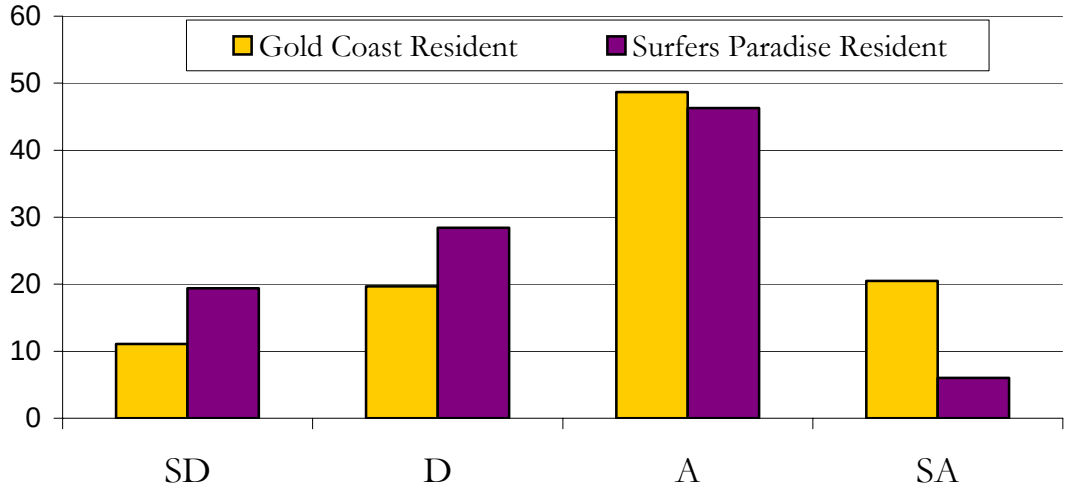


Figure 8.24 I can walk safely down my street at might: Gold Coast vs. Surfers Paradise Resident Reponses

In sum, there appears to be different perceptions held by Gold Coast and Surfers Paradise residents about crime and safety in Surfers Paradise, and their experiences appear to be different also. Strategies aimed at ensuring the safety of residents therefore need to consider the different perceptions and experiences of those who live in the Surfers Paradise precinct and those who live locally, but who wish to enjoy the benefits of the area. Community values differ, levels of social capital differ, but the lack of trust in agencies chartered with keeping the area safe appear similar despite the Gold Coast residents reporting higher levels of personal experience of crime. To some extent, the media clearly plays a role in the perceptions of both Surfers Paradise and Gold Coast residents since most of the respondents in both samples based their impressions of the safe amenity and security of Surfers Paradise on what they had heard or seen on the radio and television. Collaboration with the media as a major component of any strategy to address the personal fear of crime of Gold Coast and Surfers Paradise residents would therefore be imperative.

Patron Survey

Participant Profile

Unlike the other surveys, the Patron Survey was administered on the streets of Surfers Paradise to young adults during the entertainment periods of Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights. In total 45 surveys were completed. The young adults ranged in age from 17 years to 28 years with a median age of 23. Forty-three per cent (43%) of those who completed the survey were females and 57% were males.

Patron Usage of the Entertainment Precinct

In total 93% of the respondents reported that they came to Surfers Paradise having already started their drinking or drug taking elsewhere. Of these, 78% claimed they drank at suburban hotels in the nearby areas of Southport, Parkwood, Nerang or Broadbeach. The remainder had been drinking either at home or at parties at friends' homes.

Concerningly, 63% of the total sample reported that they brought their own alcohol with them to drink in Surfers Paradise. Most reported that they kept the alcohol in their cars, some keeping it hidden with them while walking around the precinct, while others stated that they kept theirs in the car, returning to the vehicle for 'top-ups'. When asked about this the patrons claimed that sometimes the price of alcohol at nightclubs was out of their reach and it was cheaper to purchase their drinks at cut-price take-away premises outside Surfers Paradise. For this reason, the majority of patrons - 80% of males and 68% of females - only visited between one to three licensed premises during the night (Fig 8.25).

Very few - 6% of females and 5% of males visited six or more clubs, changing between the venues to meet friends, to follow others or because they were "…looking for action". As illustrated in Fig 8.25 males and females moved amongst the clubs differently. Significantly, more males visited two or three clubs than females, and significantly, more females (46%) than males (32%) stayed only in one club for the evening. The different patterns of usage of the area at night-time is probably reflective of female patrons being less willing to move around the streets of Surfers Paradise after a certain time. Males, on the other hand reported that they moved freely and were more likely to also leave the area to visit the Casino (27% of males and 13% of females) and then return.

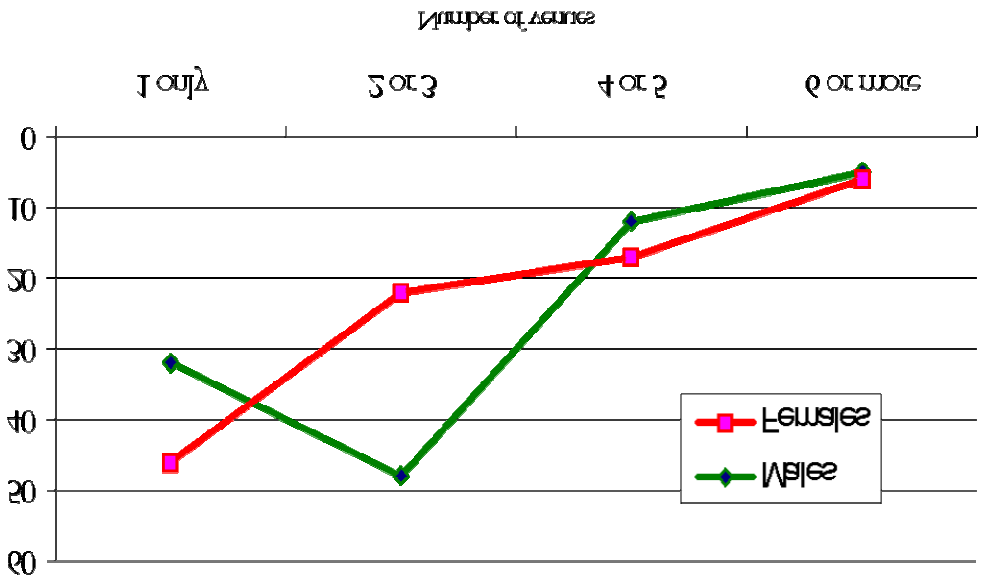


Figure 8.25 Percentage of Patrons Visiting 1 or More Licensed Premises, By Gender

Of the total sample, 65% reported they visited the Casino before they came to Surfers Paradise, whereas fewer visited afterwards. Encouragingly, some patrons reported that they had organised a 'designated driver' if they were intending on returning home by car, but only 18% were doing this. Twenty-nine per cent (29%) were intending on leaving the area after they had finished nightclubbing by taxi, but most concerning was the 47%, nearly half the sample, who thought they would probably walk home late at night. Resorting to this means of getting home raises considerable disquiet for a number of reasons. Anecdotal evidence from the SASS suggests that sexual assaults occur along the highway out of Surfers Paradise at night. Equally, intoxicated people using pathways beside busy roads, particularly along the narrow sections of Northcliffe and Garfield Terrace, are vulnerable to accidental injury. And residents, notably from the Isle of Capri and Chevron Island, report that vandalism and disturbances to the quiet amenity of their area late at night is a problem. The remaining 6% were not sure how they were going to get home. In the main, these patrons reported this choice because they either would not have enough money for a taxi or would not be able to wait long enough if there were too many people on the rank waiting. Of particular note is the fact that 63% of the sample reported that they had caught a bus into Surfers Paradise at the beginning of their evening out.

Patrons were also asked about the levels of public disorder or violence that they had witnessed in and the around the licensed premise of Surfers Paradise. When the gender and frequency of usage of the CBD entertainment precinct are examined, an interesting pattern emerges. Evidenced in Fig. 8.26, significantly more males visit the Surfers Paradise entertainment precinct monthly than females.

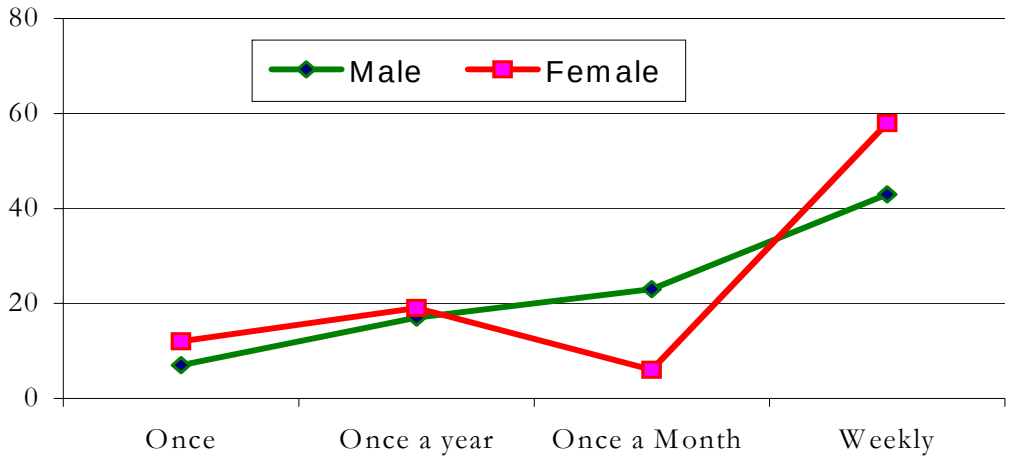


Figure 8.26 Percentage of Patrons Visiting Surfers Paradise CBD Entertainment Precinct, By Gender

Of those males reporting that they visited only once a month, the majority were local Queenslanders, with postcodes in the Brisbane area (76%). Whereas the males who visited on a weekly basis were more likely to be from the local Gold Coast areas with postcodes ranging from Coolangatta to Sanctuary Cove. The same was the case for female patrons, with the majority (98%) of those reporting they had only visited the precinct once, being interstate international visitors.

From these outcomes it is reasonable to assume that the respondent sample were able to answer questions about the public disorder of the streets from regular experience as opposed to only intermittent or infrequent visits to the entertainment area.

Table 8.3 indicates that males (87%) feel safer in Surfers Paradise than females (63%) do, but interestingly less males know where the Police post is located. Whether this means that more females have had occasion to go to the Police post or whether they have made it their business to know its whereabouts for a sense of security and safety, is not known. However, females clearly feel less safe (78%) than males (37%) who have experienced more personal violence (38%) than the females reported (26%). In fact, the level of personal experience of violence for males is over a third of the sample (38%), and about the same number reported feeling unsafe (37%). However, only 6% of the male sample reported that they did not feel unsafe, with half either not responding or unable to be unequivocal about their safety.

Table 8.3 Response by Gender of Patrons to Survey Questions of Safety and Trust

QUESTION ASKED OF PATRONS	MALE		FEMALE	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Do you feel safe here now	87	6	63	24
Do you know where the Police Post is	45	37	68	12
Have you ever witnessed violence inside a nightclub	7	83	9	78
Have you been a victim of violence	38	66	26	57
Do you always feel safe in Surfers Paradise	84	12	47	41
Do you feel unsafe anywhere in Surfers Paradise	37	6	78	12
Trust that Police are doing their best to make you safe	31	61	39	57
Licensees are doing their best to make Surfers Paradise safe	71	12	62	28
Security are doing their best to make you safe	43	46	73	19
GCCC doing their best to keep you safe	18	76	45	37
Licensees are doing their best to make nightclubs safe	86	10	77	14

A number of interpretations could be offered for these responses. Either the types of males who come to Surfers Paradise have a group propensity to take risks, and to retaliate when aggressed against. They may be victims of violence in the area, but not feel unsafe because they are willing parties to the aggressive interaction. Alternatively, there may be a situational character of aggression in Surfers Paradise which impacts on the male users of the area's public space. That is, aggressive males might seek out the environment of Surfers Paradise because it either tolerates their overly-masculine behaviour, or instead aspects of the environment lowers impulse control by accepting certain behaviours that might otherwise not be accepted elsewhere. For example, young adult males would not be tolerated staggering down Orchid Avenue swearing at other males and aggressively inciting them at 3pm on a working Wednesday afternoon. Nor would a female vomiting at the Suncorp ATM at 10am on a Thursday morning be tolerated amongst the morning coffee-break workers. Yet, after a certain time at night in Surfers Paradise this behaviour and more serious misdemeanours are accepted and, in some cases encouraged. This is not to say that young people should not be able to enjoy themselves in a party atmosphere specifically geared towards their tastes; what it does imply though is that the line between high-energy enjoyment with responsible use of alcohol, and behaviour that is aggressive, abusive and frightening is quite fine. Negotiating between the two requires skilled management of both the environment in which it is occurring, and the interaction of the people using the environment. Police, security, ambulance officers, taxi drivers, COZ staff and late-night traders all act as 'guardians' of the Surfers Paradise entertainment precinct in which young adults enjoy themselves hedonistically. By decreasing the opportunities for potential offenders to act

aggressively, by ensuring that guardians are not absent from the streets and that they are willing and capable of protecting both the people and the environment, Surfers Paradise could become an environment that lowers the levels of aggression, and therefore injury.

Analysis of the QPS crime data earlier in this report, indicated that injuries associated with aggression are more likely to happen at the same time of night that young adults go to Surfers Paradise to enjoy entertainment. Therefore, initiatives to make Surfers Paradise safer need to focus on increasing security as well as decreasing the situational prompting and acceptance of aggressive and threatening behaviours, at these times.

Encouragingly though both males and females reported that they felt the licensees were doing their best to make Surfers Paradise safe, and even more so that the licensees were doing their best to make nightclubs safe. However there was not a strong perception that Police or the GCCC were ensuring a safe environment in and around the entertainment precinct. Although young adults traditionally reject support of authoritarian intervention at higher levels than younger or older subjects do, they nonetheless rely on organisations such as local government and the Police for protection and the provision of safe services and facilities. The reported levels of not trusting these agencies to ensure the safety of Surfers Paradise needs to be heeded.

In addition, females (73%) reported a higher level of agreement than males (43%) that security were doing their best to ensure the respondents' personal safety. Given that males are more likely to be involved with confrontations with crowd controllers and licensed premises' security, this result is not surprising. However, it is important to note that very few respondents reported witnessing violence inside nightclubs. Taken at face value the lower level of male agreement with security ensuring their safety might therefore relate to the safety of males outside the venues rather than inside them.

In contrast, females may rely on security to give them access to nightclubs and perhaps protection when necessary. Recalling that respondents from other surveys reported lowered levels of trust that police were ensuring a safe Surfers Paradise, female patrons in the entertainment precinct may consequently be relying on security as a substitute for the perceived inaction of Police. This interpretation is supported by the 57% of female respondents who did not trust that Police were doing their best to ensure their personal safety. Males reported a slightly higher level of not trusting that the police were doing their best to ensure their personal safety.

In sum:- The Patron Survey gathered responses from both male and female patrons using the Surfers Paradise CBD entertainment precinct regularly, who reported significant levels of feeling unsafe, of not being confident that authorities were

necessarily acting to make the environment safer or to ensure their personal safety and for females in particular, a reliance on substitute protection in the form of security staff. Generally, Patrons in Surfers Paradise came to visit between 1 – 3 clubs on any one night, but a high percentage had already d been drinking before they came to the area. Equally, a high percentage reported having brought alcohol with them, intending to drink it in the public areas of the precinct. The results include male responses which might be interpreted to reflect tolerance of aggression, whereby over a third of the male reported having been the victim of violence, but not of feeling concomitantly unsafe in Surfers Paradise.

Accordingly, strategies aimed at decreasing unacceptable behaviour in the CBD area of Surfers Paradise need to focus on increasing safety, lowering tolerance of threatening and frightening male behaviour, diminishing the opportunities for potentials offenders to engage in aggressive behaviour, and ensuring the guardians of the precinct are capable of, and able to protect the personal and public safety of all users. The reliance on security in the area by patrons, and the reported agreement of respondents that licensees are doing their best to make Surfers Paradise and the nightclubs a safer needs to be built on collaboratively. Similarly, the GCCC needs to be actively involved in the promotion of safety to encourage young adults confidence, as do the Police to fulfil their mandate to serve and protect the community.

CHAPTER 9: FOCUS GROUPS AND INTERVIEWS

Focus groups participants were asked the questions outlined earlier in this report (Section 1). Questions focussed on the problems participants thought affected the safe amenity of Surfers Paradise. They were also asked how safe they personally felt in the Surfers Paradise area and what aspects of the environment might have affected their sense of safety, security or fear of crime. Interviews asked the same questions but from the interviewee's organisational perspective.

Data Collection

Tape recording or videoing the focus groups presented a problem. Informal discussions with Surfers Paradise residents, young people and trialling participants before the research indicated that people might be reluctant to allow their information to be collected as taped data. Ultimately, it seemed, data collection methods which were identifiable either through voice or facial recognition, were going to present a problem for the voracity of this study. It was therefore decided that hand-written notes would be the method of choice, since the participants could verify the notes at any time, and if they wished, alter them by extracting or adding information. Interestingly, although this offer was made on each occasion to all group participants, the opportunity was never taken up by any of them. This is not to say that the method of data collection was ultimately irrelevant to them, but rather that they perhaps trusted the technique of hand-taken notes, and therefore had no need to check the validity of them.

Similarly in interviews, the respondents were asked for their consent for the researcher to take hand written notes. If they wished, they could also peruse them at the end of the interview.

Method of Analysis

Content analysis was used to collate and examine the output of the focus groups and interviews. Content analysis has both qualitative and quantitative applications to textual material, the former summarizing the informational contents of the data (Altheide, 1987; Morgan, 1993), while the latter is a systematic application of a pre-existing set of codes to the data.. An identified theme is considered to be the most useful unit for content analysis (Bos & Tarnai, 1999), and was the preferred approach for the analysis of the focus groups and interviews. Described by Holsti (1969) as a "….single assertion about some subject" (p.647), a 'theme' can reflect the underlying latent variables that may also be at play in the perception of crime and the subjective descriptions of related fear or safety. This analysis focussed on coding underlying themes and therefore was not only able to calculate meaning (types of crime, public

disorder or threats to safety), but also the relationship between sets of texts. Consequently, inferences could be made about the messages within the texts. That is, both conceptual analysis and relational analysis of the focus groups text was undertaken (Mayring, 2000).

Outcome Themes

In an area like Surfers Paradise which serves so many purposes over a 24-hr period, there were bound to be many and varying opinions about the sense of safety and community. As was expected a number of issues arose which were parochial and idiosyncratic in nature; for example, some residents argued strongly for the movement of all licensed premises out of the Surfers Paradise CBD area altogether, the removal of McDonald's restaurant from the front Esplanade, and the abolition of Schoolies. It could be argued that for these residents, the removal of entertainment and youth-oriented activities is what determines their satisfaction and sense of safety about the area they live in. However they were not opinions held in the main, nor did they have a common thread across all focus groups and interviews. On the other hand, quite specific incidents which might appear objectively trivial, like the failure of street lights and the even more concerning failure of the GCCC to repair them despite repeated requests from residents, were expressed by many groups and therefore were considered relevant issues of concern.

Overall, there were a number of strong persistent themes that emerged in the focus groups that were substantial and substantive "revealing a core of generic concerns about a sense of community" (Western, p.68). Predominant amongst these were the role of Police, the influence of alcohol, the management and prevention of night-time street disturbance in the Surfers Paradise precinct, and the community processes involved in identifying and implementing solutions. Table 9.1 below details the problems identified as impacting in some way either on the personal safety of focus group participants and interviewees, and/or on the general safety of the Surfers Paradise area.

It must be remembered that these themes represent the first part of this research – the identification of *problems* in Surfers Paradise. Therefore, the following themes are based on aspects of the community that either contribute to crime, that unwittingly promote it, or through the absence of intervention, do not prevent it. The themes are not criticisms of organisations, not attacks on attempts by community participants, traders or visitors, to make the area safer, and therefore should not be taken as such. They are rather the perceptions of the community who use the public spaces within the Surfers Paradise precinct and are based on their subjective interpretations. As such they are powerful indicators of the health and safety of a community. The following Strategic Safety Report will contain the solutions and will focus on the strengths the Surfers Paradise community has to implement the initiatives.

Table 9.1 Themes Emerging From Focus groups and Interviews

BEACH SAFETY
• Lack of lighting portrays danger and fear • Darkness invites couples for illicit sex • Darkness conceals potential offenders or assaulters • People go there after night-life because it is quiet and can't go home – no transport • High percentage of sexual assaults occur on the beach because of darkness and poor sight lines from the street • Nothing can be seen, nothing can be heard in the dark at night • Plenty of beach area, so avoid the Surfers Paradise area in the morning • Most drunk young people around McDonalds, not the beach • Beach is the greatest attraction even at night-time. Beach is 'romantic' at night and people are drawn to it thinking it is safe. • Dark beach at night frightening to children • Drunks on the beach are a problem for cleaners but less so in Winter • Ambulance can't see to get to emergencies on the beach at night
YOUTH
• There are no facilities for under-age youth in Surfers Paradise except videogames. Cinemas have been closed. During school holidays few activities are planned • Older residents, some tourists and most Surfers Paradise traders do not want Schoolies. Their reasons were exactly the same as for not wanting Indy – too many people, area closed down, too noisy, too many drunks, too much mayhem in accommodation houses

POLICING in SURFERS PARADISE
• Overwhelming concern for the perceived lack of response by Police to street crime and disorder • Perception that Police only reacted if an incident was extremely serious – minor incidents were let go or not attended to • Not enough Police are seen walking the street – need Foot patrols rather than cruising in Police cars • Perception that many young, inexperienced Police were visibly frightened, particularly female officers • Feeling of safety increased when Police were in the vicinity • Visible police post needed for assistance, not for Police to remain in • Public arrests problematic – reports of Police standing by while fights break out • Police should use 'move-on' powers more often • Problematic relationship between some Police and Security staff/Crowd controllers • Young people are perceived as the trouble-makers: "If more than four or five of us are together we are a 'gang'" (12-yr old male in Surfers Paradise) • Taxi drivers and COZ staff identify regular gang members or groups who come into town to "fight" • Policing at Schoolies perceived as proactive and focused on the minor misdemeanours that might have been precursors to more serious offences • Service providers complain that they cannot get adequate response from Police • Police post sometimes does not answer phone – officers reportedly unavailable between 12 midnight and 12.30 because they are on dinner break – phone switches through to Broadbeach or Ferny Ave headquarters • Traders report no longer reporting offences in the belief nothing will be done. As a consequence Police intelligence about the area and potential offenders, suffers • Security report wanting to have a better relationship with Police • During the day-time Police perceived as available and friendly by visitors\Foreign speaking tourists complained of poor signage to Police post
DRUGS
• Recreational drug use reported as high by service providers and taxi-drivers who bring party-goers into town in evenings • Use of amphetamines often the reason for aggression on the streets, aggression towards Police and opportunistic and unprovoked aggression against strangers. • Doctors primarily concerned about the high levels of amphetamine abuse and related injuries • Young people report high levels of recreational drug use and under-age drinking • Contradictory reports about drink-spiking: Medical service report it not to be as high as the public think. Often it is claimed because of lack of awareness by people treating some patients, by ignorance, or for reasons of fear

ALCOHOL AND LICENSED PREMISES

- Licensed venues have proliferated in the past years resulting in increased levels of competition for patrons through drink promotions and cut-price drinks
- GCCC and LLD appear to have a fluctuating relationship regarding agreement of support of longer hours of operation by venues trading after midnight
- 'Water bars' have also proliferated and appear to the public as 'untouchable'. Residents, youth, patrons, traders report them as being known for drug-taking and where only water is sold for re-hydration of amphetamine and ecstasy takers
- Drinking in public by under-aged youth perceived to be tolerated by Police
    - Youths seen to recover their confiscated alcohol after being thrown in rubbish bins
- Broken glass from bottles often found along Northcliffe Terrace as people leave Surfers Paradise
- Large numbers of intoxicated and unruly people on the streets not being contained or dealt with by anyone
    - Tolerance for drunk behaviour, swearing, "cub" fighting
    - Tolerance for vomiting in the streets
- Strong expectation that licensed premises will 'fix' everything by changing hours of operation or with better management and serving practises
- Licensees frustrated by attempts to negotiate community committees or accessing agencies to discuss growing concerns about the status of the industry in Surfers Paradise
- Patrons express ongoing sense of injustice about the presence of a 24 hr. casino operating at Broadbeach and not longer opening hours in Surfers Paradise.
- Concern by licensees about the methods of some compliance agents. Relationship between licensees and formal regulators deteriorating
    - Licensees Accord only recently and tentatively begun after months of disharmony and discord
- Crowd controllers, security personnel associated with nightclubs and especially those on the front door have a mixed image – some report them to be supportive, fair and capable of handling the most difficult situations. Others report some as 'thugs' who have been responsible for injuries to both men and women.

The Lock-Out[21]

- Service providers report 3am-5am not the problem time, occurs earlier
- By 5 am most people have gone home
- Escalation in alcohol-related violence inside licensed premises
- If removed or evicted from premises, then drunk person becomes the street's problem
- People are now sitting in the streets and drinking because cannot get back into the clubs
- Requires public education about the reasons
- Transport has not changed generally
- The "Casino loop" has stayed the same – drunks are allowed in after leaving Surfers Paradise
- 3am closing has brought Police out on to the street and are visible at that time now

[21] It must be noted that these responses were given in the first two months following the introduction of the lock-out, and therefore may not be reflective of the issues at the time this report is tabled.

TRANSPORT and MOVEMENT OF CROWDS
• Traffic facilities in Surfers Paradise are highly problematic. Recent road changes have created confusion and traders are extremely frustrated at authorities. • Problematic relationship between Police and Security of venues results in unclear responsibilities and expectations of each other, or of co-ordinated control of movement of patrons of licensed venues or street goers. • Taxi ranks experience movement problems onto and off ranks both in Orchid Ave and Cavill Ave • Long queues promote frustration and aggression • Taxi security inadequate in number • Traffic lights not co-ordinated to allow enough pedestrian movement as well as taxi movement off ranks in Cavill Ave • Unannounced street closures intermittently by Police result in confusion and frustration of both patrons and service providers. Closing Orchid Avenue closes a taxi rank. Licensees often do not know to inform patrons. • When unable to catch taxis, some people walk out of Surfers Paradise to ranks out of town – dangerous at night • No buses run after midnight, yet many people catch bus into Surfers Paradise • Regardless of closing time of venues, the same number of patrons have to be moved out of the area • Movement through Chevron Island and Isle of Capri disturbs the amenity of the residential areas
MALE GANGS AND ORGANISED CRIME

• This was a difficult issue for some to discuss because of the ramifications, but primarily 2 main areas of concern were mooted by the majority of groups:
  • The perception that gangs have moved to Surfers Paradise from interstate – specifically from Melbourne and Cabramatta – and were taking hold on the area. In some cases tourists had heard of these rumours also
  • The perception that there are several bikie gangs who frequent the area and are purchasing restaurants. Some of these were known to service providers

SERVICE PROVIDERS

- Safety of service providers often compromised
- Taxi drivers, COZ staff, ambulance staff etc have no facility in Surfers Paradise for their comfort
- Presence of ambulance in the middle of Elkhorn Ave is disconcerting to some for the first time. Locals expect it to be there
- Presence of Chill Out Zone portrays a level of acceptance within the community of drunkenness in public. Acceptance of vomiting in the vicinity of the COZ.
    - Gradual reliance by Police and security on the intervention by the COZ to service the majority of street injuries etc.
- Most service providers report feeling valued but get no recognition within the Surfers Paradise community of their work[22]
- Temporary police post is inadequate for the amenity of Police officers
    - Temporary nature of the post reflects the under-valued status of the Police
- Public not aware of the role of ambulance in Surfers Paradise – often inappropriately used for minor problems

AMENITY OF SURFERS PARADISE

- Several 'hot-spots' for rape and sexual assault in the Cavill Ave area, and the Elkhorn Ave end of Orchid Ave require lighting and access gated
- Public toilets are dangerous except for near Melbas where there is some surveillance
- Public toilet on Esplanade hotspot for sexual assault
- Inadequate toilet facilities to match the entertainment amenity of Surfers Paradise and the public street party atmosphere
- Inadequate toilets for beach-goers and families and visitors during the day
    - Traders often asked if people can use their toilet facilities
- **Rubbish, clean amenity**
    - Numerous complaints about the rubbish around McDonalds, Hungry Jacks, ATMs at the ocean end of Cavill Mall
    - Take-away food outlets at the intersection of Cavill Mall and Orchid Ave create a disproportionate amount of street rubbish
    - Rubbish bins lined up along the Esplanade outside McDonalds detract from the 'jewel-in-the-crown' of Australian tourism – Surfers Paradise sunrises
- Hot-dog stands described as 'eye-sores' 'pig-styes' etc. do not take responsibility for the groups that congregate around them – attract street gangs
- **Lighting**:
    - Lighting significantly poor in Cavill Mall, Orchid Ave, the Gold Coast Highway – low levels of lighting
    - Very poor lighting in Hanlan Street, Cypress Ave and Beach road
    - Poor lighting in and around Bruce Bishop car park given as predominant reason fro patrons not using it at night
    - No lighting on Esplanade beyond McDonalds – described by visitors staying on Esplanade as dark and dangerous
- Post nightclubbing crowd makes street cleaning difficult. Some times drunks are

[22] For example, recently the Gold Coast Ambulance Service won gold at the inaugural Emergency Medical Technician's (EMT) Olympics in Canada in the event for response to emergency and life-threatening injuries. Indeed the Surfers Paradise area has the world's best ambulance officers caring for them. Yet none of this has been reported in the area nor have the service been recognised publicly.

aggressive towards staff - security required to attend with GCCC cleaning trucks

- Narrowness of Orchid Avenue creates traffic bottle-neck when trucks doing early morning street cleaning
    - Concerns about this narrow street in the event of a disaster or terrorist attack. Emergency vehicles find it difficult to negotiate at all hours
- Food outlets expect GCCC to pick up cleaning - an extra pickup is done by the GCCC for McDonalds
- Old buildings becoming shabby, especially the Mark building in middle of town. As new buildings are being erected or renovations occurring, old ones become increasingly destitute
    - Renovations are not 'presented' well during operational hours of other businesses around them. Eg Shop front in Cavill Mall boarded up.
- Preliminary safety audit revealed trees were hanging over lighting, signage or interfering with site-lines, poor access to carparks
- All groups complained about the front impressions of the Paradise Centre – at night concealed corners and entrances frightening for women. During the day families saw it as unsafe because of its potential for paedophiles to lurk and watch young children on the beach. Ironically near fast-food outlets utilised heavily during the day by families
- Lack of signage to emergency services – police, doctor or fire service in Surfers Paradise.
- Some car parks close at midnight or 1 am – inadequate for late party-goers

SOCIAL CAPITAL AND EFFICACY

- Strong recognition by all of the uniqueness of Surfers Paradise - has no parallel and therefore no comparison with other areas.
- Surfers Paradise lacks a community history – no promotion of historical or cultural heritage. Recent exhibition of Surfers Paradise at Arts Centre only event.
- Needs promotion of Surfers Paradise as a safe destination
- Social efficacy of Surfers Paradise residents appears low – community organisations are few and poorly attended
- Commitment to change appears higher amongst traders and businesses in Surfers Paradise
- High levels of frustration with investigations, research, community committees etc without real change having been effected
- Low levels of confidence in the GCCC and the Police in general to identify or change Surfers Paradise
- High level of frustration about key personnel within organisations who move away taking rich information about processes with them. Requires a written archival history of issues
- Older residents feel alienated from an environment that is progressively being promoted to the life-style of younger professionals.

Summary

An overall theme across all the focus groups was that Surfers Paradise was a safe and welcoming place for all users during the day-time. Many participants expressed concern that the media driven sensationalism about lack of safety in Surfers Paradise detracted from the real amenity of the area. The media was a particular issue for some groups because they felt that the local newspapers were not supporting the promotion of a good image for Surfers Paradise. Tourist operators believed the media was undoing the work they were doing in Surfers Paradise. Interestingly, no member of the media was representing their profession on any of the community groups of organisations involved in the safety of Surfers Paradise. Yet, younger people spoke of feeling reasonably safe at night-time as long as there were many people around and the public spaces they were in were well lit and Police were visible. If these factors were not present then it was more likely that they reported feeling frightened and concerned for themselves and their friends.

However, in general, there was a common theme from the local participants and the service providers of safety and security being more about reactive strategies rather than prevention, and of 'shoring-up' with progressive target-hardening and technological surveillance. Security officers travelling with the GCCC cleaners, more CCTV cameras being brought on line, more crowd controllers on the front doors of the licensed venues, more security on the taxi ranks were common observations of the group members and interviewees. This was not to detract from the efficacy of these initiatives, but there was a general concern about apparent lack of expertise and initiative to protect the precinct, and to prevent crime in this idiosyncratic and unique environment.

Reports by focus group members and stake-holders also raised contradictory features of the Surfers Paradise precinct which appeared to be giving conflicting messages to the community and the public in general. Interpreting these observations within the framework of criminological theory of rational choice and situational crime prevention, suggests that there are aspects of the precinct that may be unwittingly promoting antisocial behaviour and crime rather than decreasing it. For example, placing an ambulance in the main street beside a mobile medical van equipped to handle minor drug problems and large numbers of intoxicated party-goers is sending a message of tolerance to people using the public spaces. Not replacing streetlights and allowing shop-frontages in the heart of the precinct to fall into disrepair also implies a lack of pride or concern about the environment. Allowing unsightly mounds of rubbish to accumulate along the Esplanade in one night without requiring the business (profiting from the sale of the goods) take responsibility for cleaning, is also tolerating disrespect for the amenity of the area.

It seemed from interviews in particular, that the community is attempting to find solutions, but the same problems remain stubbornly untouched. Currently there is an average of ten committees involved in examining the safety of Surfers Paradise at any one point in time. Resources, both human and financial are being wasted without results eventuating. One point of co-ordination is needed.

Reportedly, at any one-weekend night in Surfers Paradise there can be between 18,000 and 22,000 people utilising the entertainment precinct. These numbers require a certain amount of crowd control and policing. However, policing strategies from other locations may not "fit" Surfers Paradise. Surfers Paradise uniquely requires a combination of Problem-oriented policing, balanced with near-to-zero-tolerance for minor offences – it requires optimally a police officer who is confident in approaching and handling minor misdemeanours without escalating the situation, who is capable of tolerating and flexing for the foreign bewildered tourist, but at the same time can cope with the hedonistic mid 20's male visitor to Indy or the football end-of-year celebration, is able to recognise the rising aggression in males shouting profanities at each other as opposed to two drunk mates hurling abuse at each other, and can arrest both with the minimum of public attention. This is no short order and exemplifies the very real difficulty that Police experience when working in the Surfers Paradise precinct. It is obviously not a place for inexperienced police officers, and if the streets are to become safer, the government of the day may not necessarily need to provide Surfers Paradise with more Police, but certainly needs to provide the resources to make available experienced, trained police who confidently walk the precinct of Surfers Paradise with a tolerance for the party atmosphere but not for those who may spoil it or frighten others in it. Importantly, the focus group participants and the interviewees expressed many positive things about the police offers personally in their areas. Their concern was not about the type of police officer but rather about the type of policing, or lack of it.

Throughout the focus groups and the interviews many ideas about how to solve the aforementioned problems were also given. Some built on the strengths Surfers Paradise already has while others suggested very new approaches to old problems, such as the use of mobile toilets during weekends in Surfers Paradise. These and others will be included in the next report – the Strategic Safety Plan.

CHAPTER 10: QUEENSLAND LIQUOR LICENSING DATA

The following section examines the rate of complaints made against licensed premises in the Surfers Paradise and Gold Coast district. The data was provided by the Queensland Liquor Licensing Division and covers a three year period between 2001 and 2004.

Some respondents in both the surveys and the focus groups reported that they believed that much of the alcohol-related violence and public disorder in Surfers Paradise was the responsibility of the licensed premises in the CBD of Surfers Paradise. The number of licensed venues, particularly in the CBD study area of Surfers Paradise is unusually high. Understandably, if the public spaces of Surfers Paradise were experiencing many alcohol-related incidents, an assumption would be made that the problem was emanating from the licensed premises. If that was the case, it would be expected that the complaints about intoxicated patrons within the venues of the Surfers Paradise licensed premises would be high. That is, the regulatory authorities would find evidence of poor management of intoxicated patrons, irresponsible serving practises and careless or negligent practises that induced intoxication. Therefore the data from the visits made by the Queensland Liquor Licensing Division and the number of complaints found by, or made to them as the regulatory authority responsible for the enforcement of the Queensland Liquor Act (1992), were analysed.

Of the total 111 complaints from the Gold Coast region made to the Queensland Liquor Licensing Division between July 2001 and June 2002, 49 (44.14%) emanated from licensed venues in the 4217 postcode area (Surfers Paradise and its surrounds). These complaints were either made or collected over 30 visits made to licensed premises over that same period (Table 10.1). Therefore, for every visit there was approx. 3.5 complaints. For the same number of months in the following financial year 29 (19.07%) of the total 152 Gold Coast complaints came from the Surfers Paradise area, and for the final financial year period between July 2003 and June 2004, the Surfers Paradise accounted for only 25 (16.89%) of the total 148 complaints. Therefore it would seem that although the number of complaints are rising for the Gold Coast area, the number emanating from the Surfers Paradise are actually decreasing. This is particularly interesting given that there has been a significant increase in the number of visits made by the regulatory authorities between 2002 and 2004.

Table 10.1 Number of Reported Complaints Found during Visits by the Queensland Liquor Licensing Division Over Three Years 2001-2004

	1/7/2001 to 30/6/2002			1/7/2002 to 30/6/2003			1/7/2003 to 30/6/2004		
	Visits	Type of License	Com plaints	Visits	Type of License	Com plaints	Visits	Type of License	Com plaints
Complaints (Post Code - 4217)	30	Gen	12	27	Gen	7	53	Gen	4
		Cab	17		Cab	8		Cab	6
		Meal	17		Meal	10		Meal	12
		Res	2		Res	0		Res	1
		Spec	1		Spec	2		Spec	0
		Club	0		Club	1		Club	1
		Vess	0		Vess	0		Vess	1
		Oth	0		Oth	1		Oth	0
Total Complaints (Gold Coast)			**49**			**29**			**25**
		111			152			148	

When the type of licensed premises is examined, it can be seen that restaurants attracted more complaints regarding their delivery of alcohol to the public than cabaret licensed premises (generally nightclubs) or general licenses (generally hotels and pubs). (Figure 10.1) For the first year, complaints against restaurants equalled the cabaret licenses, but thereafter , over the 2002/3 year and the 2003/4 there has been a steady increase in restaurant complaints and a steady decrease in cabaret and general complaints.

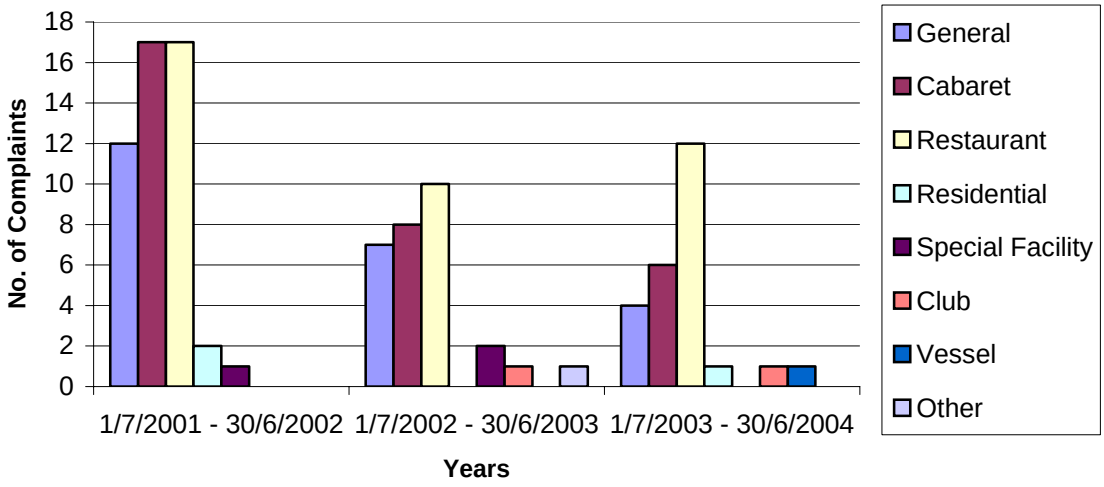


Figure 10.1 Number of Complaints Made against Types of Liquor Licenses in Surfers Paradise over Three Year Period 2001 – 2004

These findings would support the crime data analysed from the Surfers Paradise police, whereby the peak of crime against the person and property appeared to occur

between the hours of 1am and 3am when more premises with restaurant licenses are operating than after 3am. Since the majority of cabaret licenses operate until 5am in Surfers Paradise, it might be argued that fewer problems related to alcohol and violence are coming from these premises than from premises operating with restaurant licenses.

Premises that operate as wine-bars and late closing restaurants therefore may account for more of the alcohol-related violence than nightclubs or hotels. These findings also indicate that the recent 3am lock-out initiative undertaken by the Queensland Liquor Licensing Division, as an attempt to decrease the amount of public drunkenness and related disorder, might not have been targeting the appropriate culprits, especially as the number of complaints against the licensed venues in Surfers Paradise overall in the first half of 2004 were extremely low (Figure 10.2). Restaurants, it seems might contribute as much, if not more, to the problem.

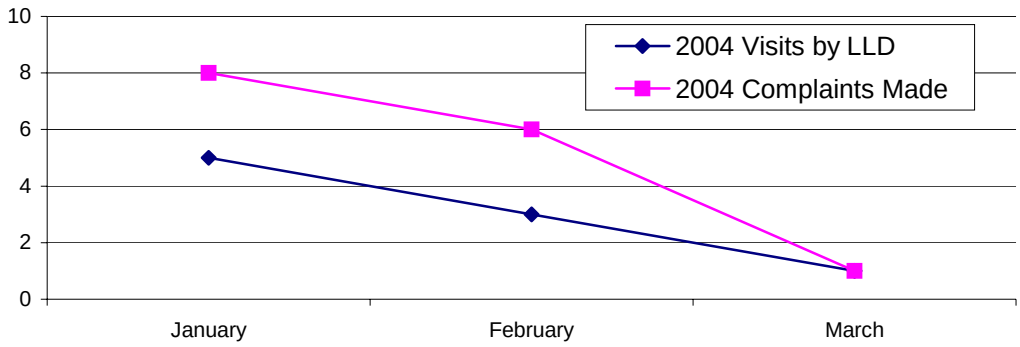


Figure 10.2 Number of LLD Visits to Surfers Paradise Licensed Premises in Relation to Number of Complaints Made Against Licensees.

It is however, important to note that Surfers Paradise police have reported decreases in a range of offences since the implementation of the 3am lock-out. Although it will be important to analyse the nature and extent of these changes (sites, times, locations etc), it would appear that the 3am lock-out is contributing in some way to a decrease in street disturbances. However, it is also important to consider that this initiative has deepened the negative relationship that exists between Police and late trading licensed premises. Since Surfers Paradise will need to rely on building strong positive relationships between the licensees and the regulators it is recommended that focus be placed on developing a more positive interaction between the parties.

CHAPTER 11: DISCUSSION

Overview

The Keeping Surfers Safe project was briefed initially to provide, at the request of the Queensland Department of the Premier and Cabinet, a Crime and Safety Profile of Surfers Paradise. The area under scrutiny was the CBD precinct of Surfers Paradise, but to increase the veracity of the study's outcomes, the Surfers Paradise area was contextualised within six satellite suburbs, and further still within the general Gold Coast environs.

This report has examined the administrative data provided by the Queensland Police Service, the Queensland Ambulance Service, the Gold Coast Hospital, the Gold Coast Sexual Assault Support Service and the Chill-Out Zone (a Management of Public Intoxication initiative), about their services on the Gold Coast and in Surfers Paradise. Secondary analysis of these datasets were performed to gain a picture of the extent and nature of crime in the Surfers Paradise area, and the extent of related costs in injuries and service consumption.

In addition, four surveys were conducted- one of the residents of Surfers Paradise, one of the Gold Coast local residents living in outlying suburbs, one of the traders and Business owners in the Surfers Paradise CBD and one of the young patrons who frequent the night-time entertainment precinct of Surfers Paradise. Focus groups carried out with a cross-section of the Surfers Paradise population and visitors, and interviews with key stakeholders added qualitatively to the quantified data of the questionnaires Subsequent analysis of these data sources revealed the extent of respondents' concerns about the Surfers Paradise area, their perceptions of crime and possible causes, their personal experiences of feeling unsafe, and a measure of the social capital of the Surfers Paradise area.

The two sources of information have been reported separately because of a number of limitations imposed by missing data and dissimilarities between the databases. Nevertheless, when the outcomes from each analysis were triangulated against each other a number of core common issues were identified. Following is a brief overview of these issues, how they have impacted on Surfers Paradise, and how they might be incorporated into effective strategies for the upcoming Strategic Safety Plan to be submitted as the final component of the Keeping Surfers Safe Project.

Alcohol, Policing and Perceptions of Authorities

Two main issues dominated the discussions and surveys undertaken in this study – Policing and Alcohol. The misuse and abuse of alcohol was perceived to be a major contributor to crime and a sense of being unsafe in Surfers Paradise. However, this issue was tempered by the common concern shared by a significantly high percentage of respondents and participants in the study that the efficacy of police to curb the problems associated with street misdemeanours, more serious offences and general disorder in the CBD of Surfers Paradise was equivocal. Although Police were perceived individually as trustworthy, the majority of respondents, on average, regardless of age, gender or time living or working in Surfers Paradise, perceived local policing collectively as not having enough impact on making Surfers Paradise safer. Equally, police were perceived to be tolerant of levels of aggression that respondents reported as otherwise unacceptable. To counter this outcome, respondents did recognise that there were limitations on Police resources, especially in the Surfers Paradise precinct. Equally, there was a growing recognition that both the Police and the GCCC were attempting to counter the problems of Surfers Paradise by working collaboratively on a number of initiatives, this report being just one.

Respondents' levels of trust that the GCCC was doing a good job of making their community safer, were also low. For instance, there was consistent concern expressed by stakeholders, residents, traders and service providers that the community of Surfers Paradise has been inundated with a plethora of investigations, research, problem-identification processes and committee meetings. There was a strong theme that precious human resources in such a small community were being exhausted by constant meetings with few meaningful outcomes. The number of significant people who moved away from the area taking their history of community engagement processes with them, was cited as the primary cause. Upon their departure, a new incumbent commences a new process and the same procedures are repeated. This movement of people in and out of the community is reflective of the idiosyncratic nature of Surfers Paradise – its population is transitory with few residents or workers having been 'born and bred' in the area.

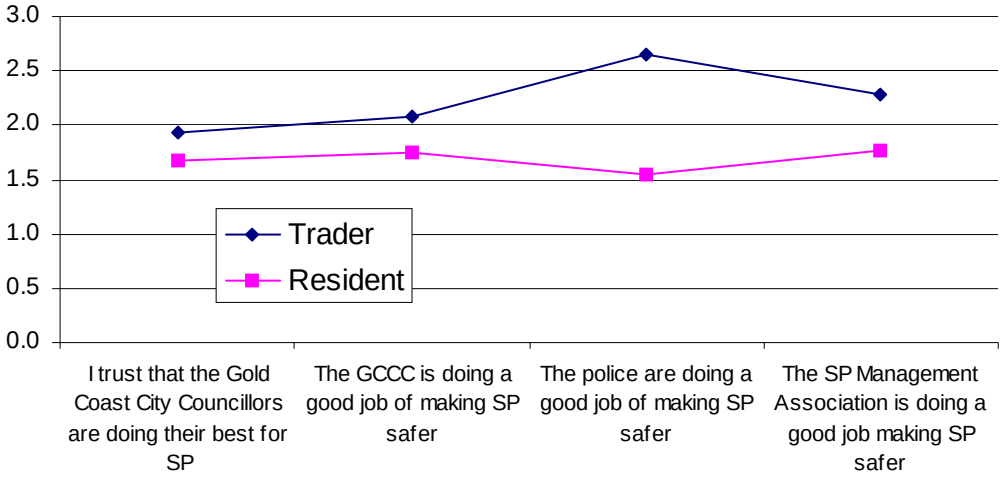
In sum, Surfers Paradise residents in particular, appear to have a lowered level of trust in agencies involved in building the social capital in their community, although they gave due recognition to the more recent partnerships between Queensland state government departments and the GCCC aimed at addressing safety-related issues. Nonetheless, since social capital is considered a good measure of the health of a community, these outcomes require attention.

Social capital

In contrast, though, the Traders of Surfers Paradise reported high community cohesiveness, suggesting that the social efficacy of Surfers Paradise may uniquely lie with those who work within the community rather than traditionally with those who live in it. The Traders' trust in agencies involved in improving community safer was higher as illustrated in the Figure below:

Comparison of Traders and Residents Reported Trust of Authorities:

1 = Strongly disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Agree, 4 = Strongly Agree



Given that the Traders in Surfers Paradise invest substantial monies in their businesses, it is not surprising to find that they therefore have a concomitant investment in ensuring its safety and security, particularly with the area's reliance on tourism. It would seem therefore that their involvement in the development of strategies aimed to reduce the fear of crime in Surfers Paradise and to increases the sense of safety and security, would be imperative. The SPMA, a representative group of the Surfers Paradise business community, is ideally placed to be a point of co-operation and collaboration with formal authorities, and to address the issues identified in this report.

Situational Factors

Equally important in this collaborative process would be the inclusion of licensees, and in fact they have recently begun to engage in partnerships with police, LLD and the GCCC regarding strategies to increase safety in and around their licensed premises. However, as in the reported outcomes here, not all problems related to street disturbances are the responsibility of poor management by the licensees of Surfers Paradise. For example, triangulated across several focus groups, surveys and interviews are reports that significant amounts of alcohol are consumed before people arrive in the evening entertainment precinct. Additionally alcohol is brought

into the Surfers Paradise precinct by patrons, is often consumed in public and may well contribute significantly to the levels of intoxication of many street-goers in the late-night precinct. Reports, as testified by the Gold Coast Hospital data, to the increasing use of recreational drugs and in particular amphetamines, also contributes another factor. Taken together, the problem of alcohol and the increasing use of "speed', it is then perhaps not surprising that the levels of street crime are perceived to be rising in Surfers Paradise. The causal link that has been implied between the levels of street violence and the Surfers Paradise nightclubs by the imposition of an earlier 3am lock-out condition, therefore needs to be tempered by the influence of other factors that contribute to the public disorder and poor amenity of the area. Poor lighting, narrow streets intermittently closed with short notice to service providers, low levels of lighting, accumulation of rubbish in the most public places in the precinct, high levels of tolerance of overtly masculine aggressive and threatening behaviour, and poor guardianship, all contribute to an environment in which the potential offender can easily identify vulnerable and unprotected targets. Add to this the presence of a waiting ambulance and the provision of a quasi-medical amenity to deal with high levels of public intoxication, and unwittingly the levels of intoxication and therefore aggression and injury are promoted.

It would seem therefore essential that to address the issue of alcohol abuse and misuse in Surfers Paradise, a multifaceted strategy which includes the licensees, but which does not detract from other contributing factors, is required. A component of this would also be to appropriately measure and evaluate the efficacy of the 3am lock-out to decrease street crime and to increase safety, since the causal link between the two may be mediated by a number of situational factors.

Differences between Perception and Factual Administrative Data

In general, the administrative data deviated from the perceptions expressed by the survey respondents, the focus group participants and the interviewees. Patterns of crime, particularly on the boundaries of the Surfers Paradise CBD precinct were unexpected as were the low levels of good order offences in Surfers Paradise. Most groups reported that the behaviour of young adult patrons was unruly, unacceptable and threatening. Yet the police statistics, based on arrests made of good order offences did not reveal this. Whether this discrepancy is because Police do not act on (and therefore not record) less serious behaviours, or whether good order offences are not occurring at the levels expressed qualitatively by residents and business people, is difficult to ascertain. However, if less serious behaviours such as good order offences and lower level offences are considered as precursors to more serious assault, this inconsistency needs to be clarified, particularly given the higher levels of serious assault in Surfers Paradise. Research in the field of aggression and violence suggests there are certain triggers that precede behaviour that is more aggressive. Amongst males in particular, shoving and jostling can become inciters, as can abusive

language that provokes fighting. It might therefore seem probable in Surfers Paradise that if certain behavioural precursors, for example, some types of good order offences, were not being prevented or were being ignored, that some may eventually escalate and culminate in more serious aggression and violence.

Respondents' generally low levels of reported personal experiences of crime, as opposed to their higher levels of concern about safety in the precinct of Surfers Paradise during night hours, suggest that their concerns were influenced by some other source. And indeed, the surveys revealed that views of the safety of Surfers Paradise were significantly influenced by reports in the print and electronic media. Consequently, naivety and misunderstandings about violence and crime were evident in the focus group discussions and the interviews. Given that the media is interested in the local community of Surfers Paradise, it would be valuable to include them in the strategic development of initiatives to decrease crime. They are powerful influencers of opinion.

In conclusion, there is an overall impression that Surfers Paradise is a wonderful, exciting place to be and that it offers much to the locals and the visitors. Surfers Paradise is unique in that it provides a kaleidoscope of uses within a 24-hour period to multiple consumers of its public space. However, as a small community it is having to cope with unprecedented population increases and higher demands for local tourism. Subjectively the impression is that, Surfers Paradise as a community, is just managing to cope, and that there are a number of fundamental contradictory situations that are contributing to its current problems of crime and perceived lack of safety. To instance, Surfers Paradise has a concentration of licensed premises in a very small area because tourism demands the facilities, but also because local authorities have not capped approvals for further premises. It has on any Saturday night up to 18,000 young adults on the streets of the CBD, yet there are only two public toilet blocks. It devalues its service providers by not supplying amenities or facilities for them, and by posting the CBD precinct Police in premises temporarily offered on the goodwill of local shopping centre management. It promotes and encourages visitors from around the world yet stops running buses at midnight when the demand for movement into and out of town for entertainment (in an inviting temperate climate) is high. It can manage a Schoolies event for a week in November, but has struggled to reallocate taxi ranks that require security officers to be present, despite the pleas of taxi-drivers and patrons for the past ten years at least, to move them. It can manage to build world-class high-rises but not be able to offer ambulance drivers, recently proven the best in the world, a place to substation their vehicles instead of in the street. Finally, Surfers Paradise boasts one of the most magnificent beaches in the world, yet on any weekend evening, the central frontage is darkened, lined with green wheelie bins overflowing and scattered with debris from one of the largest fast-food chains in the world.

These contradictions all face the visiting tourist, the local resident, the interstate visitor, the business person and the trader, and can portray not only a lack of care, but also a perception that efforts to rectify Surfers Paradise's problems are not forthcoming.

Although the observations contained in this report appear critical, they are presented to challenge the stakeholders, the Surfers Paradise community and those who wish to ensure the safety of all people using the CBD precinct and Surfers Paradise at large. The challenge is not to identify the solutions[23] – that has been done previously on many occasions and by this investigation. Rather, it is to invest the necessary time and attention to ensure the sustained life of any changes instead of defaulting to quick-fixes that hide the problem from public scrutiny, or which identify one particular group as problematic. The aim should be therefore for sustainable changes that reflect the unique and idiosyncratic nature of the heart of Surfers Paradise.

[23] Solutions were asked of all the participants in this study and many were forthcoming, but are not reported here, as neither are some results of the surveys. Instead, they have been retained for the second report – the Strategic Safety Plan, as they are more relevant to its focus of keeping Surfers Paradise safe, and of developing processes to sustain that safety.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1.1 Participants in Interviews and Meetings for "Keeping Surfers Safe"

Interviewee	Organisation
Mr. Ian McFarlane	Gold Coast Tourist Bureau
Ms. Joy Collins	Surfers Paradise Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Paul Allen	Surfers Paradise Licensed Venues Association
Mr. Jeff James	QPS
Ms. Paula Price	Surfers Paradise Management Association
Mr. Graeme Downey	Surfers Paradise Management Association
Ms. Angela Driscoll	Management of Public Intoxication
Mr. Brett Pointing	Queensland Police Service, Gold Coast District
Dr. David Green	Accident and Emergency, Gold Coast Hospital
Mr. John Tesoriero	Gold Coast Ambulance Service
Mr. John Hill	Resident, Surfers Paradise
Mr. Jim Bell	Surfers Paradise Licensed Venues Association
Mr. Brian Davies	Department of Tourism, Fair Trading and Wine Industry Development, Southport
Ms. Katrina Swanston	Tourism Queensland
Sgt. Gary Oliver	QPS, Gold Coast, Liquor Licensing
Mr. Ian Schilling	Regent Taxis
Mr. Guy Russell	Local law and CCTV - Surfers Paradise
Mr. Alan Midwood	Midwood Tourism and Development
Meetings	**Organisation**
Ms. Helen Ringrose	Director-General, Department of Tourism, Fair Trading and Wine Industry Development
Mr. Geoff Murphy	Liquor Licensing Division
Mr. Wayne Briscoe	Liquor Licensing Division
Mr. Michael Todd	Department of the Premier and Cabinet

Appendix 1.2 Missing Data within Administrative datasets (%)

	Missing age categories Female	Missing age categories Male	Unknown Gender
QAS	0.15	0.22	0.20
GCH	0.06	0.05	0.03
COZ	0.45	0.72	0.36

Appendix 3.1 Site classifications

Adult Entertainment
Agency
Bank
Beach
Boarding
Boat Ramp
Business
Caravan Park
Carpark
Chemist
Church
Club
Community
Construction Site
Crown Land
Dwelling
Education
Food Shop
Garage
Government
Hotel
In Transit
Library
Licensed
Manufacturing
Marine
Medical
Motel
Nightclub
Office
Open Space
Other
Outbuilding
Outside
Police
Post
Post Office
Private Grounds
Recreational
Rest Area
River
Shop
Shopping Area
Street
Terminal
Unit
Unknown
Vehicle
Warehouse
Wholesale

Appendix 3.2 Comparisons Crime Across Areas in Queensland in 2000/2001 (%)

	2000/2001				
Crime	**% of Qld Crime Committed in South Eastern Region**	**% of Sth Eastern Regional Crime Committed in Gold Coast District**	**% of Gold Coast Crime Committed in Study Area**	**% of Crime in Surrounding Neighbourhoods Committed in Surfers Paradise**	**% of Crime in Surfers Paradise Committed in CBD**
Homicide	16.59	47.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
Serious Assault	15.44	58.77	24.08	85.19	92.27
Other Assault	14.94	55.94	25.47	85.80	90.65
Sexual Offences	16.01	39.31	19.67	65.28	63.83
Robbery	20.67	59.03	16.45	82.00	80.49
Other Offences Against the Person	15.23	60.72	20.36	60.76	75.00
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	**15.82**	**54.67**	**22.28**	**79.54**	**86.31**
Unlawful Entry	18.64	62.21	10.84	42.16	54.28
Arson	27.87	53.29	3.98	80.00	37.50
Other Property Damage	18.42	60.98	17.65	66.17	61.14
Motor Vehicle Theft	25.98	61.13	17.59	60.83	56.41
Other Theft (Excluding Unlawful Entry)	21.57	66.94	18.78	77.47	77.81
Fraud	18.01	73.31	9.33	78.61	78.16
Handling Stolen Goods	14.19	64.32	16.70	69.89	76.92
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	**20.08**	**64.59**	**15.78**	**68.33**	**70.62**
Drug Offences	12.82	56.51	18.30	65.02	72.94
Good Order	13.37	71.24	1.46	90.91	100.00
Other Offences	16.09	64.75	1.79	82.61	85.53
TOTAL OTHER OFFENCES	**14.43**	**63.69**	**5.95**	**69.20**	**77.26**

Appendix 3.3 Comparisons of Crime Across Areas in Queensland in 2001/2002 (%)

	2001/2002				
Crime	**% of Qld Crime Committed in South Eastern Region**	**% of Sth East Regional Crime Committed in Gold Coast District**	**% of Gold Coast Crime Committed in Study Area**	**% of Crime in Surrounding Neighbourhoods Committed in Surfers Paradise**	**% of Surfers Paradise Crime Committed in CBD**
Homicide	12.64	48.48	25.00	50.00	100.00
Serious Assault	15.79	58.78	21.88	86.38	89.66
Other Assault	13.75	55.28	25.13	86.99	88.98
Sexual Offences	13.19	38.93	19.46	75.38	61.22
Robbery	23.90	62.24	15.24	78.00	76.92
Other Offences Against the Person	15.87	53.87	19.41	52.05	57.89
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	**15.33**	**54.25**	**21.15**	**79.93**	**82.75**
Unlawful Entry	19.50	62.31	13.67	45.53	50.00
Arson	31.38	50.38	4.96	46.15	83.33
Other Property Damage	18.44	57.89	16.64	59.46	66.91
Motor Vehicle Theft	28.19	61.17	17.78	61.55	55.56
Other Theft (Excluding Unlawful Entry)	22.62	67.09	18.08	78.80	80.21
Fraud	19.80	69.51	7.14	71.38	77.16
Handling Stolen Goods	16.38	57.26	12.50	81.43	73.68
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	**21.11**	**64.04**	**15.67**	**67.78**	**72.47**
Drug Offences	11.94	59.13	15.62	72.35	75.68
Good Order	13.35	73.29	1.36	100.00	100.00
Other Offences	15.60	58.08	2.11	82.35	84.52
TOTAL OTHER OFFENCES	**14.02**	**61.67**	**5.13**	**76.32**	**79.84**

Appendix 3.4 Comparisons of Crime Across Areas in Queensland in 2002/2003 (%)

	2002/2003				
Crime	**% of Qld Crime Committed in South Eastern Region**	**% of Sth East Regional Crime Committed in Gold Coast District**	**% of Gold Coast District Crime Committed in Study Area**	**% Crime in Surrounding Neighbourhoods Committed in Surfers Paradise**	**% Surfers Paradise Crime Committed in CBD**
Homicide	11.35	34.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
Serious Assault	16.60	55.49	23.54	87.60	91.32
Other Assault	14.70	55.74	29.72	90.63	86.78
Sexual Offences	14.23	36.65	16.09	60.78	51.61
Robbery	22.39	58.28	18.94	84.00	71.43
Other Offences Against the Person	14.09	52.33	22.99	53.75	76.74
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	**15.65**	**52.07**	**23.54**	**81.70**	**84.48**
Unlawful Entry	20.21	60.13	11.88	48.83	45.77
Arson	30.29	47.59	3.38	57.14	75.00
Other Property Damage	18.14	51.56	15.35	63.64	66.26
Motor Vehicle Theft	31.89	59.56	15.32	61.41	45.61
Other Theft (Excluding Unlawful Entry)	23.37	66.06	17.05	79.40	80.40
Fraud	23.93	50.62	6.43	85.71	84.38
Handling Stolen Goods	21.38	61.40	12.14	71.57	65.75
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	**22.35**	**60.44**	**14.46**	**70.75**	**72.02**
Drug Offences	15.40	55.02	14.50	67.47	68.61
Good Order	13.98	70.11	2.51	97.14	91.18
Other Offences	16.04	59.91	3.47	87.86	80.66
TOTAL OTHER OFFENCES	**15.39**	**60.55**	**6.18**	**76.02**	**75.27**

Appendix 3.5 Comparisons of Crime Committed in Surfers Paradise Across Areas in Queensland in 2000/2001

	2000-2001			
Crime	**% Of QLD Crime Committed in Surfers Paradise**	**% Of South East Regional Crime in Surfers Paradise**	**% Of Gold Coast Crime Committed in Surfers Paradise**	**% Of Study Area Crime Committed in Surfers Paradise**
Homicide	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assault, Serious	1.86	12.06	20.52	85.19
Assault, Other	1.83	12.23	21.86	85.80
Sexual Offences	0.81	5.05	12.84	65.28
Robbery	1.65	7.96	13.49	82.00
Other Offences Against the Person	1.14	7.51	12.37	60.76
Unlawful Entry	0.53	2.84	4.57	42.16
Arson	0.47	1.70	3.19	80.00
Other Property Damage	1.31	7.12	11.68	66.17
Motor Vehicle Theft	1.70	6.54	10.70	60.83
Other Theft (Excluding Unlawful Entry)	2.10	9.74	14.55	77.47
Fraud	0.97	5.38	7.33	78.61
Handling Stolen Goods	1.06	7.51	11.67	69.89
Drug Offences	0.86	6.72	11.90	65.02
Good Order	0.13	0.94	1.33	90.91
Other Offences	0.15	0.96	1.48	82.61

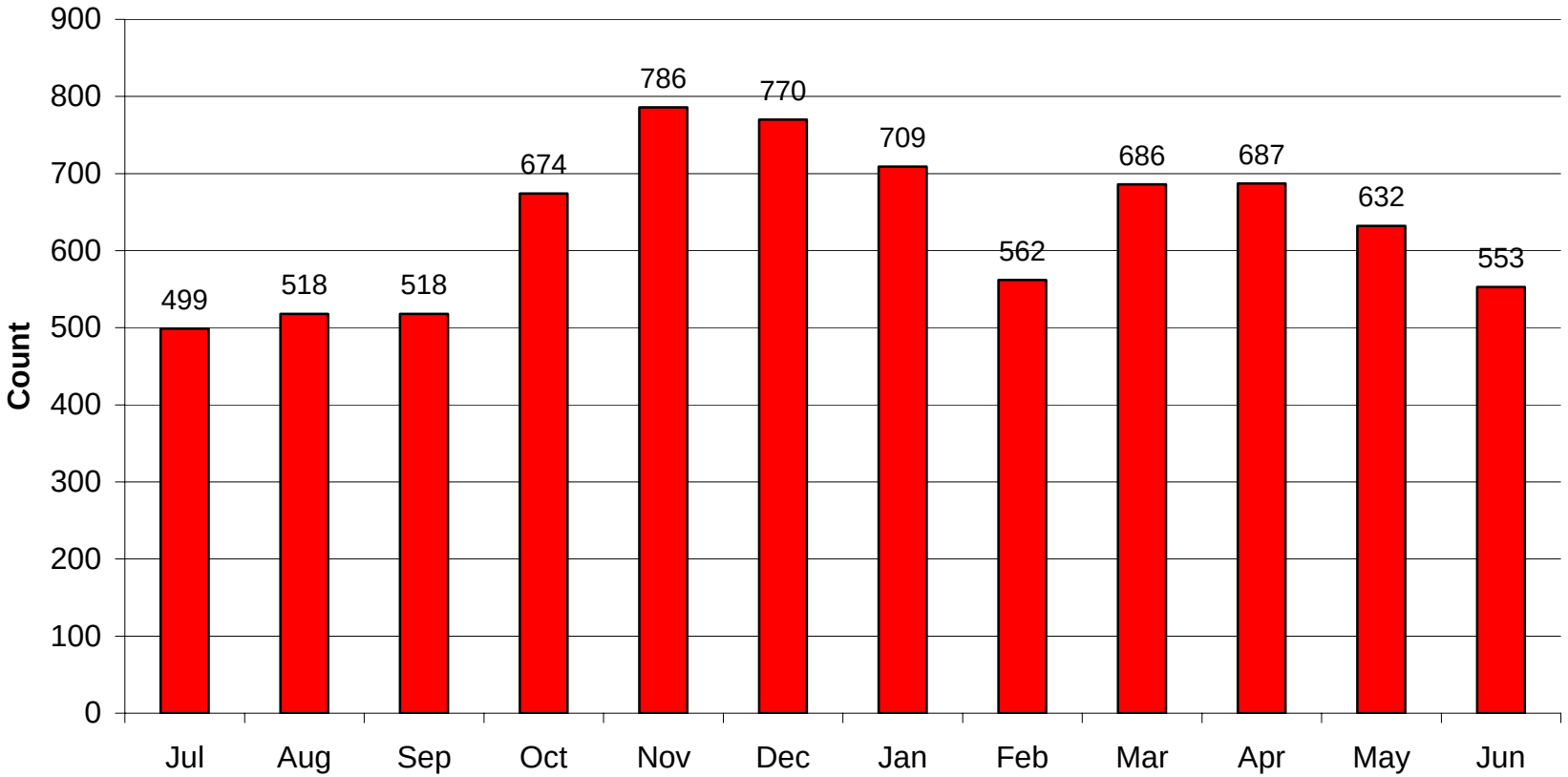
Appendix 3.6 Comparisons of Crime Committed in Surfers Paradise Across Areas in Queensland in 2001/2002

	2001-2002			
Crime	**% Of QLD Crime Committed in Surfers Paradise**	**% Of South East Regional Crime Committed in Surfers Paradise**	**% Of Gold Coast Crime Committed in Surfers Paradise**	**% Of Study Area Crime Committed in Surfers Paradise**
Homicide	0.77	6.06	12.50	50.00
Assault, Serious	1.75	11.11	18.90	86.38
Assault, Other	1.66	12.08	21.86	86.99
Sexual Offences	0.75	5.71	14.67	75.38
Robbery	1.77	7.40	11.89	78.00
Other Offences Against the Person	0.86	5.44	10.11	52.05
Unlawful Entry	0.76	3.88	6.22	45.53
Arson	0.36	1.15	2.29	46.15
Other Property Damage	1.06	5.73	9.89	59.46
Motor Vehicle Theft	1.89	6.70	10.95	61.55
Other Theft (Excluding Unlawful Entry)	2.16	9.56	14.25	78.80
Fraud	0.70	3.54	5.10	71.38
Handling Stolen Goods	0.95	5.83	10.18	81.43
Drug Offences	0.80	6.68	11.30	72.35
Good Order	0.13	0.99	1.36	100.00
Other Offences	0.16	1.01	1.74	82.35

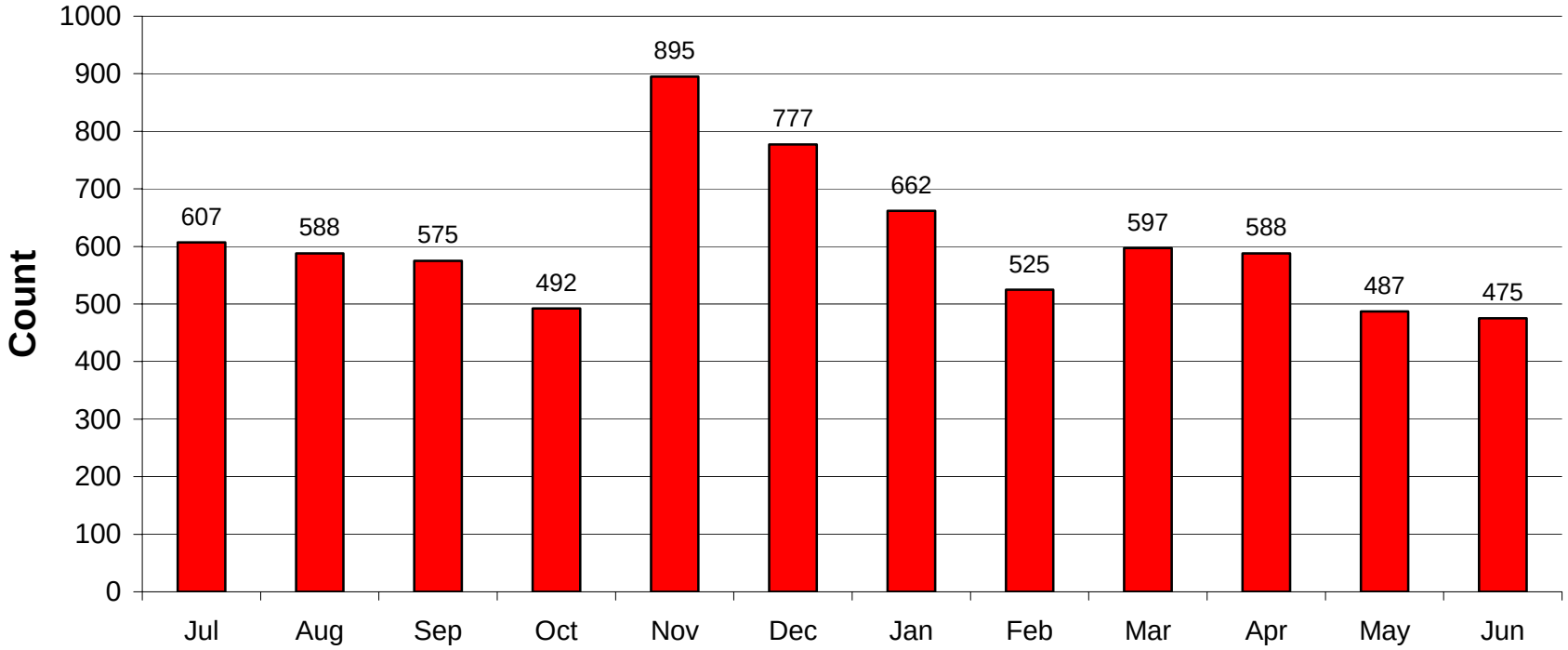
Appendix 3.7 Comparisons of Crime Committed in Surfers Paradise Across Areas in Queensland in 2002/2003

	2002-2003			
Crime	% of QLD Crime Committed in Surfers Paradise	% of South East Regional Crime Committed in Surfers Paradise	% of Gold Coast Crime Committed in Surfers Paradise	% of Study Area Crime Committed in Surfers Paradise
Homicide	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assault, Serious	1.90	11.44	20.62	87.60
Assault, Other	2.21	15.01	26.93	90.63
Sexual Offences	0.51	3.58	9.78	60.78
Robbery	2.08	9.27	15.91	84.00
Other Offences Against the Person	0.91	6.47	12.36	53.75
Unlawful Entry	0.70	3.49	5.80	48.83
Arson	0.28	0.92	1.93	57.14
Other Property Damage	0.91	5.04	9.77	63.64
Motor Vehicle Theft	1.79	5.60	9.41	61.41
Other Theft (Excluding Unlawful Entry)	2.09	8.94	13.54	79.40
Fraud	0.67	2.79	5.51	85.71
Handling Stolen Goods	1.14	5.34	8.69	71.57
Drug Offences	0.83	5.38	9.78	67.47
Good Order	0.24	1.71	2.44	97.14
Other Offences	0.29	1.83	3.05	87.86

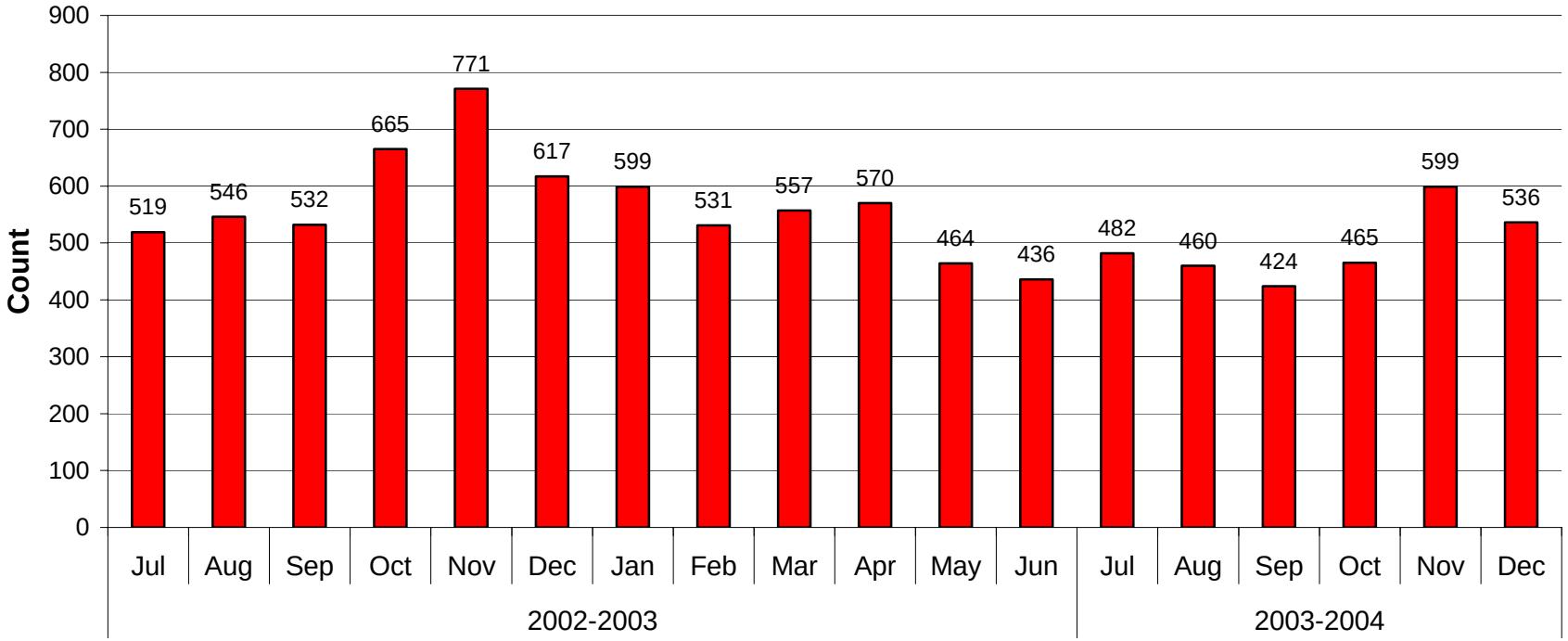
Appendix 3.8 Distribution of Total Crime over Months for the Surrounding Neighbourhoods for 2000/2001



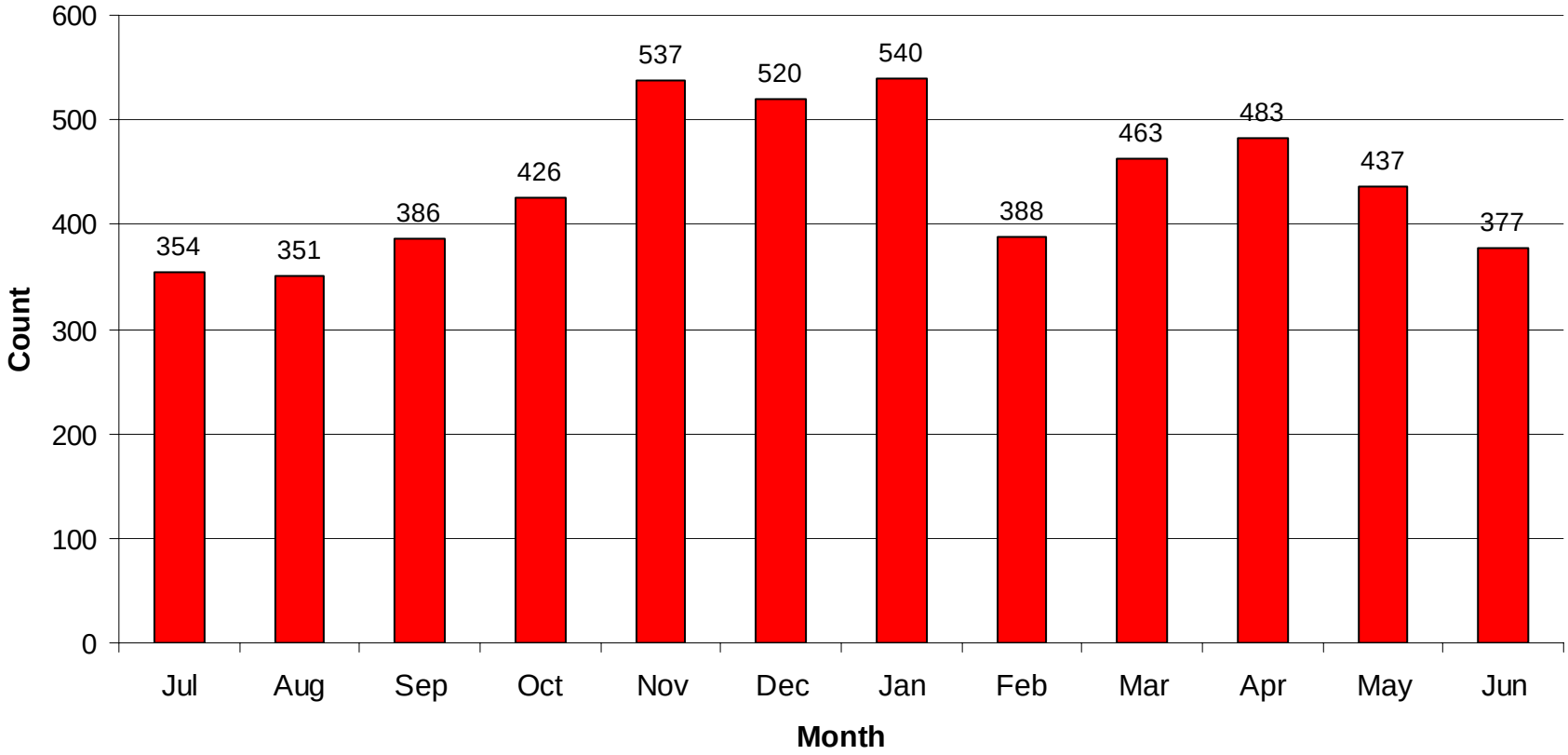
Appendix 3.9 Distribution of Total Crime over Months for the Surrounding Neighbourhoods for 2001/2002



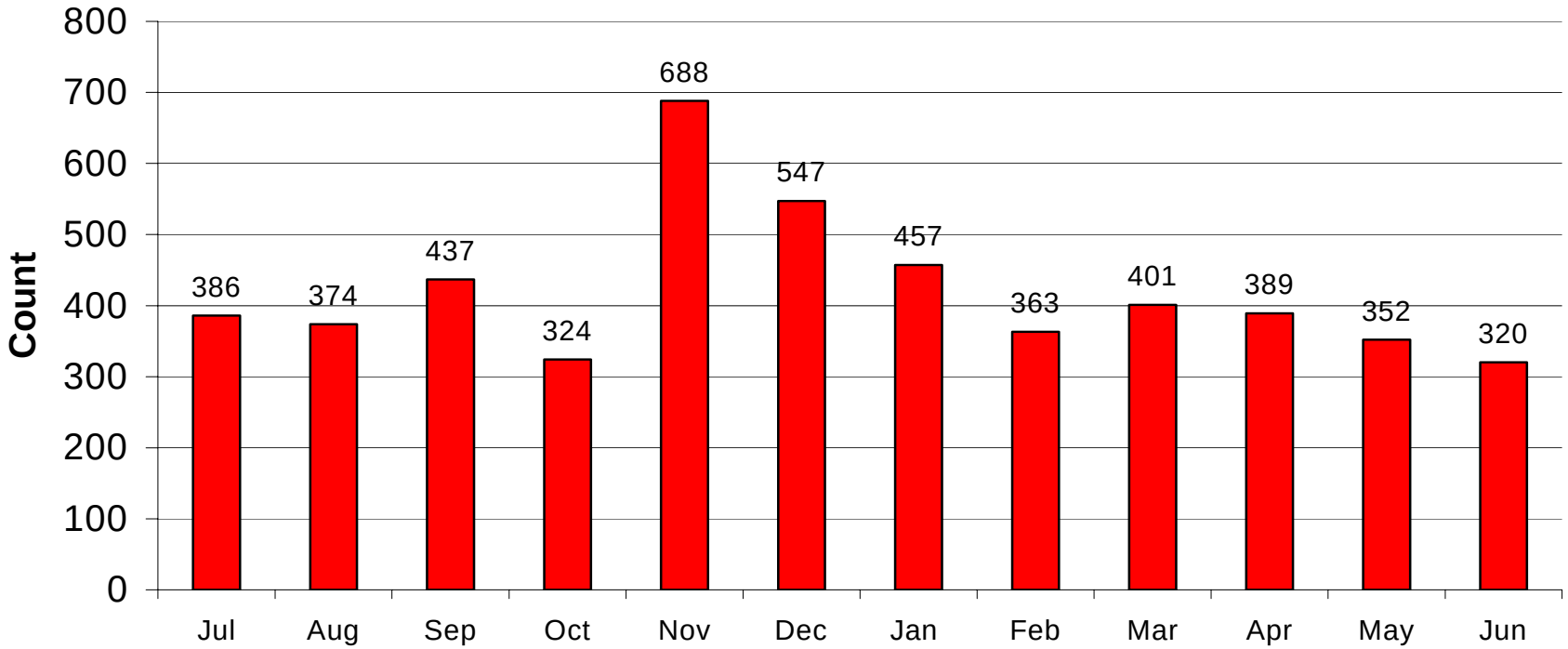
Appendix 3.10 Distribution of Total Crime over Months for the Surrounding Neighbourhoods for 2002/2003 and 2003/2004



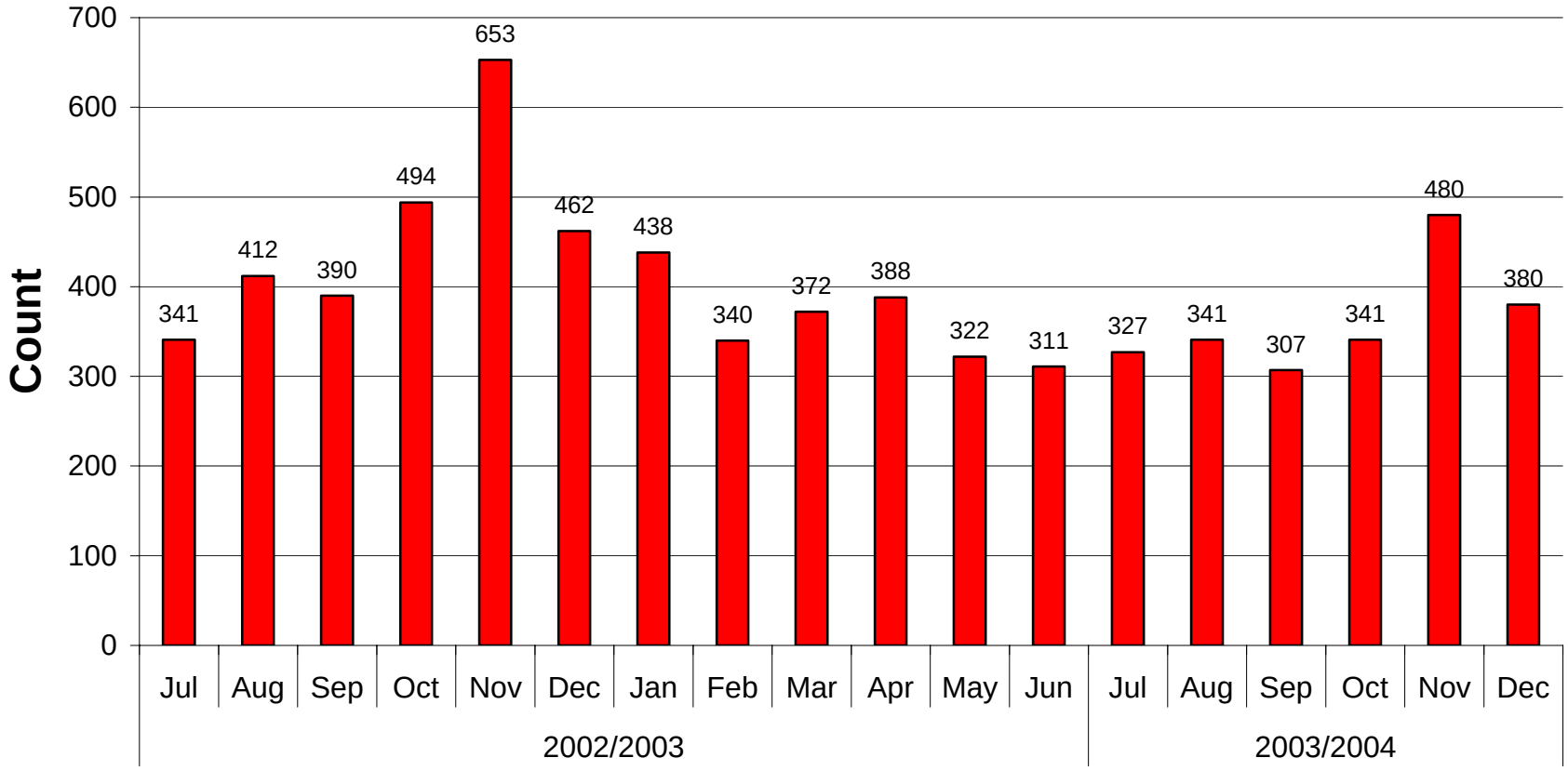
Appendix 3.11 Distribution of Total Crime over Months for Surfers Paradise for 2000/2001



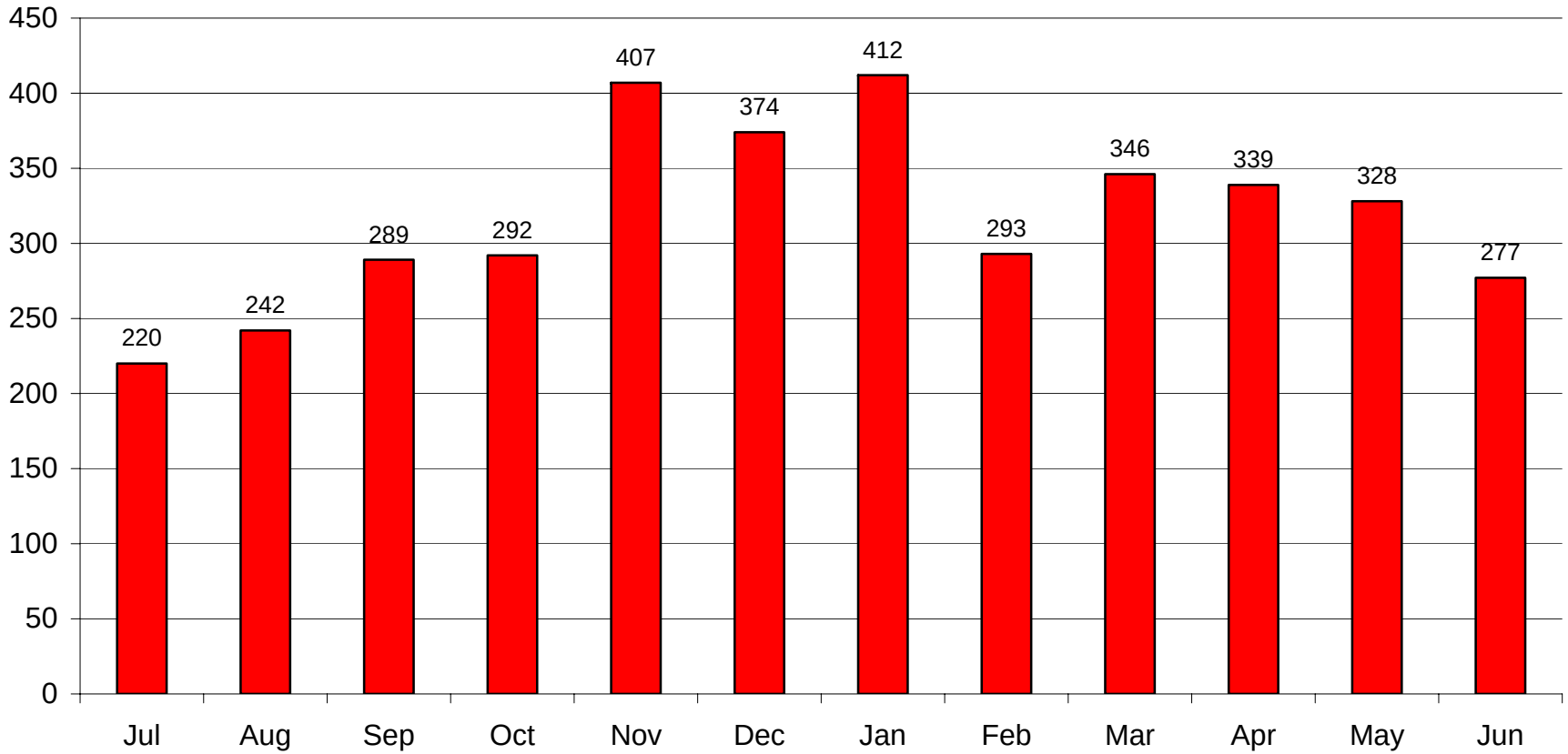
Appendix 3.12 Distribution of Total Crime over Months for Surfers Paradise for 2001/2002



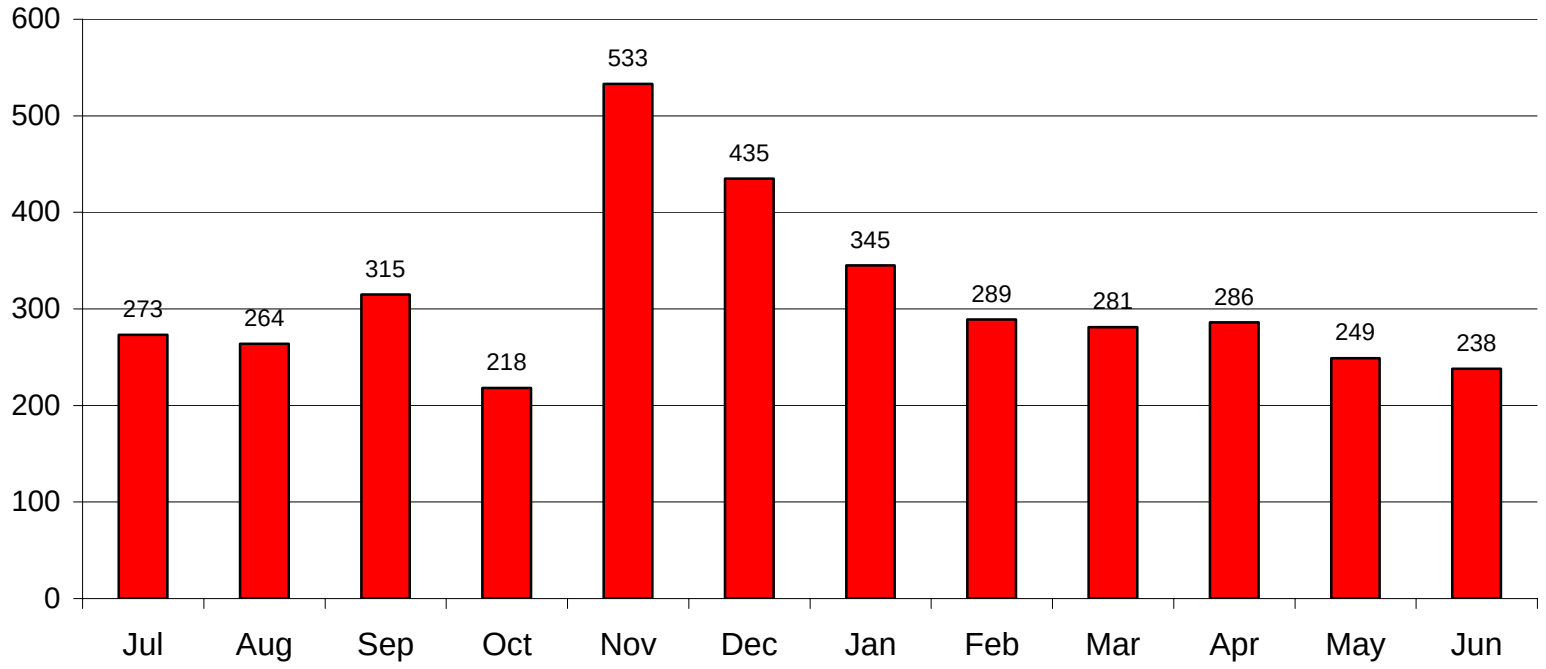
Appendix 3.13 Distribution of Total Crime over Months for Surfers Paradise for 2002/2003 and 2003/2004



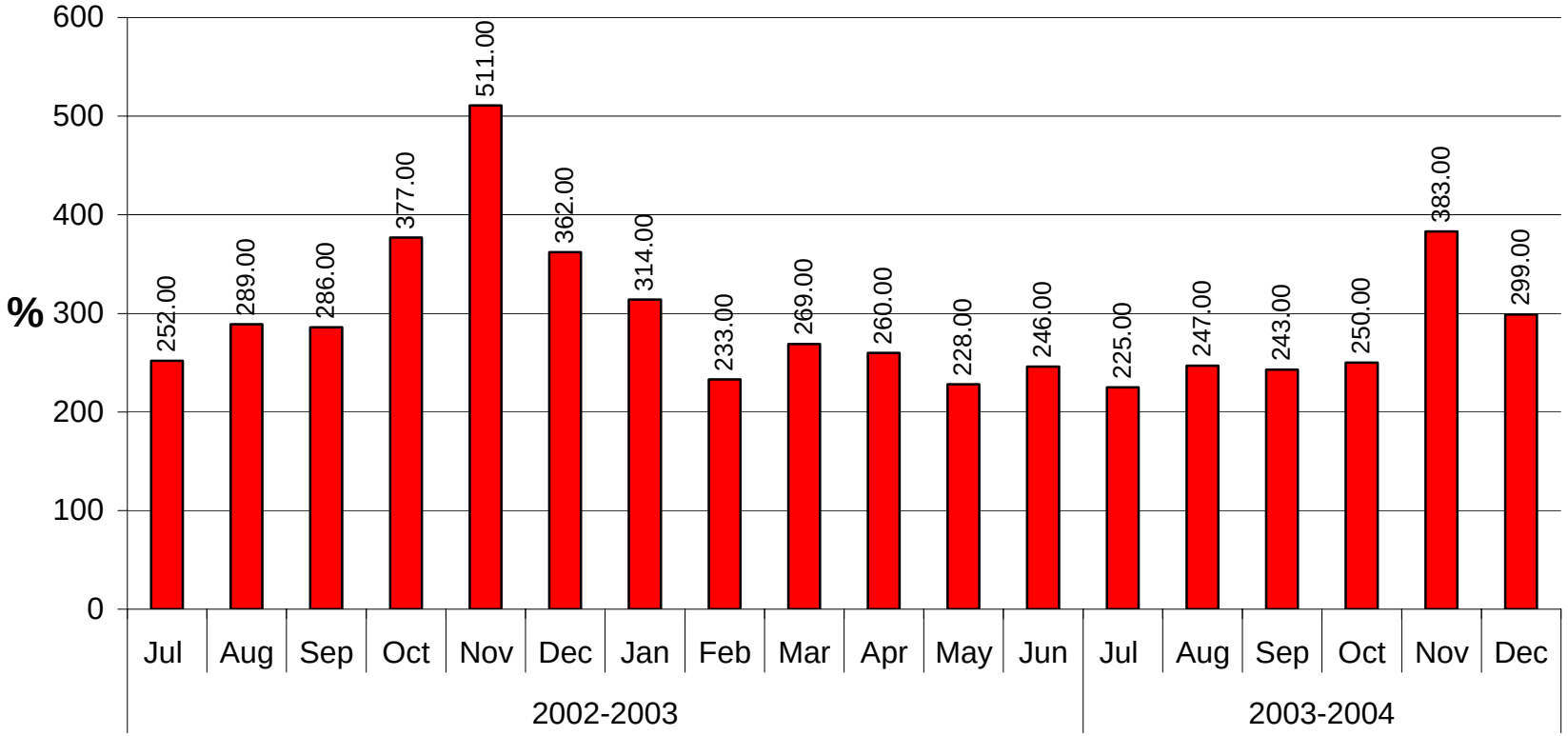
Appendix 3.14 Distribution of Total Crime over Months for the Study Area for 2000/2001



Appendix 3.15 Distribution of Total Crime over Months for the Study Area for 2001/2002



Appendix 3.16 Distribution of Total Crime over Months for the Study Area for 2002/2003 and 2003/2004



Appendix 3.17 Crime Rates for Queensland

ALL QUEENSLAND			
	2000/2001	**2001/2002**	**2002/2003**
Homicide	217	261	229
Serious Assault	11123	11574	11533
Other Assault	7611	7642	7887
Sexual Offences	5816	6504	6077
Robbery	2492	2205	2023
Other Offences Against the Person	4195	4398	4719
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	**31454**	**32584**	**32468**
Unlawful Entry	77189	70088	65396
Arson	1690	1657	1436
Other Property Damage	63946	52348	44438
Motor Vehicle Theft	20653	17643	16563
Other Theft (Excluding Unlawful Entry)	116053	116882	115996
Fraud	26963	28075	28768
Handling Stolen Goods	6105	5969	6398
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	**312599**	**292662**	**278995**
Drug Offences	35160	32458	37275
Good Order	23756	25607	28459
Other Offences	49230	53323	61761
TOTAL OTHER OFFENCES	**108146**	**111388**	**127495**

Appendix 3.18 Distribution of Types of Crime Across Sites in Surrounding Neighbourhoods (%)

	CRIME															
Crime Location	H	CA	SA	SexA	R	OP	UE	Arson	OPty	UUMV	OT	F	HSG	DO	GO	O
Adult entertainment	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.00	9.09	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.18	0.00	0.00	54.55
Agency	0.00	4.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.38	29.79	0.00	21.28	6.38	29.79	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bank	0.00	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	1.46	0.73	0.00	8.76	2.92	53.28	29.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Beach	0.00	0.65	0.80	1.16	0.94	0.29	0.07	0.00	1.88	0.72	91.18	0.00	0.14	1.37	0.14	0.65
Boarding	0.00	0.33	1.15	0.66	0.00	0.99	45.32	0.33	7.39	1.15	35.47	4.60	0.66	1.48	0.16	0.33
Boat ramp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	11.11	55.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.29	0.00	19.05	0.00	4.76	0.00	0.00	61.90	0.00	0.00
Caravan park	0.00	6.90	3.45	3.45	0.00	0.00	3.45	0.00	3.45	3.45	72.41	3.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Carpark	0.00	0.12	0.99	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.37	0.00	24.04	25.53	46.22	0.00	0.50	1.49	0.00	0.00
Chemist	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.13	0.00	2.56	0.00	28.21	64.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Church	0.00	0.00	11.11	0.00	0.00	11.11	11.11	0.00	33.33	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Club	0.00	0.00	14.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.43	0.00	14.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.67	0.00	0.00	33.33	6.67	20.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction site	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Crown land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Dwelling	0.00	1.52	1.08	1.08	0.11	2.93	55.64	0.11	6.40	1.52	13.34	1.74	1.41	11.61	0.00	1.52
Education	0.00	2.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.71	2.44	29.27	0.00	31.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.44
Food shop	0.00	0.00	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.05	0.00	21.05	0.00	47.37	7.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75
Garage	0.00	0.00	1.64	1.09	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.00	2.73	1.64	82.51	9.29	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.00
Government	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.00	32.00	32.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hotel	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.00	4.35	0.00	3.26	2.17	35.87	4.35	0.00	48.91	0.00	0.00
In transit	0.00	0.00	3.03	1.52	1.52	1.52	0.00	0.00	4.55	0.00	84.85	0.00	0.00	1.52	0.00	1.52
Library	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Licensed	0.00	2.51	9.85	0.58	0.29	1.16	2.99	0.10	3.76	0.77	73.55	2.99	0.19	0.68	0.10	0.48
Manufacturing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marine	0.00	4.05	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.70	0.00	51.35	2.70	37.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Medical	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	15.38	0.00	34.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Motel	0.00	0.65	1.29	1.61	0.00	0.75	16.56	0.43	17.10	4.73	43.44	7.31	1.18	4.62	0.00	0.32

Nightclub	0.00	5.66	3.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.68	1.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office	0.00	1.16	0.58	0.29	0.00	4.36	37.50	0.00	14.24	5.81	24.42	11.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open space	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.29	28.57	52.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.93	0.00	0.47	40.65	1.40	18.22	7.01	26.17	0.93	0.47	2.80	0.00	0.47
Outbuilding	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.53	0.00	13.16	2.63	15.79	0.00	0.00	2.63	0.00	5.26
Outside	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Police	0.00	16.67	5.04	0.00	0.00	1.16	1.55	0.00	7.36	0.00	5.04	0.39	8.53	36.43	3.88	13.95
Post office	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	33.33	0.00	16.67	0.00	0.00
Private grounds	0.00	1.11	2.22	0.14	0.42	1.25	0.42	0.00	28.47	15.00	49.03	0.28	0.28	0.97	0.00	0.42
Recreational	0.05	1.92	6.07	0.84	0.33	0.93	3.60	0.19	9.44	2.94	68.08	2.34	0.33	2.48	0.14	0.33
Rest area	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	16.67	0.00	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Restaurant	0.00	1.31	2.62	0.16	0.33	1.31	9.33	0.16	10.15	1.31	63.83	8.35	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.49
River	0.00	0.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shop	0.00	0.70	0.95	0.76	0.32	0.70	10.29	0.19	8.38	2.60	51.05	22.16	1.08	0.51	0.00	0.32
Shopping area	0.00	4.51	4.84	0.88	0.88	0.88	1.32	0.00	14.51	6.59	51.87	0.22	2.31	5.49	2.09	3.63
Street	0.10	5.27	6.43	0.93	1.97	0.72	0.56	0.05	15.82	14.74	35.04	1.13	2.34	8.42	2.32	4.16
Terminal	0.00	0.00	3.17	0.00	0.00	1.59	0.00	0.00	12.70	3.17	68.25	0.00	3.17	7.94	0.00	0.00
Unit	0.00	0.99	1.34	1.23	0.10	2.49	36.39	0.16	13.69	4.92	24.96	1.96	1.28	9.45	0.02	1.03
Unknown	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vehicle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.77	0.00	1.54	90.00	0.00	7.31
Warehouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wholesale	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

H = Homicide: CA = Common Assault: SA = Serious Assault: SexA = Sexual Assault: R = Robbery: OP = Other Person: UE = Unlawful Entry: A = Arson: Opty = Other Property: UUMV = Unlawful use of Motor Vehicle: OT = Other Theft: F = Fraud: HSG = Handling Stolen Goods: Drug Offences: GO = Good Order: O = Other

Appendix 3.19 Distribution of Types of Crime Across Sites in Surfers Paradise (%)

	Crime															
	H	**CA**	**SA**	**SexA**	**R**	**OP**	**UE**	**Arson**	**OPty**	**UUMV**	**OT**	**F**	**HSG**	**DO**	**GO**	**O**
Adult entertainment	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.00	9.09	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.18	0.00	0.00	54.55
Agency	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	25.00	0.00	20.00	7.50	32.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bank	0.00	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	1.71	0.00	0.00	7.69	3.42	52.14	31.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Beach	0.00	0.64	0.88	1.12	1.04	0.24	0.08	0.00	1.36	0.40	91.79	0.00	0.08	1.52	0.16	0.72
Boarding	0.00	0.52	1.04	0.78	0.00	1.55	45.60	0.26	7.77	1.30	32.12	4.92	1.04	2.33	0.26	0.52
Business	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	0.00
Carpark	0.00	0.13	1.06	0.26	0.53	0.00	0.40	0.00	24.27	25.99	45.25	0.00	0.53	1.58	0.00	0.00
Chemist	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.94	0.00	2.94	0.00	32.35	61.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Church	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Club	0.00	0.00	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.67	0.00	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.22	0.00	22.22	0.00	55.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Crown land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Dwelling	0.00	2.44	1.95	1.95	0.00	5.85	41.95	0.49	6.83	1.46	12.68	3.41	1.46	17.56	0.00	1.95
Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.09	0.00	21.74	0.00	52.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food shop	0.00	0.00	2.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.07	0.00	14.63	0.00	58.54	7.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Garage	0.00	0.00	3.30	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.30	2.20	83.52	5.49	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00
Government	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.43	34.78	34.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hotel	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.00	0.00	3.37	0.00	3.37	2.25	34.83	4.49	0.00	50.56	0.00	0.00
In transit	0.00	0.00	1.89	1.89	0.00	1.89	0.00	0.00	3.77	0.00	88.68	0.00	0.00	1.89	0.00	0.00
Library	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Licensed	0.00	2.60	9.81	0.60	0.30	1.20	3.00	0.10	3.50	0.80	73.87	2.80	0.10	0.70	0.10	0.50
Manufacturing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marine	0.00	0.00	6.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.25	0.00	31.25	6.25	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Medical	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	6.67	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Motel	0.00	0.75	1.38	1.63	0.00	0.75	15.66	0.13	17.29	5.01	44.11	6.52	1.25	5.14	0.00	0.38
Nightclub	0.00	5.66	3.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.68	1.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Office	0.00	1.35	0.67	0.34	0.00	4.71	37.04	0.00	14.48	6.40	25.25	9.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open space	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.88	29.41	58.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.96	0.00	0.98	35.29	1.96	14.71	8.82	35.29	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00
Outbuilding	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Outside	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Police	0.00	16.67	5.04	0.00	0.00	1.16	1.55	0.00	7.36	0.00	5.04	0.39	8.53	36.43	3.88	13.95
Post office	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
Private grounds	0.00	1.25	2.50	0.00	0.42	0.83	0.00	0.00	28.75	17.92	46.25	0.42	0.42	1.25	0.00	0.00
Recreational	0.05	2.08	6.61	0.69	0.21	0.96	3.20	0.16	8.53	2.08	69.76	2.45	0.27	2.45	0.16	0.32
Rest area	0.00	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09	0.00	18.18	0.00	63.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Restaurant	0.00	1.16	2.91	0.00	0.39	0.58	7.56	0.00	8.33	0.97	67.25	9.50	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.58
River	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shop	0.00	0.75	0.96	0.69	0.34	0.55	9.05	0.21	7.54	2.74	52.88	22.29	1.17	0.48	0.00	0.34
Shopping area	0.00	4.66	5.01	0.80	0.91	0.91	1.37	0.00	14.11	6.26	51.76	0.23	2.39	5.69	2.16	3.75
Street	0.05	6.69	7.89	0.89	2.18	0.82	0.42	0.05	14.07	11.07	34.00	0.82	2.57	10.20	3.09	5.20
Terminal	0.00	0.00	3.28	0.00	0.00	1.64	0.00	0.00	13.11	3.28	68.85	0.00	1.64	8.20	0.00	0.00
Unit	0.00	1.16	1.53	1.30	0.14	1.62	31.91	0.19	14.19	4.50	29.78	1.76	1.39	9.14	0.00	1.39
Unknown	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vehicle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.00	2.25	88.76	0.00	7.87
Warehouse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

H = Homicide: CA = Common Assault: SA = Serious Assault: SexA = Sexual Assault: R = Robbery: OP = Other Person: UE = Unlawful Entry: A = Arson: Opty = Other Property: UUMV = Unlawful use of Motor Vehicle: OT = Other Theft: F = Fraud: HSG = Handling Stolen Goods: Drug Offences: GO = Good Order: O = Other

Appendix 3.20 Distribution of Sites Across Types of Crime in the Study Area (%)

Location	Crime															
	H	**CA**	**SA**	**SexA**	**R**	**OP**	**UE**	**Arson**	**OPty**	**UUMV**	**OT**	**F**	**HSG**	**DO**	**GO**	**O**
Adult entertainment	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.16	0.00	0.00	1.94
Agency	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	1.13	0.00	0.47	0.36	0.15	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bank	0.00	0.22	0.15	1.12	0.95	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.72	0.84	6.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Beach	0.00	1.77	1.63	13.48	9.52	2.50	0.13	0.00	0.94	0.72	16.52	0.00	0.58	2.11	1.24	2.90
Boarding	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	1.67	9.89	0.00	1.56	0.00	0.90	1.25	1.73	0.59	0.00	0.00
Business	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.00
Carpark	0.00	0.22	0.89	1.12	3.81	0.00	0.13	0.00	6.80	13.36	2.52	0.00	0.58	0.59	0.00	0.00
Chemist	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.15	2.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Church	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Club	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Crown land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00
Dwelling	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	2.50	2.38	9.09	0.31	0.18	0.16	1.07	1.16	1.29	0.00	0.97
Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food shop	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.34	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Garage	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.18	0.09	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Government	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.36	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hotel	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.21	0.36	0.00	3.52	0.00	0.00
In transit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Library	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Licensed	0.00	5.75	14.54	5.62	2.86	9.17	3.25	9.09	1.88	1.08	10.64	4.63	0.58	0.82	0.62	1.61
Manufacturing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marine	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Medical	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Motel	0.00	0.88	0.89	6.74	0.00	3.33	6.63	9.09	5.94	3.43	2.59	4.28	4.62	3.76	0.00	0.97
Nightclub	0.00	0.66	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office	0.00	0.88	0.30	1.12	0.00	10.83	11.01	0.00	2.66	1.81	0.96	4.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open space	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.00	0.83	2.38	18.18	0.70	0.54	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Outbuilding	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Police	0.00	8.63	1.78	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.50	0.00	0.94	0.00	0.04	0.18	7.51	9.98	6.21	10.00
Post office	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.18	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00
Private grounds	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00	1.80	2.71	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recreational	33.33	8.41	17.80	10.11	3.81	14.17	4.38	18.18	7.11	4.33	17.56	6.42	1.16	4.69	1.86	1.61
Rest area	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Restaurant	0.00	1.11	2.08	0.00	1.90	2.50	4.38	0.00	2.89	0.90	4.72	8.02	2.31	0.00	0.00	0.97
River	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shop	0.00	2.21	2.08	10.11	4.76	6.67	14.64	0.00	7.74	3.79	10.95	53.48	9.83	0.82	0.00	1.61
Shopping area	0.00	9.07	6.53	6.74	7.62	6.67	1.50	0.00	9.23	7.94	6.50	0.36	11.56	5.87	11.80	10.65
Street	66.67	57.30	46.29	21.35	61.90	19.17	1.38	9.09	34.40	49.46	15.83	2.32	47.98	43.66	78.26	62.26
Terminal	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.58	0.47	0.00	0.00
Unit	0.00	2.65	2.23	17.98	2.86	11.67	32.42	27.27	10.95	7.76	4.66	2.50	7.51	8.33	0.00	1.61
Unknown	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vehicle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.16	11.85	0.00	2.90
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

H = Homicide: CA = Common Assault: SA = Serious Assault: SexA = Sexual Assault: R = Robbery: OP = Other Person: UE = Unlawful Entry: A = Arson: Opty = Other Property: UUMV = Unlawful use of Motor Vehicle: OT = Other Theft: F = Fraud: HSG = Handling Stolen Goods: Drug Offences: GO = Good Order: O = Other

Appendix 3.21 Distribution of Sites Across Types of Crime and Types of Crime Across Sites in the Study Area (Count)

Location	Crime															
	H	CA	SA	SexA	R	OP	UE	Arson	OPty	UUMV	OT	F	HSG	DO	GO	O
Adult entertainment	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	6
Agency	0	1	0	0	0	2	9	0	6	2	10	1	0	0	0	0
Bank	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	9	4	56	35	0	0	0	0
Beach	0	8	11	12	10	3	1	0	12	4	1103	0	1	18	2	9
Boarding	0	0	2	0	0	2	79	0	20	0	60	7	3	5	0	0
Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Carpark	0	1	6	1	4	0	1	0	87	74	168	0	1	5	0	0
Chemist	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	10	15	0	0	0	0
Church	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Community	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Crown land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Dwelling	0	0	1	0	0	3	19	1	4	1	11	6	2	11	0	3
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
Food shop	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	5	0	23	3	0	0	0	0
Garage	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	6	1	0	0	0	0
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Hotel	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	14	2	0	30	0	0
In transit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	31	0	0	0	0	0
Library	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Licensed	0	26	98	5	3	11	26	1	24	6	710	26	1	7	1	5
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marine	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Medical	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Motel	0	4	6	6	0	4	53	1	76	19	173	24	8	32	0	3
Nightclub	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	1	0	0	0	0
Office	0	4	2	1	0	13	88	0	34	10	64	28	0	0	0	0
Open space	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0

Other	0	0	0	1	0	1	19	2	9	3	26	0	0	0	0	0
Outbuilding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	39	12	0	0	3	4	0	12	0	3	1	13	85	10	31
Post office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
Private grounds	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	23	15	46	0	0	0	0	0
Recreational	1	38	120	9	4	17	35	2	91	24	1172	36	2	40	3	5
Rest area	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Restaurant	0	5	14	0	2	3	35	0	37	5	315	45	4	0	0	3
River	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shop	0	10	14	9	5	8	117	0	99	21	731	300	17	7	0	5
Shopping area	0	41	44	6	8	8	12	0	118	44	434	2	20	50	19	33
Street	2	259	312	19	65	23	11	1	440	274	1057	13	83	372	126	193
Terminal	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	41	0	1	4	0	0
Unit	0	12	15	16	3	14	259	3	140	43	311	14	13	71	0	5
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	101	0	9
Total	3	452	674	89	105	120	799	11	1279	554	6676	561	173	852	161	310

H = Homicide: CA = Common Assault: SA = Serious Assault: SexA = Sexual Assault: R = Robbery: OP = Other Person: UE = Unlawful Entry: A = Arson: Opty = Other Property: UUMV = Unlawful use of Motor Vehicle: OT = Other Theft: F = Fraud: HSG = Handling Stolen Goods: Drug Offences: GO = Good Order: O = Other

Appendix 3.22 Distribution of Types of Crime Across Sites for the Study Area (%)

Location	CRIME															
	H	CA	SA	SexA	R	OP	UE	Arson	OPty	UUMV	OT	F	HSG	DO	GO	O
Adult entertainment	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.00	9.09	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.18	0.00	0.00	54.55
Agency	0.00	3.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.45	29.03	0.00	19.35	6.45	32.26	3.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bank	0.00	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	1.82	0.00	0.00	8.18	3.64	50.91	31.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Beach	0.00	0.67	0.92	1.01	0.84	0.25	0.08	0.00	1.01	0.34	92.38	0.00	0.08	1.51	0.17	0.75
Boarding	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.00	0.00	1.12	44.38	0.00	11.24	0.00	33.71	3.93	1.69	2.81	0.00	0.00
Business	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	0.00
Carpark	0.00	0.29	1.72	0.29	1.15	0.00	0.29	0.00	25.00	21.26	48.28	0.00	0.29	1.44	0.00	0.00
Chemist	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.70	0.00	3.70	0.00	37.04	55.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Church	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Club	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Crown land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Dwelling	0.00	0.00	1.61	0.00	0.00	4.84	30.65	1.61	6.45	1.61	17.74	9.68	3.23	17.74	0.00	4.84
Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.09	0.00	21.74	0.00	52.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food shop	0.00	0.00	2.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.79	0.00	13.16	0.00	60.53	7.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Garage	0.00	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.18	9.09	54.55	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Government	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	20.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hotel	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.96	0.00	0.00	3.92	0.00	3.92	0.00	27.45	3.92	0.00	58.82	0.00	0.00
In transit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.94	0.00	0.00	5.88	0.00	91.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Library	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Licensed	0.00	2.74	10.32	0.53	0.32	1.16	2.74	0.11	2.53	0.63	74.74	2.74	0.11	0.74	0.11	0.53
Manufacturing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marine	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Medical	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.14	0.00	7.14	0.00	35.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Motel	0.00	0.98	1.47	1.47	0.00	0.98	12.96	0.24	18.58	4.65	42.30	5.87	1.96	7.82	0.00	0.73
Nightclub	0.00	5.66	3.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.68	1.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office	0.00	1.64	0.82	0.41	0.00	5.33	36.07	0.00	13.93	4.10	26.23	11.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open space	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	62.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.64	0.00	1.64	31.15	3.28	14.75	4.92	42.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Outbuilding	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Police	0.00	18.31	5.63	0.00	0.00	1.41	1.88	0.00	5.63	0.00	1.41	0.47	6.10	39.91	4.69	14.55
Post office	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
Private grounds	0.00	0.00	6.59	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	25.27	16.48	50.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recreational	0.06	2.38	7.50	0.56	0.25	1.06	2.19	0.13	5.69	1.50	73.30	2.25	0.13	2.50	0.19	0.31
Rest area	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	70.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Restaurant	0.00	1.07	2.99	0.00	0.43	0.64	7.48	0.00	7.91	1.07	67.31	9.62	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.64
River	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shop	0.00	0.74	1.04	0.67	0.37	0.60	8.71	0.00	7.37	1.56	54.43	22.34	1.27	0.52	0.00	0.37
Shopping area	0.00	4.89	5.24	0.72	0.95	0.95	1.43	0.00	14.06	5.24	51.73	0.24	2.38	5.96	2.26	3.93
Street	0.06	7.97	9.60	0.58	2.00	0.71	0.34	0.03	13.54	8.43	32.52	0.40	2.55	11.45	3.88	5.94
Terminal	0.00	0.00	3.57	0.00	0.00	1.79	0.00	0.00	12.50	0.00	73.21	0.00	1.79	7.14	0.00	0.00
Unit	0.00	1.31	1.63	1.74	0.33	1.52	28.18	0.33	15.23	4.68	33.84	1.52	1.41	7.73	0.00	0.54
Unknown	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vehicle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.00	1.77	89.38	0.00	7.96

H = Homicide: CA = Common Assault: SA = Serious Assault: SexA = Sexual Assault: R = Robbery: OP = Other Person: UE = Unlawful Entry: A = Arson: Opty = Other Property: UUMV = Unlawful use of Motor Vehicle: OT = Other Theft: F = Fraud: HSG = Handling Stolen Goods: Drug Offences: GO = Good Order: O = Other

Appendix 3.23: Distribution of Types of Crime in the Surrounding Neighbourhoods Over Hours (%)

	Time						
Crime	7am-12pm	1pm-6pm	7pm-9pm	10pm-12mn	1am-3am	4am-6am	Total
Homicide	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.86	42.86	14.29	100.00
Assault, common	7.14	16.50	9.69	22.28	32.99	11.39	100.00
Assault, serious	4.00	9.41	8.71	29.29	36.47	12.12	100.00
Sexual assault	8.18	18.18	13.64	21.36	22.73	15.91	100.00
Robbery	5.88	10.00	14.71	23.53	32.35	13.53	100.00
Other Person	26.64	27.63	12.83	17.11	10.20	5.59	100.00
Unlawful entry	19.85	20.79	13.37	26.65	12.84	6.51	100.00
Arson	21.88	15.63	21.88	15.63	12.50	12.50	100.01
Other property	16.01	26.47	18.90	22.43	10.39	5.81	100.00
UUMV	14.25	28.05	23.89	23.32	6.96	3.53	100.00
Other theft	20.48	31.12	14.99	19.72	10.43	3.26	100.00
Fraud	34.59	19.02	6.34	34.93	2.78	2.34	100.00
Handling stolen goods	20.63	28.13	12.50	20.00	11.56	7.19	100.01
Drug offences	18.58	19.59	15.43	17.51	19.65	9.23	100.00
Good order	2.29	4.57	7.43	30.29	41.14	14.29	100.00
Other	9.60	14.29	8.71	20.98	31.92	14.51	100.00

Appendix 3.24 Distribution of Types of Crime in the Surrounding Neighbourhoods Over Hours (Counts)

CRIME	TIME						
	7am-12pm	1pm-6pm	7pm-9pm	10pm-12mn	1am-3am	4am-6am	Total
Homicide	0	0	0	3	3	1	7
Assault, common	42	97	57	131	194	67	588
Assault, serious	34	80	74	249	310	103	850
Sexual assault	18	40	30	47	50	35	220
Robbery	10	17	25	40	55	23	170
Other Person	81	84	39	52	31	17	304
Unlawful entry	677	709	456	909	438	222	3411
Arson	7	5	7	5	4	4	32
Other property	499	825	589	699	324	181	3117
UUMV	250	492	419	409	122	62	1754
Other theft	2183	3318	1598	2102	1112	348	10661
Fraud	311	171	57	314	25	21	899
Handling stolen goods	66	90	40	64	37	23	320
Drug offences	312	329	259	294	330	155	1679
Good order	4	8	13	53	72	25	175
Other	43	64	39	94	143	65	448

Appendix 3.25 Distribution of Types of Crimes in Surfers Paradise Over Hours (%)

CRIME	TIME						
	7am-12pm	1pm-6pm	7pm-9pm	10pm-12mn	1am-3am	4am-6am	Total
Homicide	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	33.33	33.33	100.00
Assault, common	4.88	15.23	8.01	22.85	36.91	12.11	100.00
Assault, serious	2.57	7.59	7.86	29.27	40.11	12.60	100.00
Sexual assault	6.80	14.97	14.97	17.69	27.21	18.37	100.00
Robbery	5.84	9.49	12.41	23.36	32.85	16.06	100.00
Other Person	25.43	29.48	8.09	18.50	13.29	5.20	100.00
Unlawful entry	21.58	22.66	13.11	22.85	12.86	6.94	100.00
Arson	27.78	11.11	16.67	22.22	11.11	11.11	100.00
Other Property	15.97	24.96	17.89	23.04	11.67	6.47	100.00
UUMV	15.93	27.46	22.96	22.40	7.03	4.22	100.00
Other theft	19.78	31.00	14.40	20.01	11.69	3.13	100.00
Fraud	34.75	20.71	7.38	31.91	3.12	2.13	100.00
Handling stolen goods	21.07	28.93	14.46	16.53	11.98	7.02	100.00
Drug offences	15.20	17.65	15.03	19.34	23.73	9.04	100.00
Good order	1.79	4.17	6.55	30.36	42.86	14.29	100.00
Other	8.20	12.70	7.67	20.90	34.66	15.87	100.00

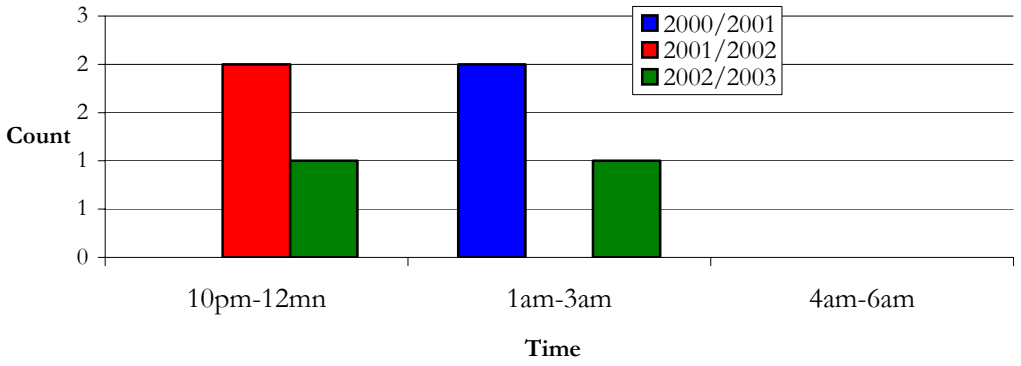
Appendix 3.26 Distribution of Types of Crimes in Surfers Paradise Over Hours (Counts)

CRIME	TIME						
	7am-12pm	1pm-6pm	7pm-9pm	10pm-12mn	1am-3am	4am-6am	Total
Homicide	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Assault, common	25	78	41	117	189	62	512
Assault, serious	19	56	58	216	296	93	738
Sexual assault	10	22	22	26	40	27	147
Robbery	8	13	17	32	45	22	137
Other Person	44	51	14	32	23	9	173
Unlawful entry	339	356	206	359	202	109	1571
Arson	5	2	3	4	2	2	18
Other Property	316	494	354	456	231	128	1979
UUMV	170	293	245	239	75	45	1067
Other theft	1657	2597	1206	1676	979	262	8377
Fraud	245	146	52	225	22	15	705
Handling stolen goods	51	70	35	40	29	17	242
Drug offences	180	209	178	229	281	107	1184
Good order	3	7	11	51	72	24	168
Other	31	48	29	79	131	60	378

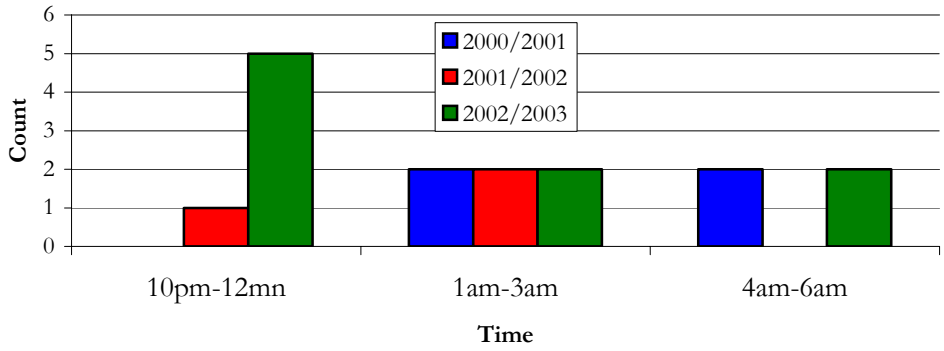
Appendix 3.26a Categories of Assaults Across Years – Counts and %

Assault Type	2000/2001		2001/2002		2002/2003		Total Count
	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	
Common	70	44.59	47	29.94	40	25.48	157
Police	52	23.32	63	28.25	108	48.43	223
Minor Occasioning	4	40.00	3	30.00	3	30.00	10
Bodily Harm Occasioning	154	35.48	139	32.03	141	32.49	434
GBH	14	31.82	13	29.55	17	38.64	44
Wounding	4	23.53	4	23.53	9	52.94	17
Serious (other)	18	23.68	25	32.89	33	43.42	76

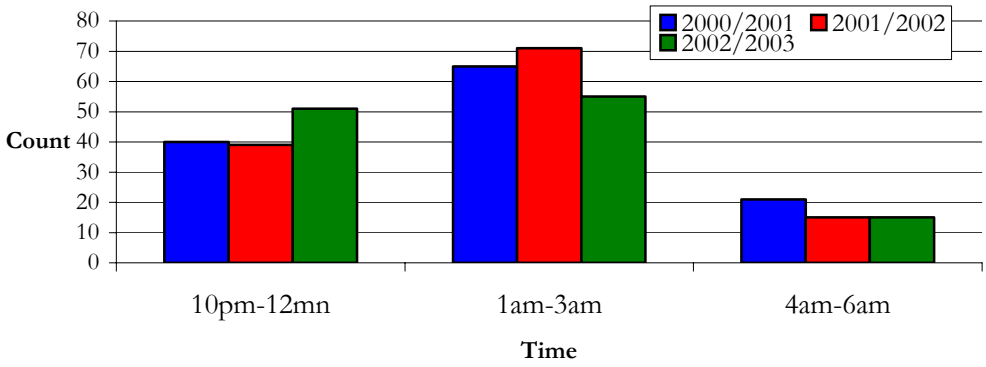
Appendix 3.26b Trends of Assault, Minor over Hours and Years



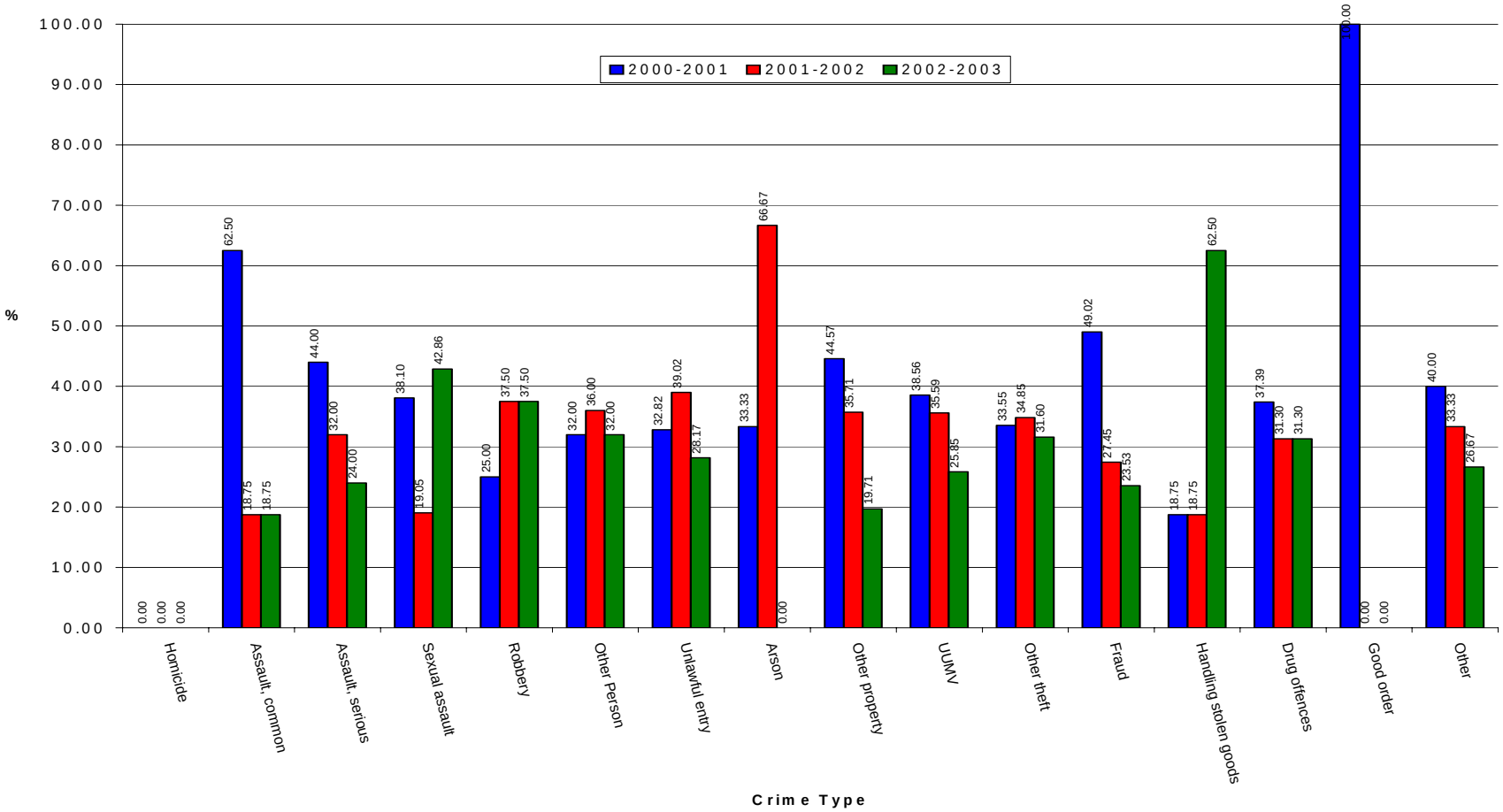
Appendix 3.26c Trends of Unlawful Wounding over Hours and Years



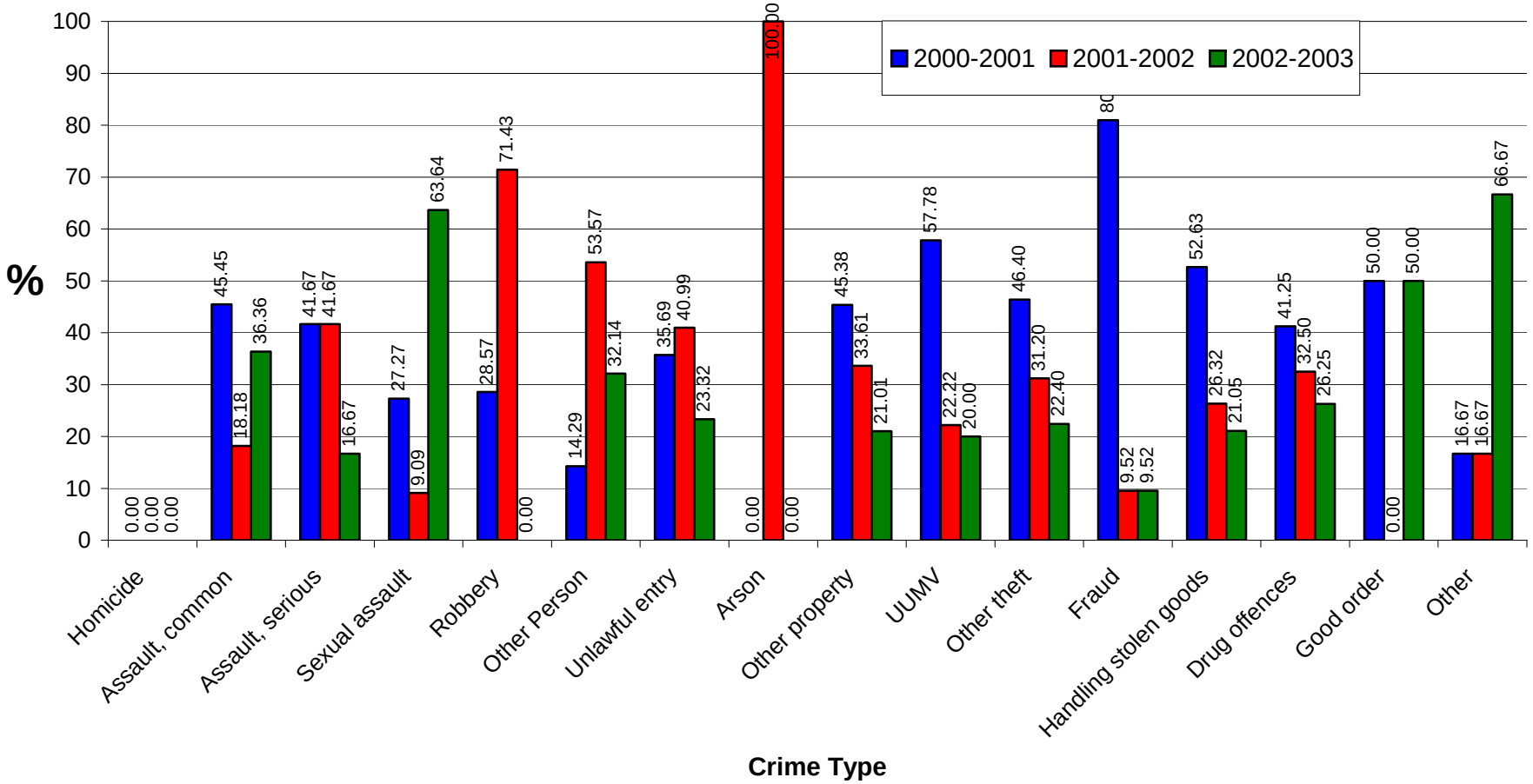
Appendix 3.26d Trends of Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm Hours and Years



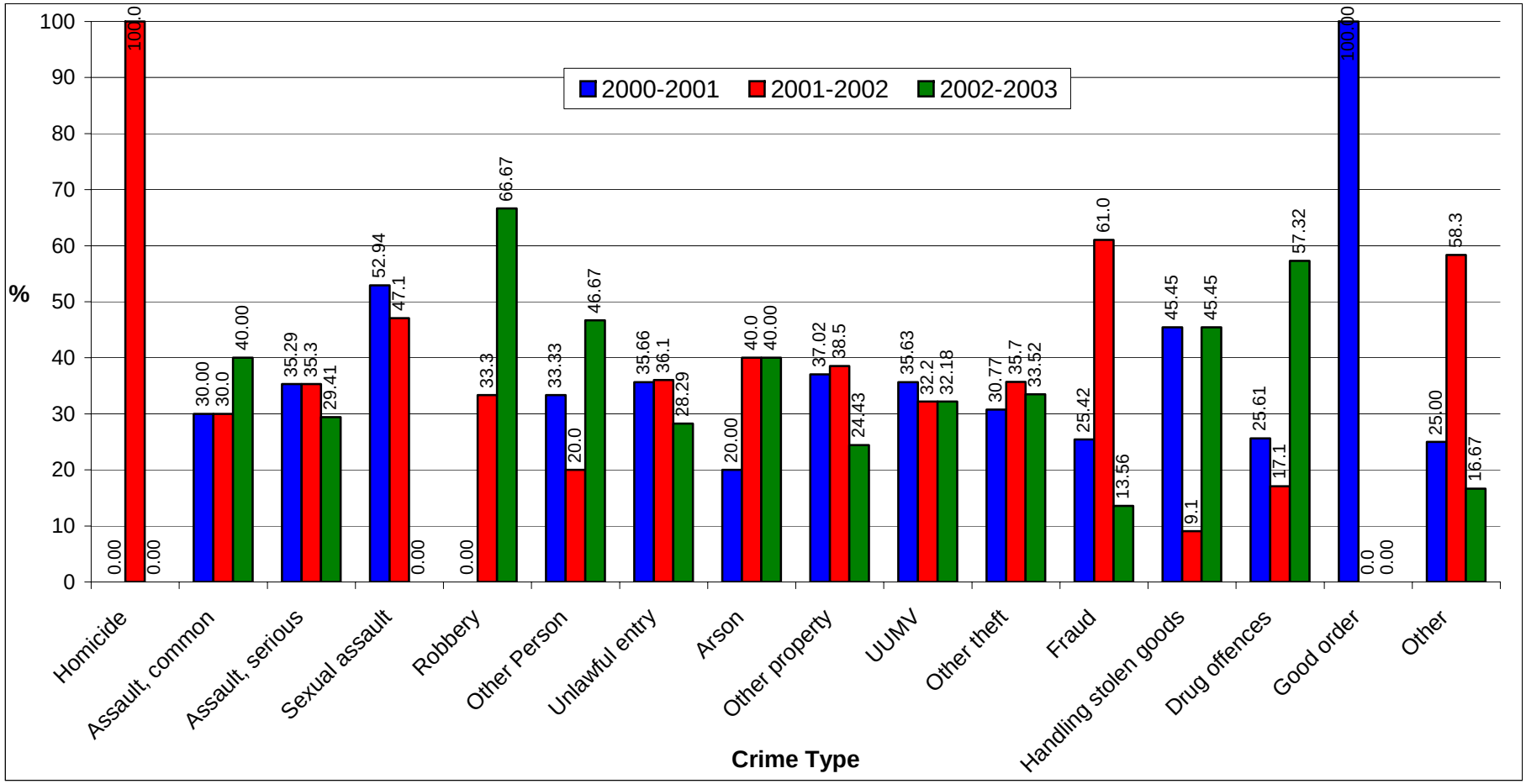
Appendix 3.27 Crime Trends for Main Beach over 2000/2001, 2001/2002 and 2002/2003



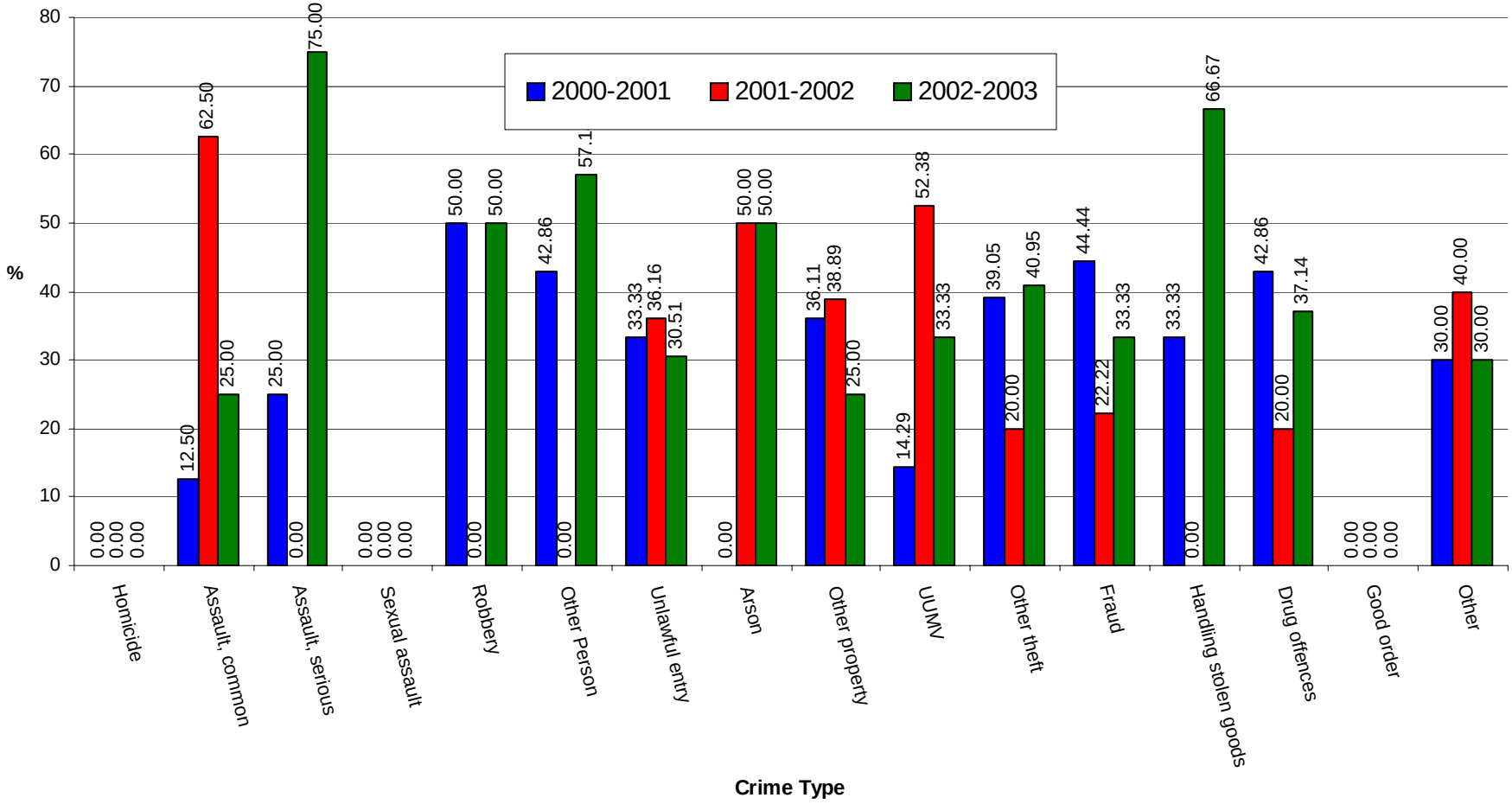
Appendix 3.28 Crime Trends for Paradise Island over 2000/2001, 2001/2002 and 2002/2003



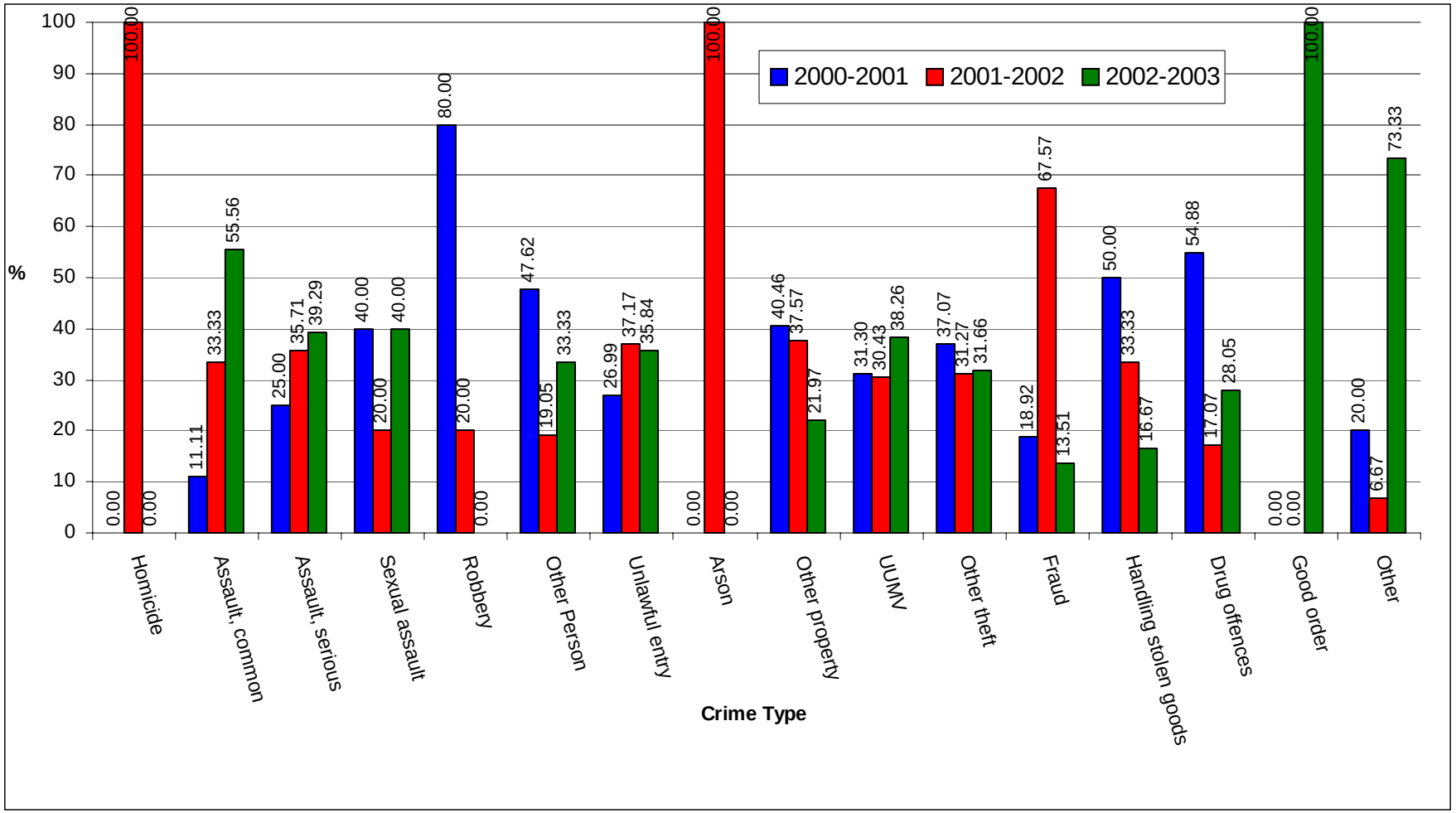
Appendix 3.29 Crime Trends for Northcliffe over 2000/2001, 2001/2002 and 2002/2003



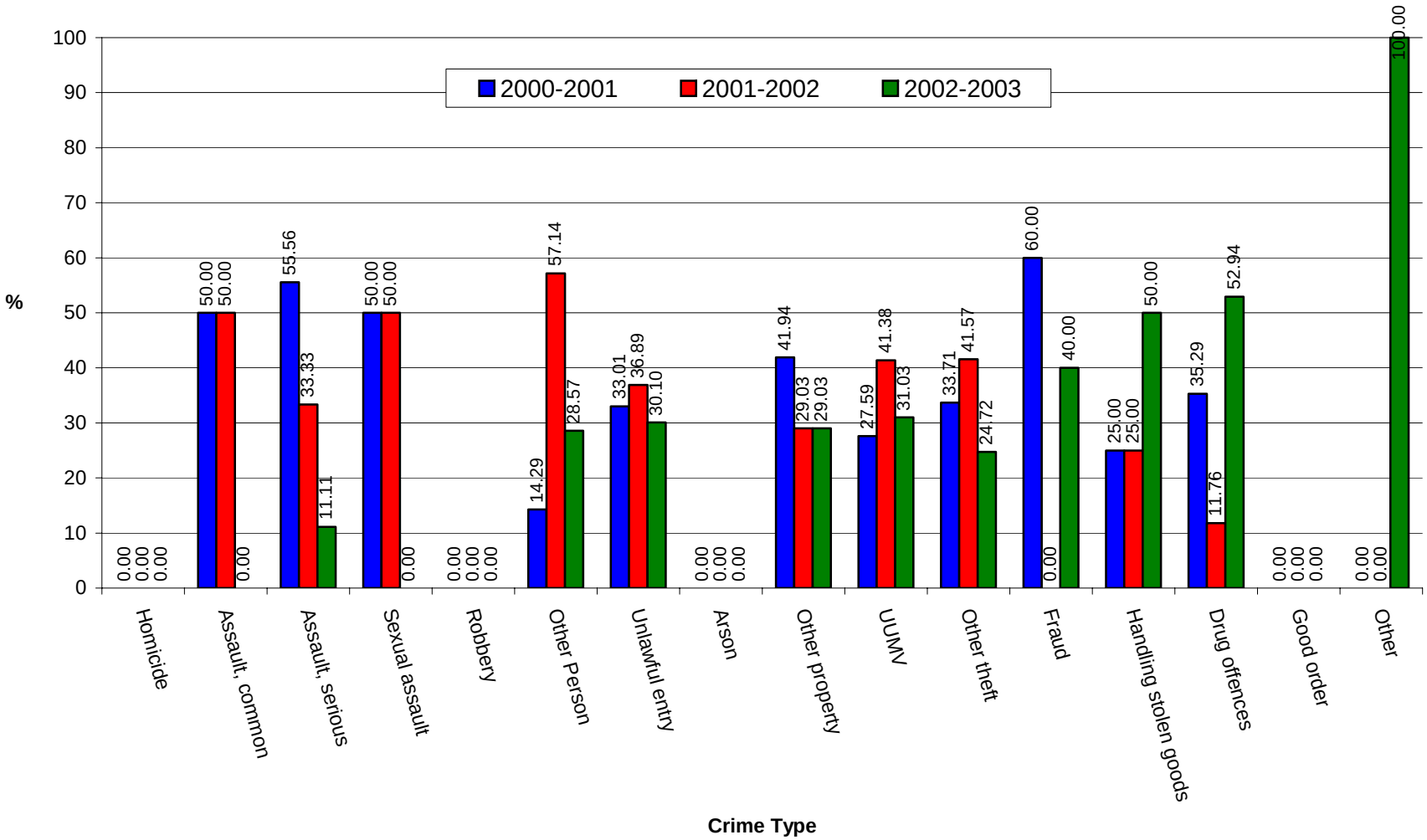
Appendix 3.30 Crime Trends for Isle of Capri over 2000/2001, 2001/2002 and 2002/2003



Appendix 3.31 Crime Trends for Chevron Island over 2000/2001, 2001/2002 and 2002/2003



Appendix 3.32 Crime Trends for Paradise Waters over 2000/2001, 2001/2002 and 2002/2003



Appendix 3.33 Distribution of Crime Types Across Months in the Study Area for 2000/2001

CRIME	2000/2001											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Homicide	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assault, common	8.73	4.76	14.29	4.76	7.14	5.56	6.35	3.97	7.94	10.32	14.29	11.90
Assault, serious	6.28	6.28	9.42	8.38	7.85	9.42	6.28	8.38	8.38	8.38	14.14	6.81
Sexual assault	3.33	3.33	13.33	3.33	16.67		3.33	3.33	6.67	10.00	26.67	10.00
Robbery	9.09	6.06	12.12	9.09		9.09		6.06	6.06	15.15	15.15	12.12
Other Person	5.56	5.56	11.11	5.56	11.11	11.11	13.89		16.67	2.78	13.89	2.78
Unlawful entry	9.46	10.81	6.31	9.91	8.56	7.21	7.66	6.76	9.46	8.11	10.36	5.41
Arson			33.33	33.33	33.33							
Other Property	11.31	6.82	7.80	10.72	9.94	5.65	5.26	7.21	8.19	9.75	9.55	7.80
UUMV	6.57	8.59	8.08	10.61	8.08	11.11	9.60	8.59	4.04	5.56	10.10	9.09
Other theft	12.81	8.43	8.65	9.12	8.70	6.69	5.64	6.38	7.06	6.91	9.28	10.33
Fraud	9.31	4.41	11.27	7.35	14.22	11.76	6.86	10.78	6.86	6.86	3.92	6.37
Handling stolen goods	14.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	6.00	2.00	6.00	10.00	16.00	12.00
Drug offences	6.79	8.14	9.50	6.79	3.62	8.60	2.26	1.36	10.41	8.14	18.55	15.84
Good order	10.00	3.33	20.00	3.33	6.67	3.33	3.33		6.67	3.33	20.00	20.00
Other	6.15	1.54	12.31	7.69	3.08	7.69	1.54	3.08	9.23	9.23	20.00	18.46

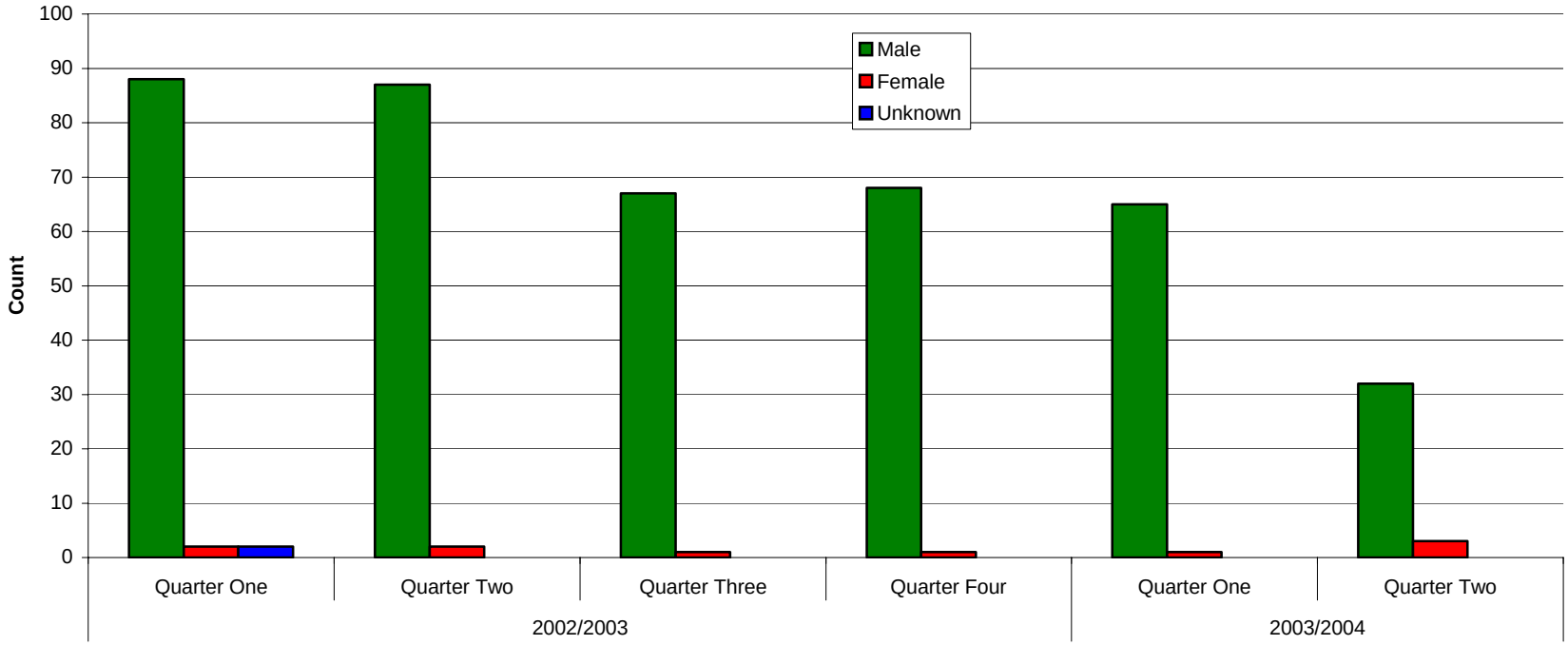
Appendix 3.34 Distribution of Crime Types Across Months in the Study Area for 2001/2002

CRIME	2001/2002											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Homicide			50.00							50.00		
Assault, common	3.54	6.19	5.31	4.42	10.62	11.50	7.96	5.31	10.62	5.31	21.24	7.96
Assault, serious	13.19	9.34	7.14	7.69	10.44	9.89	4.40	8.24	4.40	9.89	7.69	7.69
Sexual assault	3.33	3.33	10.00	13.33	10.00	3.33	13.33		6.67	6.67	16.67	13.33
Robbery	3.33		6.67	6.67		3.33	13.33	3.33	6.67	10.00	33.33	13.33
Other Person		4.55	18.18		9.09	13.64	9.09	9.09	9.09		9.09	18.18
Unlawful entry	7.55	9.81	8.68	9.06	4.91	4.91	9.43	5.66	6.42	10.19	13.58	9.81
Arson	20.00						20.00	20.00	40.00			
Other Property	7.84	8.65	7.03	6.22	7.30	5.14	9.73	11.08	8.11	6.49	11.62	10.81
UUMV	7.57	7.03	11.35	7.57	7.57	8.65	6.49	9.19	5.95	9.73	10.27	8.65
Other theft	10.21	8.34	7.94	8.39	5.77	5.97	6.86	6.07	9.23	4.98	14.11	12.14
Fraud	9.21	3.95	5.26	7.24	11.18	8.55	4.61	13.82	11.84	6.58	8.55	9.21
Handling stolen goods	11.90			7.14	4.76	4.76	14.29	9.52	9.52	2.38	21.43	14.29
Drug offences	8.16	3.06	4.59	5.10	7.14	4.59	6.12	5.61	6.12	1.53	28.57	19.39
Good order	8.82	8.82		2.94	17.65	8.82	5.88	11.76	5.88	2.94	14.71	11.76
Other	8.45	11.27	5.63	7.04	4.23	8.45	8.45	4.23	8.45	4.23	15.49	14.08

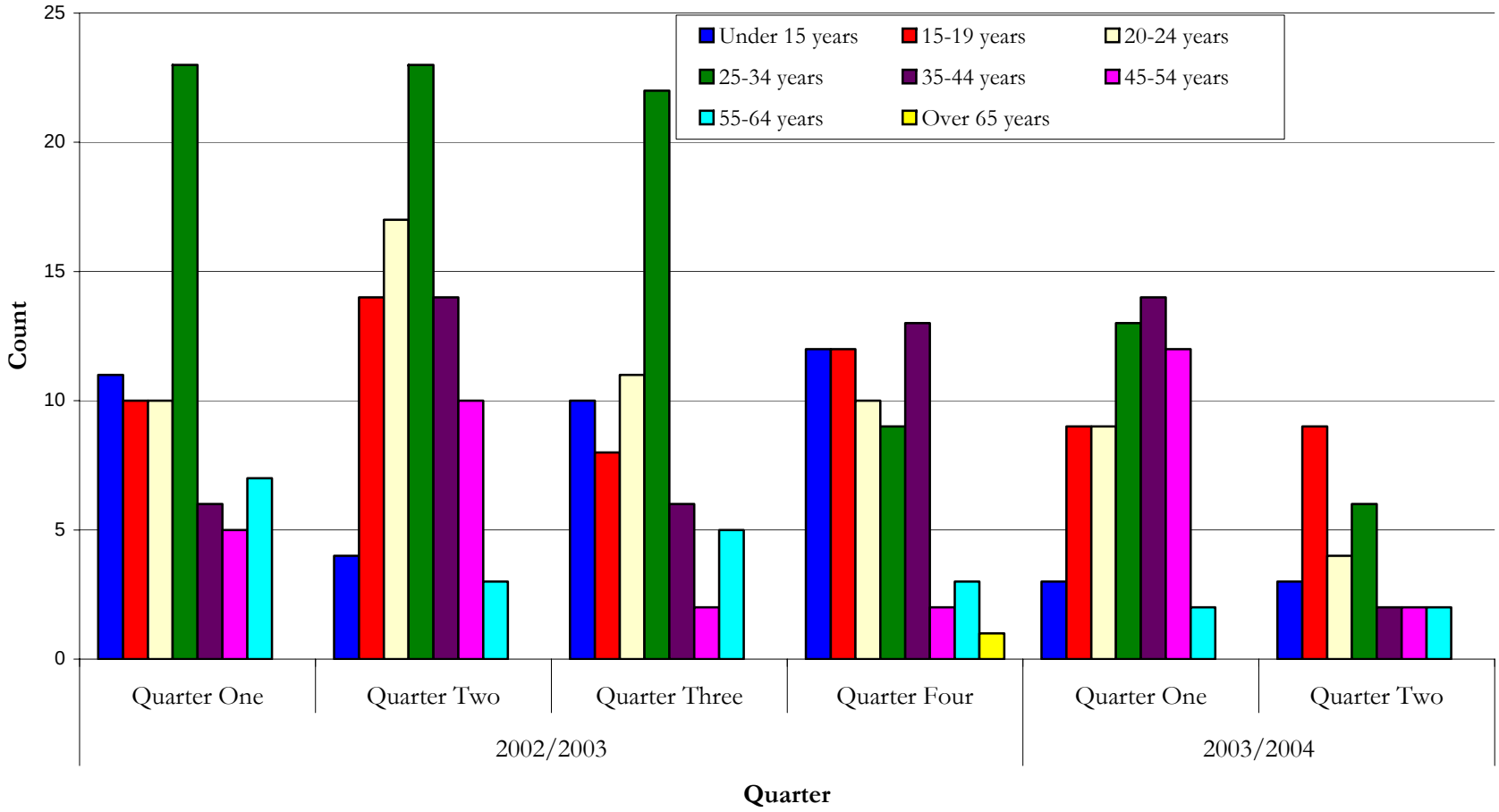
Appendix 3.35 Distribution of Crime Types Across Months in the Study Area for 2002/2003

CRIME	2002/2003											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Homicide	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assault, common	6.62	4.64	9.27	5.96	7.95	9.93	5.96	8.61	7.28	10.60	11.92	11.26
Assault, serious	7.50	5.00	6.50	7.00	5.00	9.00	6.50	7.50	6.00	11.00	15.00	14.00
Sexual assault	31.25			6.25	12.50		12.50	6.25	6.25	18.75	6.25	
Robbery	13.33	6.67		16.67			3.33		16.67	6.67	13.33	23.33
Other Person	9.09	18.18	9.09	3.03	6.06	6.06	15.15	3.03	6.06	6.06	12.12	6.06
Unlawful entry	9.95	5.21	8.06	9.48	8.06	3.32	7.58	13.27	8.53	4.74	11.37	10.43
Arson	33.33			33.33		33.33						
Other Property	12.64	7.06	8.55	2.97	8.55	5.58	6.32	7.06	10.41	8.55	12.27	10.04
UUMV	3.70	4.44	5.93	7.41	8.89	8.89	11.11	13.33	8.15	8.89	9.63	9.63
Other theft	9.34	6.72	7.23	7.54	6.21	7.23	7.23	7.13	8.06	8.57	15.34	9.39
Fraud	6.17	6.17	10.49	6.79	5.56	3.70	6.17	8.64	13.58	25.93	3.70	3.09
Handling stolen goods	10.42	2.08	6.25	14.58	2.08	4.17	6.25	10.42		12.50	20.83	10.42
Drug offences	3.30	8.02	5.66	7.55	4.72	4.25	2.83	8.96	2.83	18.40	22.64	10.85
Good order	8.06	3.23	8.06	4.84	4.84	12.90	3.23	6.45	1.61	17.74	12.90	16.13
Other	4.79	7.53	8.90	4.79	4.11	6.85	8.22	8.90	8.22	15.07	8.90	13.70

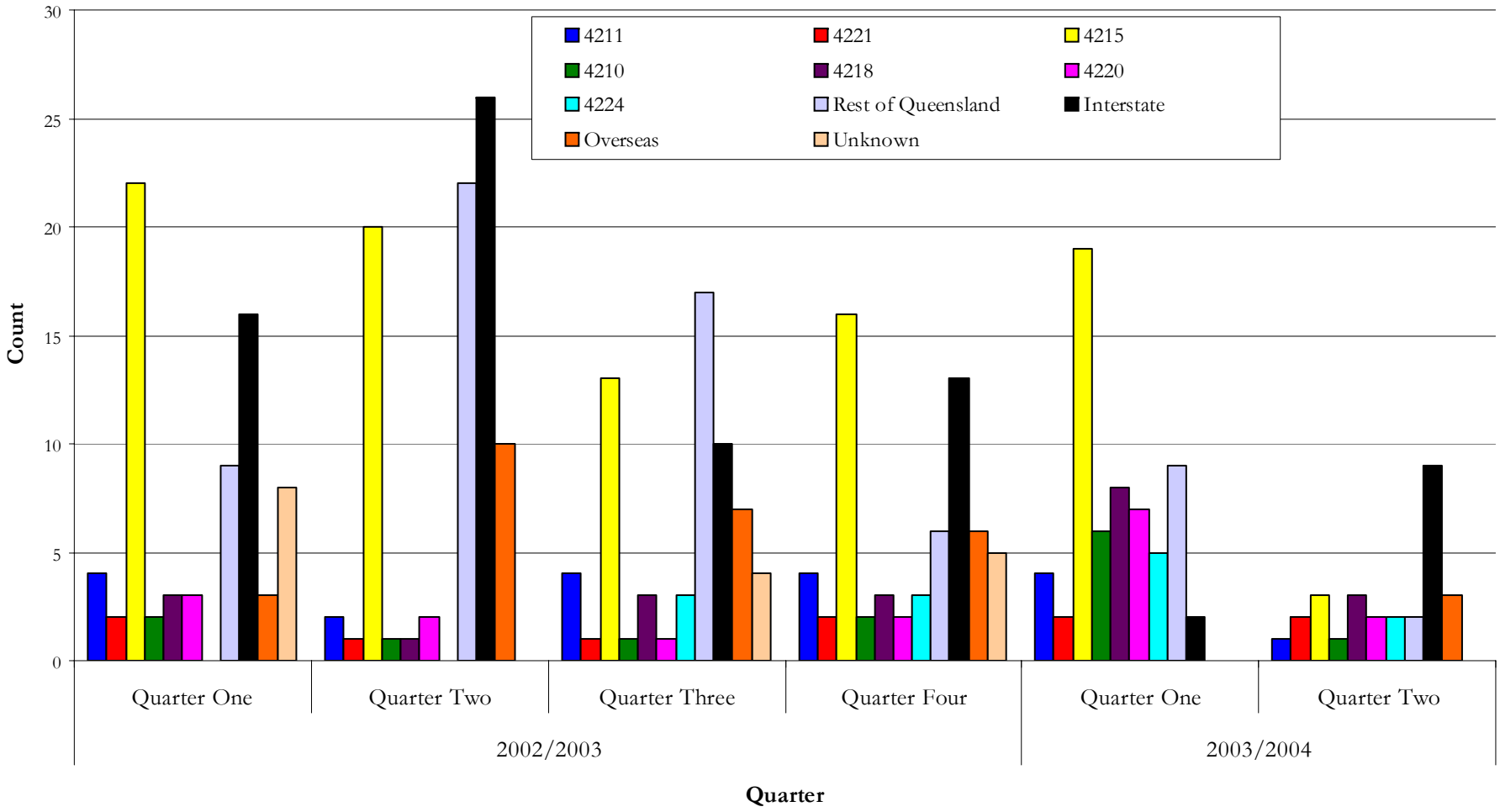
Appendix 4.1 Sexual Assault Support Service: Distribution of Gender of Perpetrators Across Years (Count)



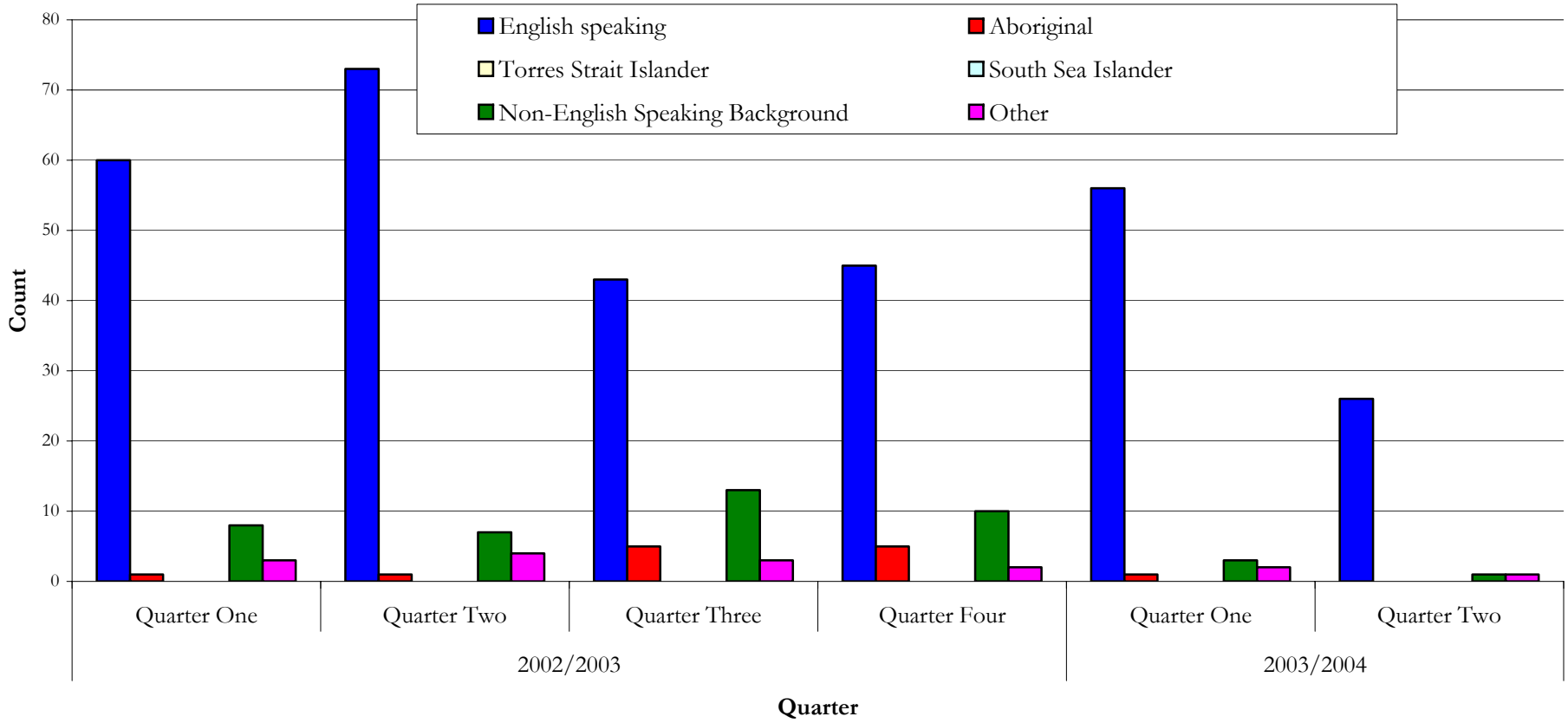
Appendix 4.2 Sexual Assault Support Service: Distribution of Age of Victims Across Years (Count)



Appendix 4.3 The Distribution of Client's Postcodes Across Quarters (Count)



Appendix 4.4 The Distribution of Client's Ethnicity Across Quarters (Count)



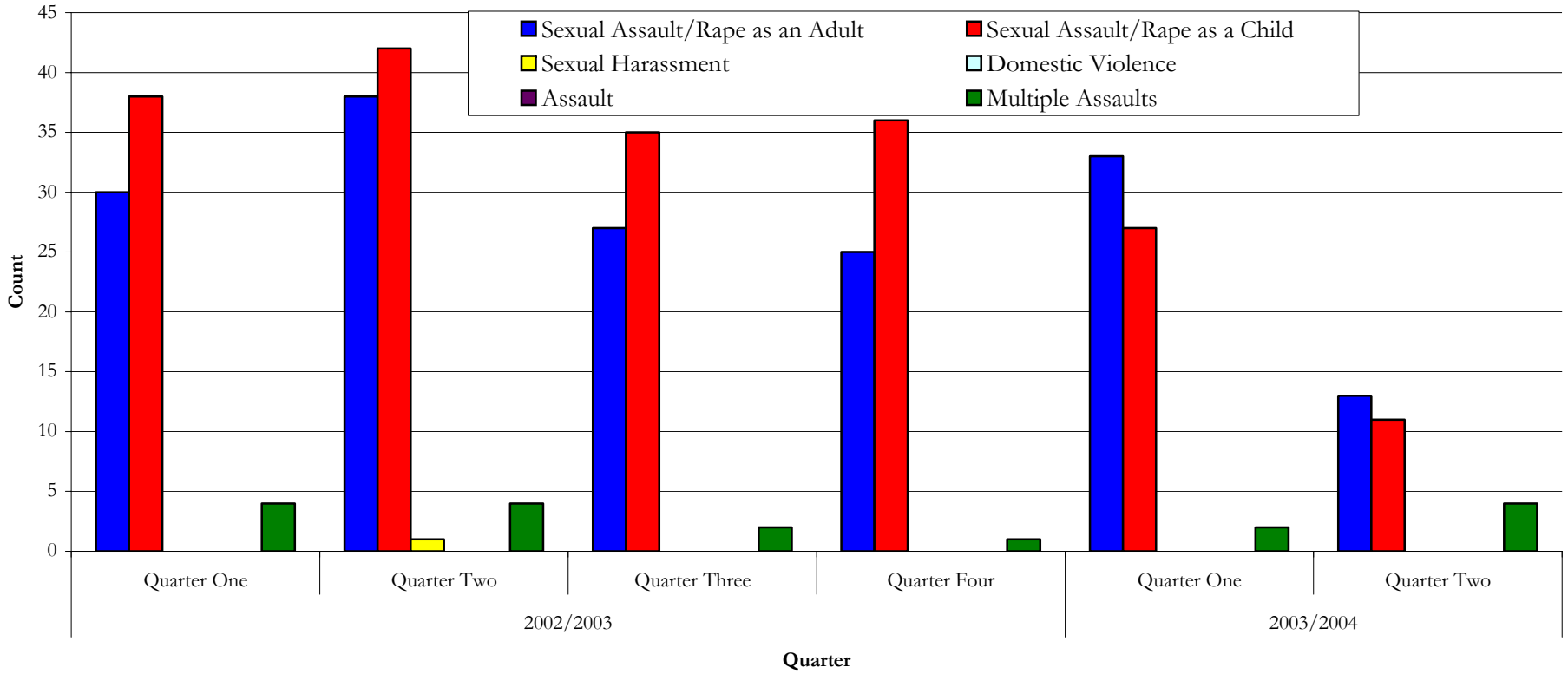
Appendix 4.5 Distribution of Referral Source For All Quarters (%)

Referral Source	Total
Self	46.79
Doctor	7.22
School	7.22
Police	6.42
Alcohol & Drug Service	6.15
Hospital	5.61
Women's Community Health Centre	3.48
Friend	2.41
Unemployment Service	1.60
Centrelink	1.60
Youth Service	1.60
Domestic Violence Service	1.34
Mental Health Facility	1.34
Sexual Assault Service	1.07
Private Counsellor	0.80
Unknown	0.80
SA 1800 line	0.53
Disability Service	0.53
Solicitor	0.53
DPP	0.53
Media	0.53
Lifeline	0.53
Family Support Service	0.27
Family Services	0.27
Refuge	0.27
Family Court	0.27
University	0.27
TOTAL	100.00

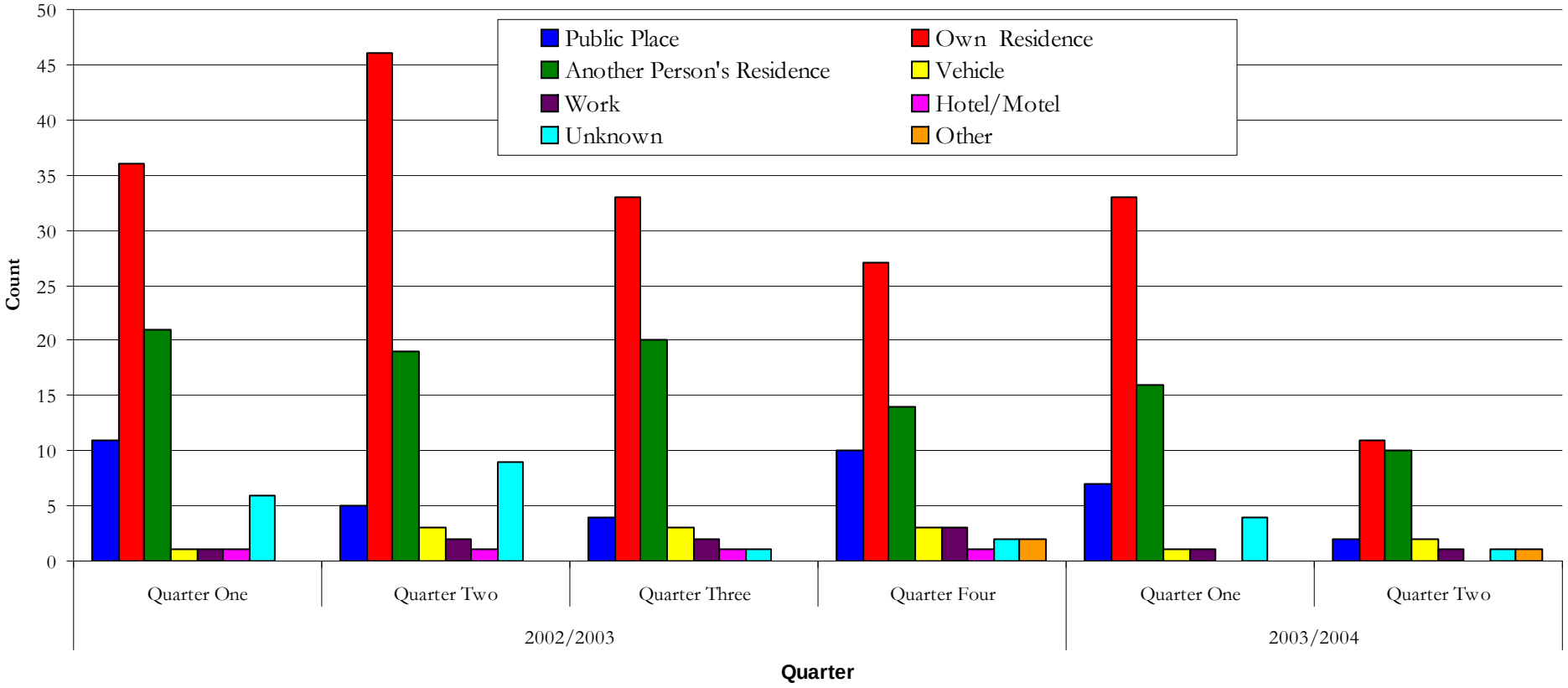
Appendix 4.6 Distribution of Referral Source Across Quarters (Count)

	2002/2003				2003/2004	
Referral Source	Quarter One	Quarter Two	Quarter Three	Quarter Four	Quarter One	Quarter Two
Self	42	54	31	13	26	9
Police	2	2	5	7	5	3
SA 1800 line	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hospital	5	5	5	2	3	1
Doctor	4	4	3	9	6	1
Friend	1	1	2	0	0	5
School	2	1	5	10	5	4
Women's Community Health Centre	3	6	0	2	0	2
Domestic Violence Service	1	0	2	0	1	1
Family Support Service	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mental Health Facility	0	1	0	2	2	0
Disability Service	0	0	0	0	2	0
Alcohol & Drug Service	1	4	5	7	6	0
Sexual Assault Service	0	1	0	1	2	0
Unemployment Service	1	1	1	2	1	0
Solicitor	1	0	0	1	0	0
Centrelink	0	0	0	3	2	1
Family Services	0	0	0	1	0	0
Refuge	0	0	0	1	0	0
DPP	0	0	1	1	0	0
Family Court	0	0	0	1	0	0
Youth Service	1	2	2	0	0	1
Media	2	0	0	0	0	0
Private Counsellor	1	1	1	0	0	0
University	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lifeline	0	1	1	0	0	0
Unknown	3	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	72	85	64	63	62	28

Appendix 4.7 Distribution of Presenting Problem Across Quarters (Count)



Appendix 4.8 Distribution of Presenting Problem Location Across Quarters (Count)



Appendix 5.1 Number of Clients Accessing the COZ Over Years

	Yr 1999	Yr 2000	Yr 2001	Yr 2002
Jan		35	21	30
Feb		17	19	40
Mar	18	18	33	42
Apr	24	34	39	36
May	23	13	21	45
Jun	1	22	40	50
Jul		20	26	
Aug		20	27	
Sep		32	50	
Oct		36	41	
Nov		55	74	
Dec		38	74	
Total	66	201	292	243

Appendix 5.2 Distribution of Intoxication Status Over Days as Counts (n=535)

Year	Intoxication Status	Thur/ Fri	Fri/ Sat	Sat/ Sun	Sun/ Mon	Missing
Jul-Dec 2001	Alcohol	9	60	73	n/a	35
	Drugs	0	5	3	n/a	3
	Drink Spiking	0	1	2	n/a	1
	Unknown	1	4	11	n/a	13
	Drugs & Alcohol	1	7	9	n/a	4
	Alcohol & Drink Spiking	1	2	2	n/a	1
	Drugs & Drink Spiking & Alcohol	1	0	0	n/a	2
	Not Intoxicated	0	10	15	n/a	16
Jan-Jun 2002	Alcohol	11	68	70	5	0
	Drugs	0	3	8	0	0
	Drink Spiking	0	1	0	1	0
	Unknown	5	15	15	1	0
	Drugs & Alcohol	0	7	3	1	0
	Alcohol & Drink Spiking	1	5	3	0	0
	Drugs & Drink Spiking & Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Intoxicated	0	7	10	0	3

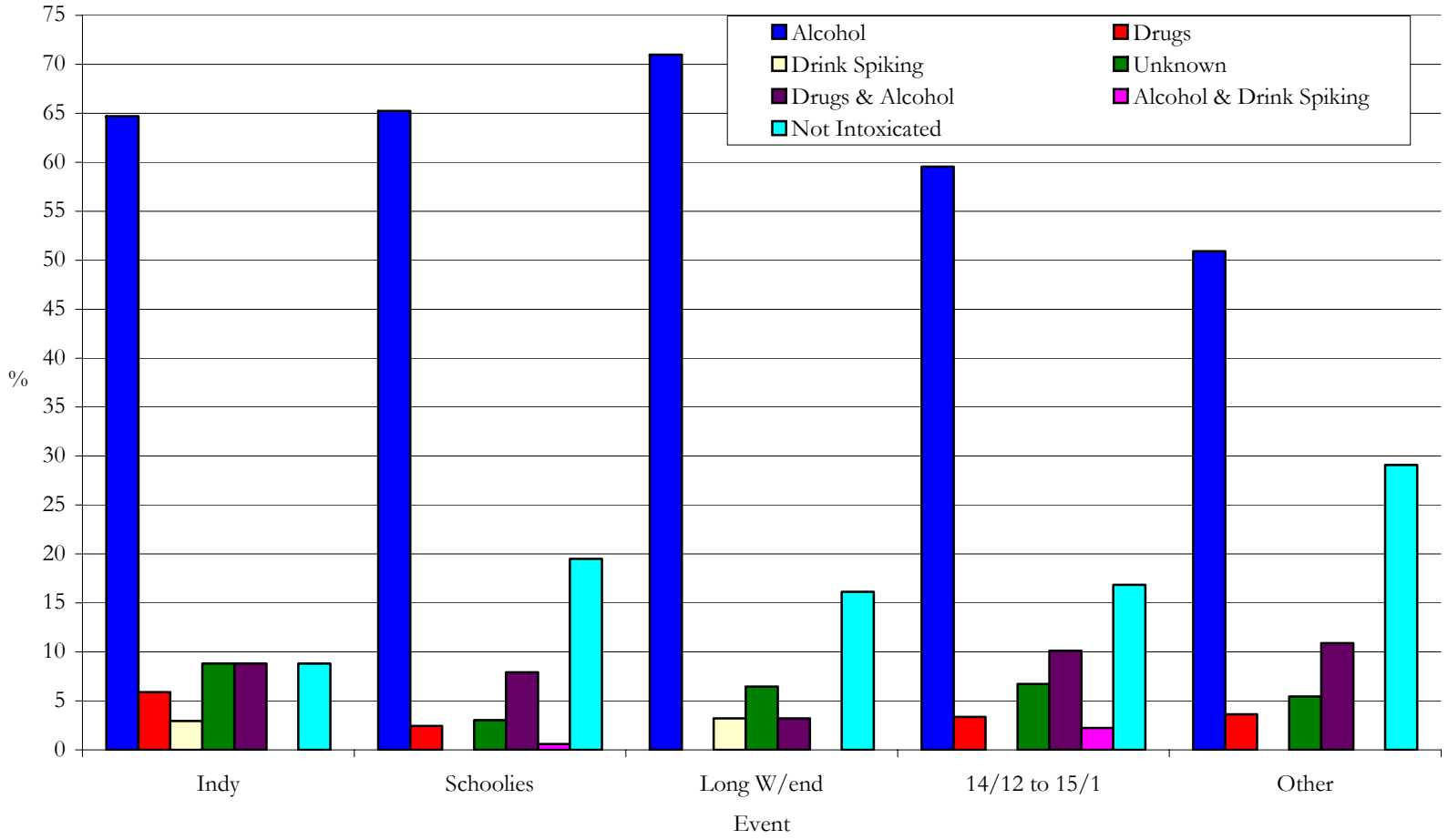
Appendix 5.3 Distribution of Injuries Over Days as Counts (n=535)

Year	Injury	Thur/ Fri	Fri/ Sat	Sat/ Sun	Sun/ Mon	Missing
Jul-Dec 2001	Accident	1	13	14	n/a	9
	Assault	2	30	30	n/a	10
	Unknown	0	3	7	n/a	4
	No Injury	10	43	64	n/a	52
Jan-Jun 2002	Accident	0	16	14	0	0
	Assault	6	27	31	3	1
	Unknown	6	16	20	5	0
	No Injury	5	47	44	0	2

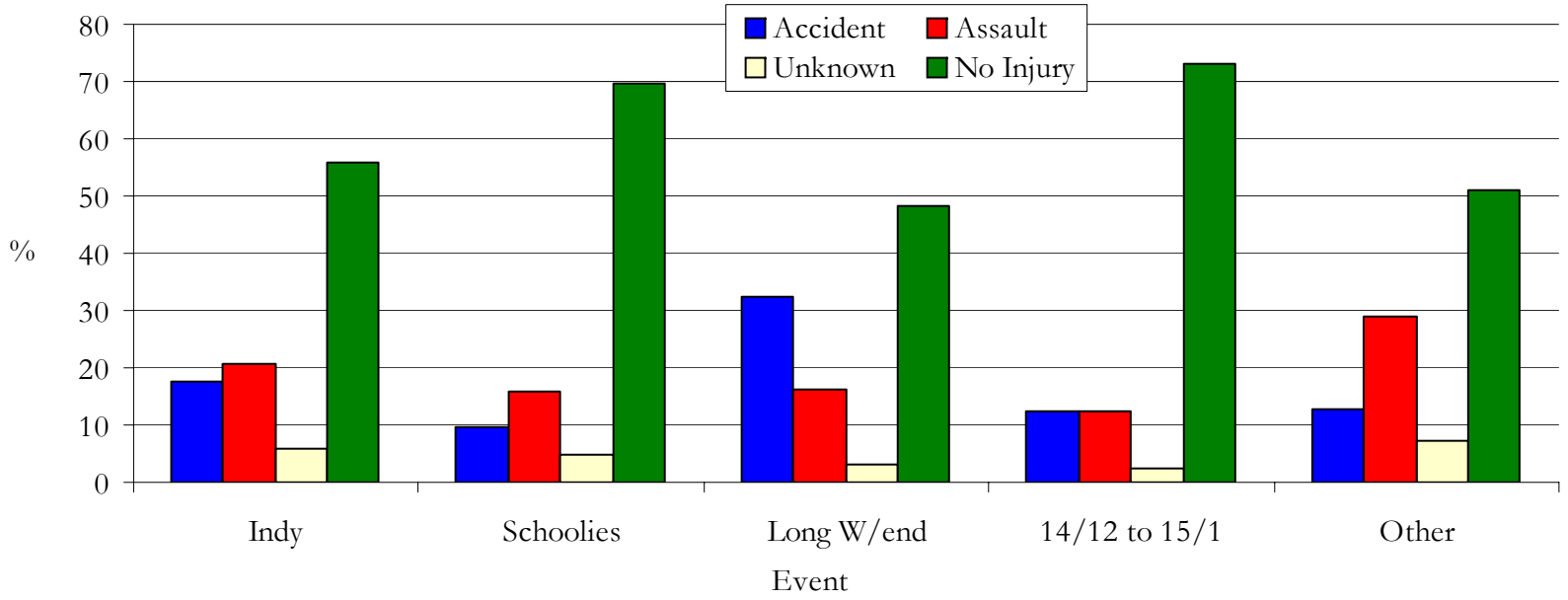
Appendix 5.4 Distribution of Intoxication Status Over Hour as a Count (n= 535)

Time	Alcohol	Drugs	Drink Spiking	Unknown	Drugs & Alcohol	Alcohol & Drink Spiking	Drugs, Drink Spiking & Alcohol	Not Intoxicated
11-12pm	20	0	1	2	1	0	0	5
12mn-1am	79	3	2	15	2	5	1	6
1-2am	69	4		15	8	4	2	8
2-3am	60	7	1	10	5	4	0	16
3-4am	38	3	1	5	6	0	0	3
4-5am	33	4	0	7	5	1	0	6
5-6am	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Missing	29	0	1	10	5	0	0	17
Total	331	22	6	65	32	15	3	61

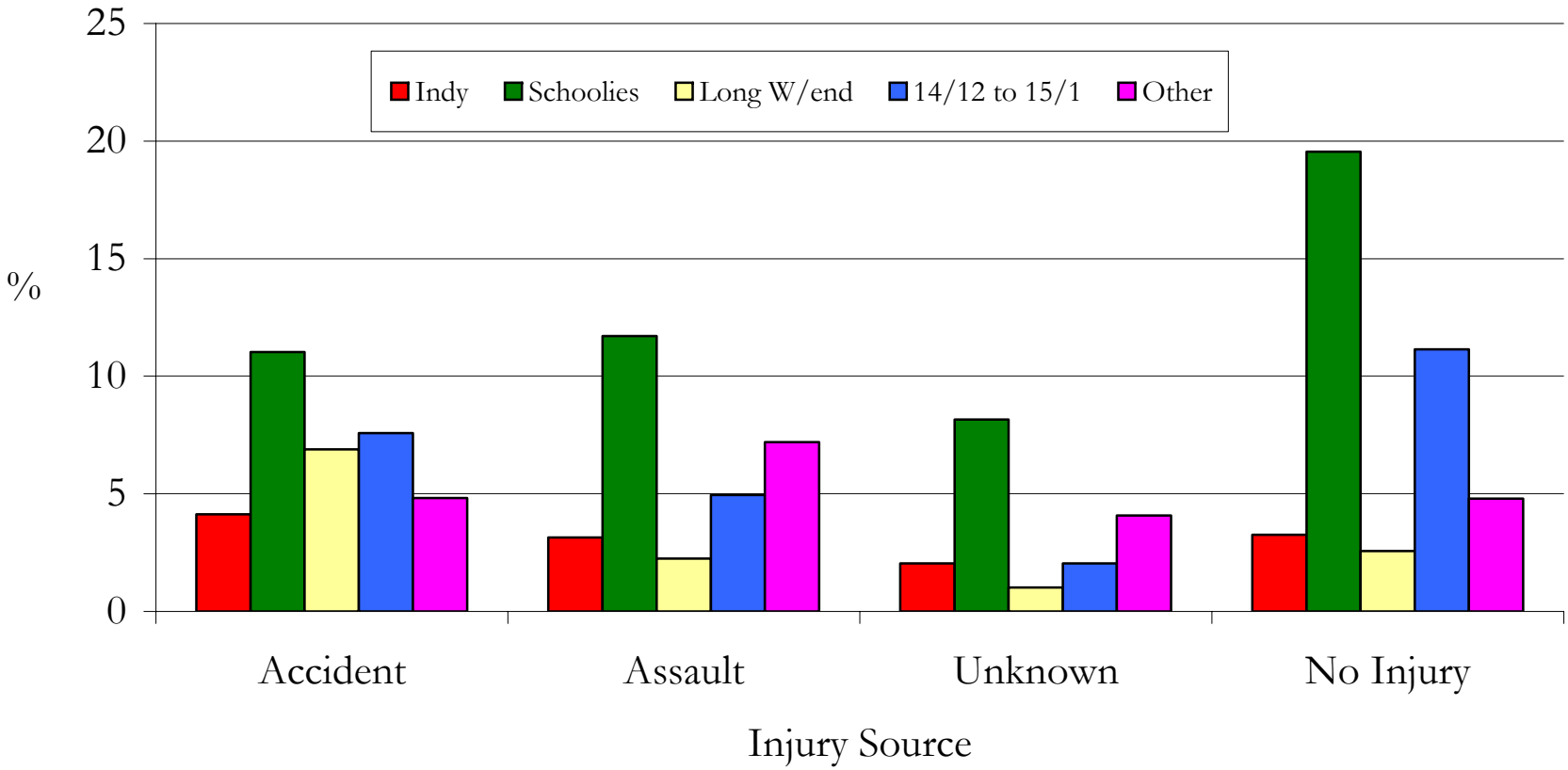
Appendix 5.5 Distribution of Presenting Problems Over Events %



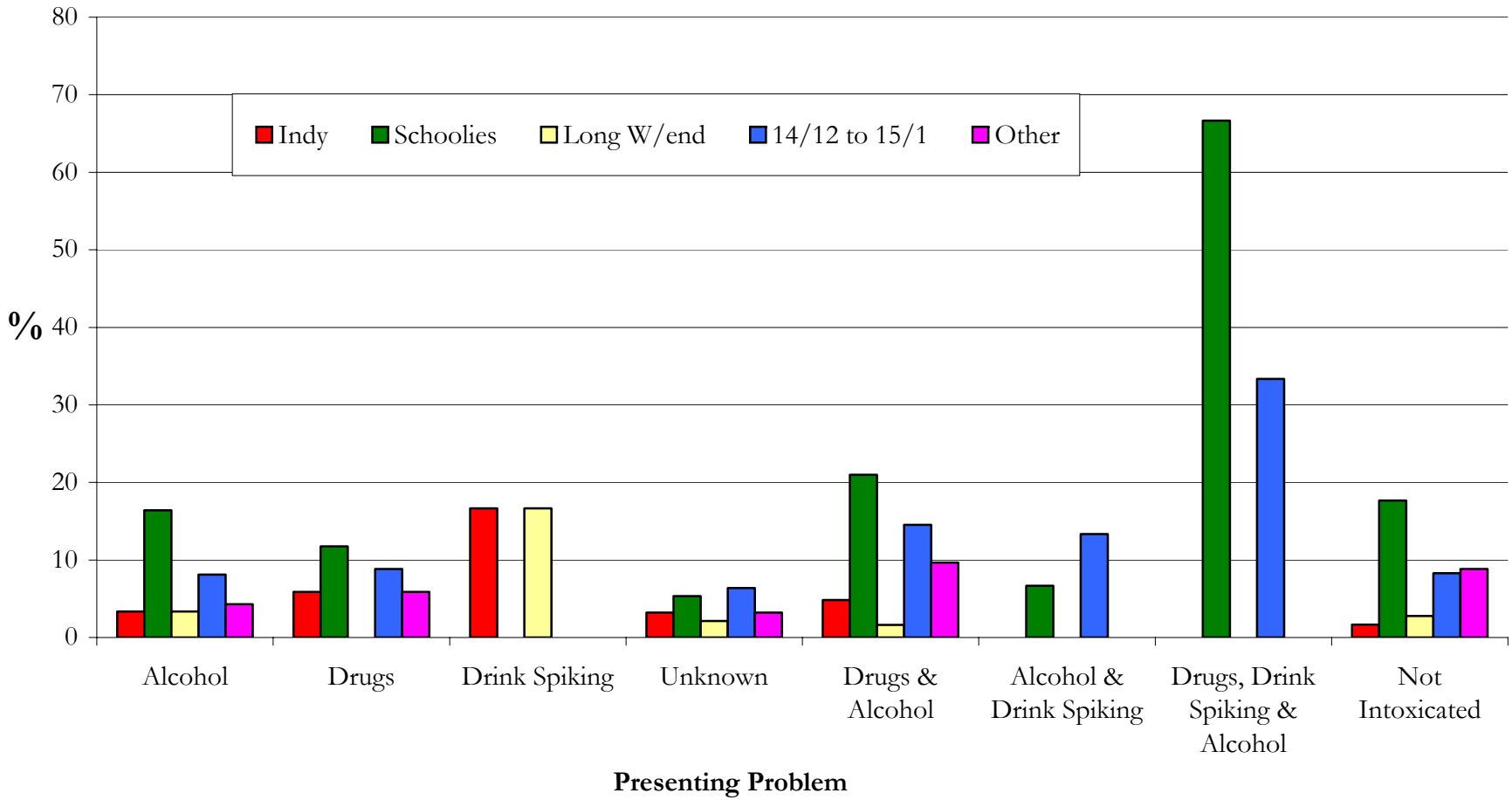
Appendix 5.6 Distribution of Injuries Over Events %



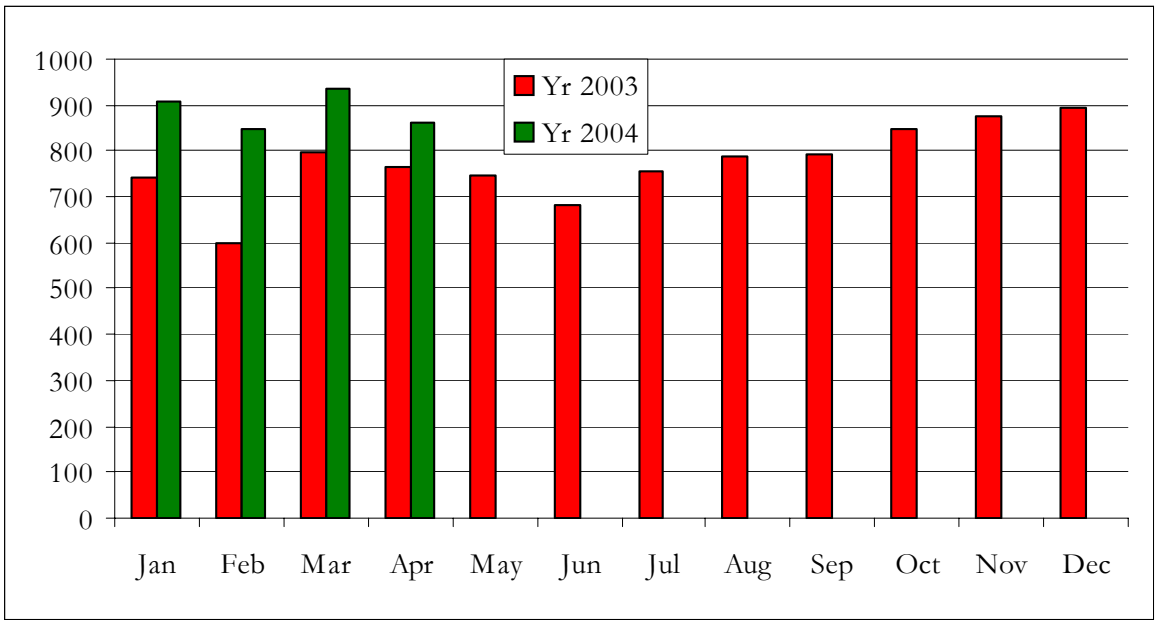
Appendix 5.7 Distribution of Events over Injures %



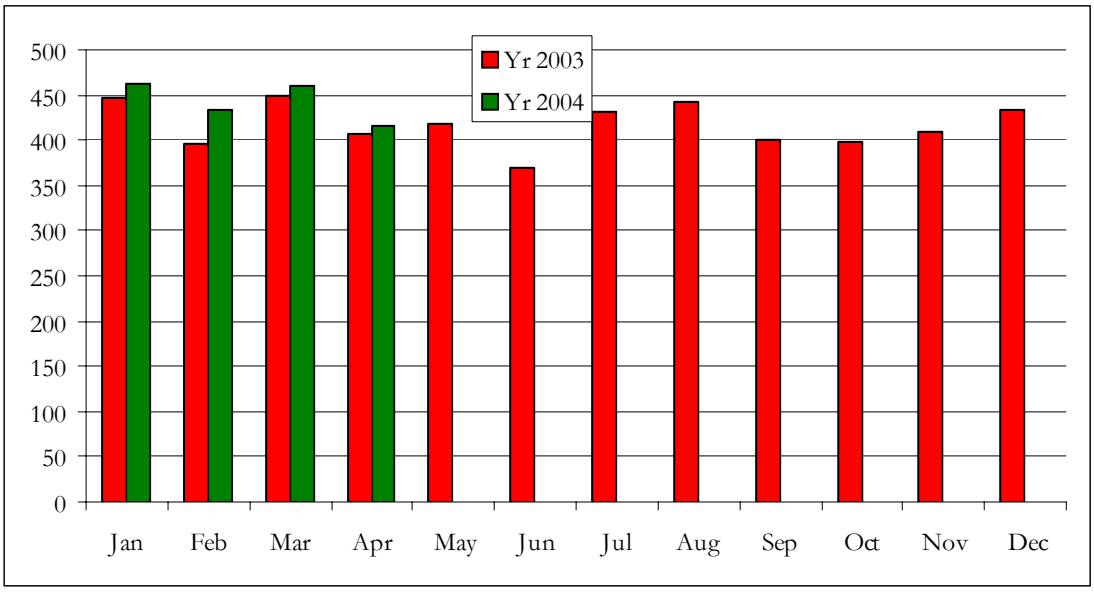
Appendix 5.8 Distribution of Events over Injures %



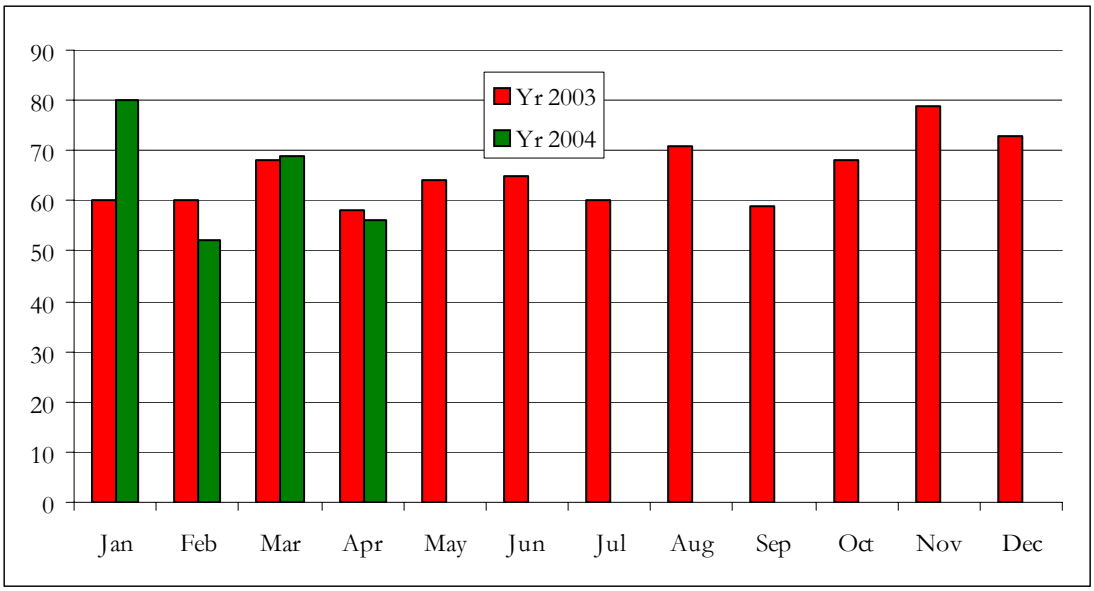
Appendix 6.1 Distribution of Traumatic Injuries Over Months (n= 13,166)



Appendix 6.2 Distribution of Minor Injuries Over Months as a Count (n= 6945)



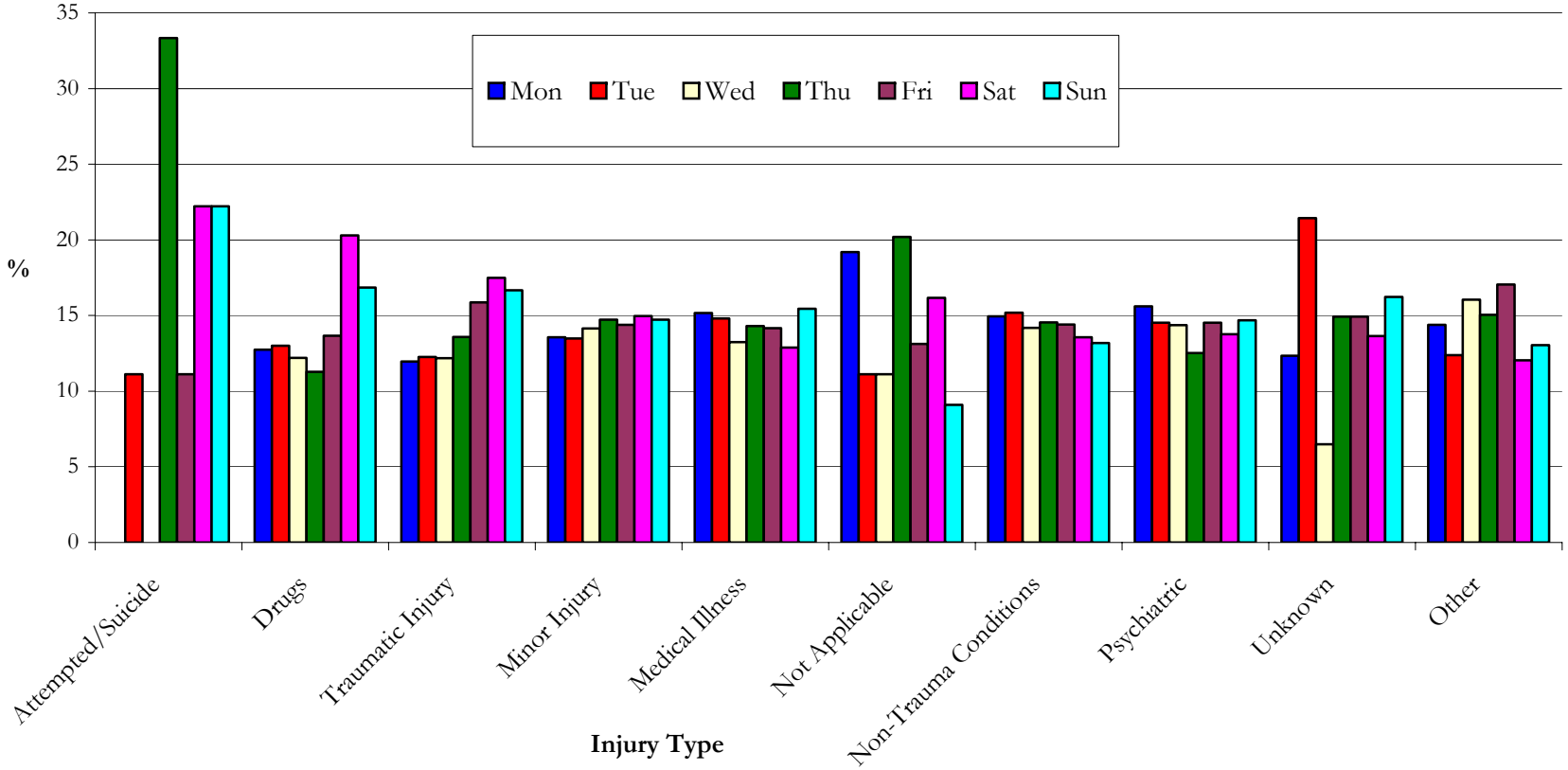
Appendix 6.3 Distribution of Adverse/Toxic Effect of a Drug Over Months as a Count (n= 1061)



Appendix 7.1 Postcodes for Incident/Patient Locations

Location Postcode	Frequency	Percent
Missing	213	0.94
1215	8	0.04
1515	2	0.01
1581	3	0.01
2415	2	0.01
2485	62	0.27
2486	4	0.02
2487	1	0.00
3863	1	0.00
4015	5	0.02
4066	1	0.00
4115	2	0.01
4116	4	0.02
4125	11	0.05
4128	1	0.00
4131	2	0.01
4205	3	0.01
4207	1	0.00
4210	9	0.04
4211	14	0.06
4212	10	0.04
4213	17	0.08
4214	18	0.08
4215	21,817	96.63
4216	57	0.25
4217	76	0.34
4218	54	0.24
4219	1	0.00
4220	12	0.05
4221	6	0.03
4223	2	0.01
4224	4	0.02
4225	10	0.04
4226	14	0.06
4228	1	0.00
4231	1	0.00
4245	2	0.01
4251	4	0.02
4265	1	0.00
4271	1	0.00
4272	1	0.00
4275	6	0.03
4285	24	0.11
4315	5	0.02
4415	2	0.01
4421	1	0.00
4512	4	0.02
4515	43	0.19
4516	1	0.00
4517	1	0.00
4521	1	0.00
4700	10	0.04
4715	3	0.01
4725	1	0.00
4810	1	0.00
4815	8	0.04
4821	1	0.00
5571	2	0.01
5996	1	0.00
6215	1	0.00
6555	1.	0.00

Appendix 7.2 Distribution of Injury Type by Day (%)



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